



Ports and
Logistics

Ref No: APSEZL/SECT/2023-24/40

July 17, 2023

BSE Limited

Floor 25, P J Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001

Scrip Code: 532921

National Stock Exchange of India Limited

Exchange Plaza,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051

Scrip Code: ADANIPOINTS

Sub: **Notice of 24th Annual General Meeting along with Integrated Annual Report of the Company and Intimation of Record Date for the purpose of Dividend for the Financial Year 2022-23.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to inform that the 24th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the Company will be held on **Tuesday, 8th August, 2023 at 11.00 a.m.** through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means in accordance with the applicable circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Pursuant to Regulation 34(1) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“SEBI Listing Regulations”), we are submitting herewith the Integrated Annual Report of the Company along with the Notice of AGM for the financial year 2022-23 which is being sent through electronic mode to the Shareholders.

The Integrated Annual Report containing the Notice is also uploaded on the Company's website and can be accessed at www.adaniports.com.

Pursuant to the Regulation 42 of SEBI Listing Regulations, it is hereby informed that the Company has fixed **Friday, 28th July, 2023** as **Record Date** for the purpose of determining entitlement of the shareholders of the Company to receive Dividend of Rs. 5/- (@ 250%) per equity share having face value of Rs. 2/- each fully paid-up for the financial year 2022-23. The said Dividend, if declared by the shareholders at the ensuing AGM, shall be paid on or after 10th August, 2023, subject to deduction of tax at source as applicable.

We would further like to inform that the Company has fixed **Tuesday, 1st August, 2023** as the **cut-off date** for ascertaining the names of the shareholders holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialised form, who will be entitled to cast their votes

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd
Adani Corporate House, Shantigram,
Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway,
Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382421
Gujarat, India
CIN: L63090GJ1998PLC034182

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Ports and
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electronically in respect of the businesses to be transacted as per the Notice of the AGM and to attend the AGM.

Kindly take the same on your record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Encl: As above

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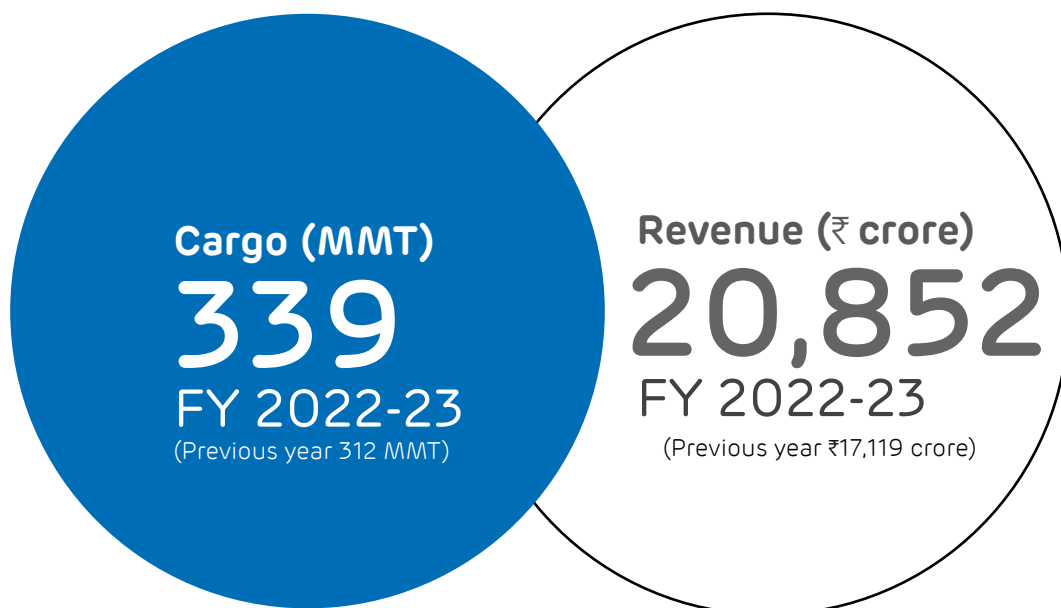


Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Integrated Annual Report 2022-23

adani
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Logistics

Forward-looking statement

This document contains statements about expected future events and financial and operating results of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited, which are forward-looking. By their nature, forward-looking statements require the Company to make assumptions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. There is a significant risk that the assumptions, predictions and other forward-looking statements will not prove to be accurate. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a number of factors could cause assumptions, actual future results and events to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, this document is subject to the disclaimer and qualified in its entirety by the assumptions, qualifications and risk factors referred to in the management's discussion and analysis of the Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited Annual Report 2022-23.



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India is one of the most exciting global economies.

The country is building its infrastructure with unprecedented capital outlays.

At the Adani Group, we have built our various businesses around this national priority.

At APSEZ, we are investing in the national growth story by extending our personality: from port services to transport utility services.

In doing so, we are deepening our national presence and proactively exploring international opportunities.

This is what we mean by 'Building a better tomorrow'





The APSEZ vision

Vision 2025

To become the world's leading transport utility company with strategic assets across the globe, offering integrated logistics services driven by customer centricity through technology and best-in-class talent, following international standards on sustainable health, safety, environmental, financial and governance practices.

Vision 2030: Our blueprint



Environment-Social-Governance

- Deepen our governance commitment through strategic transparency
- Become a carbon-neutral company by 2025
- 100% cargo management using renewable energy
- Mangrove afforestation and focus on green belt development in and around ports
- Alignment with the Adani Group's vision of 100 million trees plantation by 2030: APSEZ to plant around 48 million trees



Business mix

- Focus on RoCE-accretive initiatives and investments
- Increase the asset-light proportion of our revenues (logistics)
- Diversify our existing cargo mix
- Focus on new growth commodities like LPG, LNG etc.
- Focus on coastal volumes growth.



Footprint

- Widen and deepen our national footprint.
- Asset development across the logistics supply value chain
- Strengthen the sub-continental ports 'necklace' (organic/inorganic initiatives)
- Increase our market share of cargo growth
- Special focus on international opportunities with a focus on Asia and Africa

Target
 2030

To emerge as the world's largest port company by 2030 with strategic assets across the globe, offering integrated logistics services driven by customer-centricity through technology and best-in-class talent, following international standards on sustainable health, safety, environmental, financial and governance practices



Asset management

- Create state-of-the-art infrastructure matching global standards
- Engage in inventory cum asset tracking
- Deepen our asset lifecycle management
- Focus on enhanced asset utilisation
- Enhance asset use flexibility
- Apply technology solutions and SOPs to enhance asset life and productivity.



Customer focus

- Engage in long-term relationship-driven customer contracts
- Engage in strategic partnerships with key large customers
- Deepen a culture of customer engagement and feedback
- Focus on end-to-end solutions
- Enhance cargo visibility in the logistics supply chain
- Deepen technology-enabled solutions for enhanced customer-centricity
- Deepen supply chain dependability
- Achieve a Customer Satisfaction Score of 95+ (of 100)



Financial structure

- Engage in disciplined capital allocation
- Moderate capital expenditure; leverage existing assets
- Generate an increasing quantum of free cash flows
- Focus on deleveraging the Balance Sheet



Technology

- Invest deeper in cutting-edge technologies and cybersecurity
- Provide single-stop customer solutions through an integrated platform
- Leverage the full value of a next generation terminal operating system
- Enhance customer delight – each time in a sustainable way
- Enhance operating efficiency to match global standards
- Deepen a culture of data-based decision making
- Enhance the role of technology in port Community System Development
- Align with government initiatives to enhance supply chain efficiency
- Partner technology providers to enhance the role of digital innovation
- Deepen digitisation to enhance future-readiness



Investment in port communities

- Maximising synergies between port stakeholders
- Engagement in community development and social services



Human resource management

- Create a robust leadership pipeline
- Invest in people through Employee Development and Training
- Capability building through skill upgradation
- Active employee engagement; enhance agility and outcomes
- Develop bench strength and talent pool
- Deepen efficient and adaptable organisation design
- Accelerated integration (cultural) of acquired entities.



Frugal innovation culture

- Culture of continuous improvement through frugal innovation
- Deliver tomorrow's solutions today
- Localise solutions and learn from experience
- Scalability and adaptability
- Focus on safety, operational productivity / efficiency improvements and cost optimisation.



Highest safety standards

- Nurturing a comprehensive safety culture
- Safety Walk-Safety Talk: Extensive communication with port employees/contractors/vendors
- Ongoing safety training; perpetually enhancing standards
- Safety SOPs for every role and function
- Occupational Health Safety Excellence Center: Safety training for key stakeholders, especially port employees and contractual manpower.



The big picture of why we exist

Overview


In the world's seventh largest country by land area and fifth largest by economical scale, possibly the most critical driver of competitiveness is the capacity to move products with speed, safety and economy from one point to another.

At APSEZ, we believe that despite extensive improvements in the area of logistics across the decades, India represents one of the largest under-penetrated logistics opportunities. There is a premium on the ability to move products efficiently and effectively; there is

an urgent need to moderate India's logistical cost as a percentage of its GDP by 500 bps towards the level of some least developed countries, and then moderate it even further to deepen our competitive advantage.

There is a greater need to demonstrate that India can be as nimble as it is large; that India can be as competitive as it is diverse.

The one segment of the national logistics infrastructure positioned to play the most decisive role in this desired transformation is its ports sector.



AT APSEZ, WE BELIEVE THAT INDIA'S COMPETITIVENESS WILL BE CATALYSED BY ITS ABILITY TO MANUFACTURE COMPETITIVELY, CONSUME EFFICIENTLY AND EXPORT PROFITABLY.

Robust national fundamentals

At APSEZ, we believe that India's competitiveness will be catalysed by its ability to manufacture competitively, consume efficiently and export profitably.

These are India's attractive fundamentals.

India sits at one of the most attractive junctures. The country is marked by scale, which indicates the world's largest consumption market.

India is extensively under-consumed across most products and commodities, which indicates a

large multi-decade headroom.

India's economic growth has resisted a global slowdown; analysts predict a long-term economic growth average in excess of 6% year-on-year to deliver one of the largest prosperity shifts anywhere in the world.

Growing ports criticality

The contribution of manufacturing as a percentage of India's GDP has declined across the decades.

The time has come for this trend to reverse; the Indian government has outlined a structured plan to enhance the proportion of manufacturing in the GDP by 500 bps across the coming years.

India's ports are expected to play a decisive role in enhancing Indian competitiveness and the role of the manufacturing sector in its GDP.

The key factors likely to catalyse the growth of India's ports sector comprise:

- Continuous growth in India's export-import volumes, indicating

a national consumption appetite coupled with growing competitiveness

- Unprecedented infrastructure growth in India
- Focus on green transportation (enhancing coastal volumes)
- India's container penetration rate has traditionally remained low, with only 14 TEUs (Twenty-Foot Equivalent Units) per 1,000 population, compared to the global average of 109 TEUs per 1,000 population. When comparing with peer economies, it becomes evident that the ratio is significantly lower, indicating substantial headroom for growth.

- As the population continues to grow, so does the demand

for essential commodities such as food, energy, raw materials and manufactured goods. The expansion of industries, manufacturing sectors, and urbanisation driven by economic growth contribute to the demand for commodities and port services.

This is expected to translate into India's port-driven economic development. The scale, scope, sophistication, and sustainability of this potential is possibly the most attractive anywhere.

These realities indicate that the Indian ports sector is positioned at the bottom-end of a long J-curve with prospects of multi-decade cargo growth.



Government policies: The biggest catalyst of port-based growth in India

Overview

India has historically been an under-penetrated country related to port services for various reasons.

Inadequate connectivity:
Affected by limited last-mile connectivity (road and rail)

Inter-port competition:
Was low, but has improved following private sector participation

Eco-system absence: Absence of a port-based industrial eco-system

Historically, Indian ports were marked by high capacity utilisation (more than 90%), which translated into extended waiting days of vessels to berth, high vessel turn-around time, absence of supply chain integration and its cascading impact on costs and cargo visibility/reliability.

The result was a high cost of cargo intermediation that translated into a high cost of end

products, enhancing the high-cost nature of the Indian economy,

The result has been a greater recognition that plugging port sector constraints would possibly play a decisive role in enhancing the potential of India's industries and their position in the global trade landscape.

Some of this optimism is already translating into reality. While many countries faced economic

deceleration in FY 2022-23 due to pandemic-induced lockdowns, macroeconomic headwinds, and a weakening Chinese economy, India's port sector demonstrated resilience. Despite rising inflation and shifting consumer spending, where expenditure shifted from goods to services, India's port sector stood out as a key driver of India's economic activity, contributing to the country's growth trajectory.

Government policies

The Indian Government embarked on multiple initiatives to improve infrastructure development linked to ports and logistics.

Maritime India Vision (MIV) 2030:

This was launched in November 2020 to catalyse investments of ₹1,00,000–1,25,000 crore in the area of capacity augmentation and the development of world-class port infrastructure. The policy covers more than 150 initiatives across port, shipping and waterway modes with the objective to transform the country's logistical effectiveness.

National Logistic Policy, 2022: This comprises multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones. While development of integrated infrastructure and network planning is envisaged to be addressed through the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan, for efficiency in services (processes, digital systems, regulatory framework) and human resource, the National Logistics Policy appears to be the next step, which provides a comprehensive agenda for the development of the entire logistics ecosystem. The key targets of the policy comprise: Reduce the cost of logistics in India to global benchmarks by 2030; rise to among the top 25 countries in the Logistics Performance Index by 2030; create a data-driven decision support mechanism.

Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP):

The Policy will be implemented through a Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP) through eight key areas - integrated digital logistics systems; standardisation of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards; logistics human resources development and capacity building; State engagement; export-import logistics; service improvement framework; sectoral plan for efficient logistics; facilitation of the development of logistics parks.

PM Gati-Shakti National Master Plan:

The Indian government launched this Plan for multimodal connectivity in October 2021 to dissolve departmental silos for integrated multi-modal connectivity and last-mile connectivity. The approach comprises a coverage of roads, railways, airports, ports, mass transport, waterways and logistics infrastructure. The plan is based on six pillars: Comprehensiveness, Prioritisation, Optimisation, Synchronisation, Analytical and Dynamic.

Sagarmala Pariyojana: This was launched in 2015, enhancing the performance of the logistics sector in India by setting up new mega ports, modernising existing ports, and developing 14 Coastal Employment Zones and Coastal Employment Units. More than 605 projects worth ₹8.8 lakh crore were identified (89 projects worth ₹0.14 lakh crore completed and 443 projects worth ₹4.32 lakh crore under implementation or development).

National Monetisation Pipeline(NMP) :

The Indian government launched the asset monetisation pipeline

Key takeaways of National Logistic Policy 2022

13-14%

Logistics cost as percentage of Indian GDP

<10%

Logistics cost of benchmarked countries

38

India's position in Logistics Performance Index, 2023

<25

India's targeted position in Logistics Performance Index by 2030

that estimates an aggregate monetisation potential of ₹6.0 lakh crore core assets of the Central Government across a four-year period till FY 2024-25.


NMP in Ports: As per the NMP scheme, the total estimated capex towards 31 identified port projects considered for monetisation was estimated at ₹14,483 crore for FY 2022-25. Out of 31 projects, 13 projects with an expected capex of ₹6,924 crore was envisaged to be tendered out in FY 2021-22, followed by another 10 projects with an expected capex of ₹4,680 crore envisaged to be tendered out in FY 2022-23.

FY 2022-23 to 2025: a total of 18 projects adding up to ₹7,168 crore are expected to be awarded during the period. The phasing represents the year in which a certain project is envisaged to be tendered out; the actual capex investment is likely to happen in phases during the envisaged concession period.

Model Concession Agreement for PPP projects:

The Indian government revised the Model Concession Agreement (MCA) to enhance transparency in





contractual agreements that major ports would enter into with selected bidders for projects under the Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) model. Some features of the revised MCA provide for relaxed exits, expansion, lower charges for land use based on each container, a cheaper dispute resolution mechanism and an online complaint portal for users.

Dedicated Freight Corridors: The Ministry of Railways is executing the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project for improving the freight transport ecosystem through double stacking, faster transit, and increased load-bearing capacity. The project includes two corridors, the Eastern Corridor and Western Corridor. The impact of the DFCs is already visible in the sections where operations have started as can be seen in reduced transit times of freight trains and increased running speeds.

More corridors are being proposed : East Coast Corridor, East-West corridor and the North South Corridor following the success of the WDFC and EDFC. These corridors are expected to enhance the connectivity between various clusters and improve logistics efficiency for the industry.

Coastal shipping reform: In May 2018, the Indian government allowed the coastal movement of export-import transshipment

containers and empty containers; it allowed foreign flagged vessels to carry fertilisers and agro commodities along the Indian coast.

Ship Recycling Bill: In December 2019, the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 provided opportunities to Indian ship recyclers (green ship recycling yards) as per the Hongkong Ship Recycling Convention.

Economic Corridors: Development of economic corridors such as the Delhi-Mumbai Corridor, Ganga Expressway Corridor, Raipur-Vishakhapatnam Economic Corridor provide ample opportunities for new projects in warehousing as well as terminal facilities, which could lead to logistics efficiencies and resilient supply chains.

National Industrial Corridor projects are getting developed on the overall framework of PM GatiShakti - National Master Plan to provide a systematic, multi modal connectivity to various economic zones for a seamless movement of people, goods and services resulting in the efficient conduct of logistics and economic activities. These corridors are spread across India, with a strategic focus on inclusive development to boost industrialisation and planned urbanisation. It will position India as a strong player in the global value chain and enhance India's

manufacturing competitiveness through the creation of robust infrastructure.

National Logistics Law: A national logistics law has been drafted and is under consultation. Through a unified legal framework for the paradigm of One Nation, One Contract, it would support the One Nation, One Market objective and provide a flexible regulatory environment (single bill of lading across modes). The law's provisions will make it possible to assign a distinct logistics account number in place of cumbersome registration processes.

National Multimodal Facilities and Warehousing: To promote intermodal and Multimodal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) as a separate class of infrastructure and to encourage efforts with a national registry of multimodal facilities to enable fair price discovery, ensure optimal utilisation, and support planned development, a national grid of logistics parks and terminals is being planned. The government has begun to devise certain standards and guidelines that will be implemented for the development of warehousing. The government plans to optimise procedures for obtaining clearances that make the procedure of establishing warehouses efficient, while setting up a system for rating and certifying those warehouses for excellence.

India's port sector growth**1433**

MMT, cargo that Indian ports handled in FY 2022-23

1319

MMT, cargo that Indian ports handled in FY 2021-22

8.6

% YoY volume growth by Indian ports in FY 2022-23

Role of major ports**783**

MMT, cargo traffic tonnage handled across Indian major ports, FY 2022-23

720

MMT, cargo traffic tonnage handled across Indian major ports, FY 2021-22

Growing role of non-major ports**650**

MMT, cargo traffic tonnage handled across Indian non-major ports, FY 2022-23

599

MMT, cargo traffic tonnage handled across Indian non-major ports, FY 2021-22

Growth of Indian ports**3.5**

% CAGR of all-India ports volume since FY 2017-18

2.9

% CAGR of Indian major ports volume since FY 2017-18

4.2

% CAGR of Indian non-major ports volume since FY 2017-18

Source: Ministry of Shipping

Increasing market share of non-major ports**76**

%, major port share in India's port cargo handled, 2001

55

%, major port share in India's port cargo handled, 2023



Catalysts of the growth of non-major ports

Emergence of state-of-the-art port infrastructure

Addition of the right assets at the right locations at the right time

Proactive investment in new terminals, berths and storage facilities

Enhanced focus on port connectivity, especially rail & road connectivity

Flexible and competitive services

Value-added services at non-major ports





Building for Tomorrow

How this commitment has helped enhance APSEZ's contribution to the Indian economy and its ports sector

How APSEZ has helped catalyse the India growth story through our port cum logistics solution

Taking the business of **customers ahead**

Trade enabler:
Efficiently connecting India with the global logistics supply chain

Efficient:
Efficient mover of goods between Point A and Point B

Catalyst: Helping users moderate their resource inventory and working capital intensity

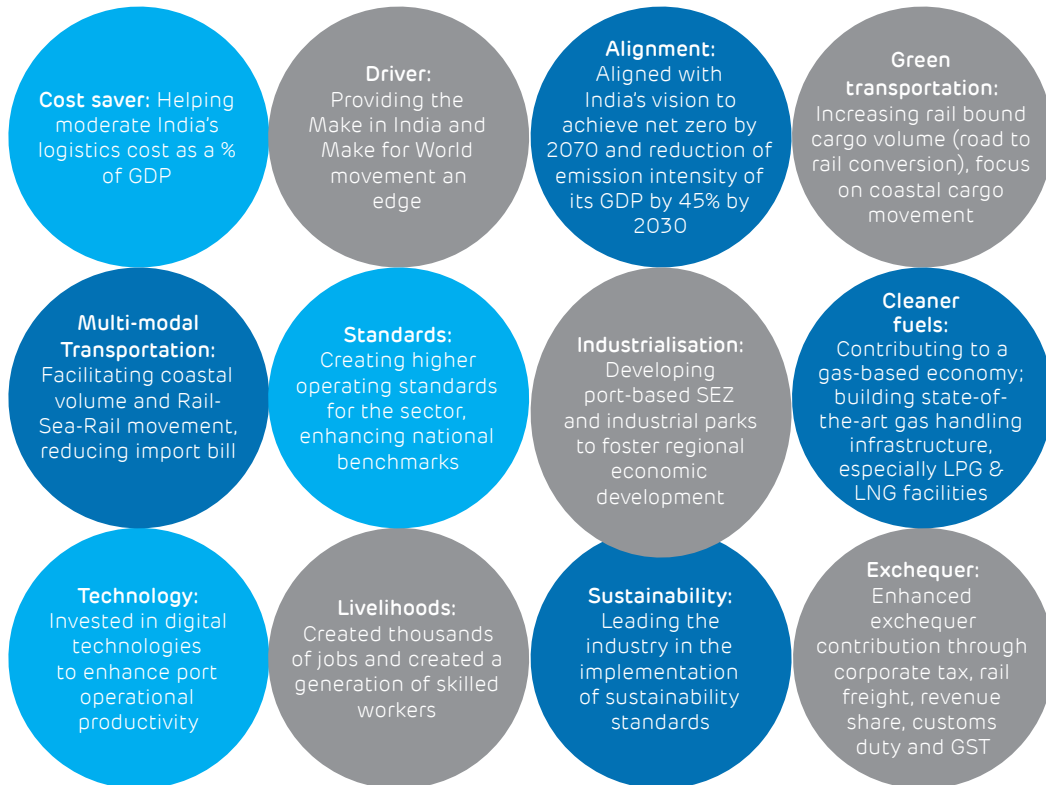
Timely: Providing products just-in-time when users need them

Multi-modal:
Utilising diverse transportation modes to provide an efficient logistics solution

Peace of mind: Liberating manufacturers from managing inventory and resource mobilisation



Helping take the **country ahead**



Extending infrastructure to service

Logistics at APSEZ: Proactive evolution to what India will need tomorrow

APSEZ has been enhancing the logistical effectiveness of its customers for a quarter of a century

The APSEZ **investment discipline**

Policy relevance:

APSEZ has invested in logistics to emerge as a transportation utility in line with government policies

Service:

At APSEZ, our transportation utility avatar has been woven around bringing the customer into a serious conversation possibly for the first time in India's ports sector.

Benchmark:

At APSEZ, we have invested in adjacent modes and business segment, helping build a futuristic and value-added transportation utility company

Paradigm shift:

At APSEZ, we built our personality around a modern 'logistics partner of choice' positioning over the conventional 'port of convenience' approach across ports

Integrated:

At APSEZ, we created a transportation utility proposition through the integration of all infrastructure arms (beyond port intermediation)

Customer value:

At APSEZ, a combination of lower vessel berthing time (pre-berthing delays) and rapid evacuation of cargo (using road, rail, ports, parks, inland waterways and airports) makes it possible to deliver cargo faster

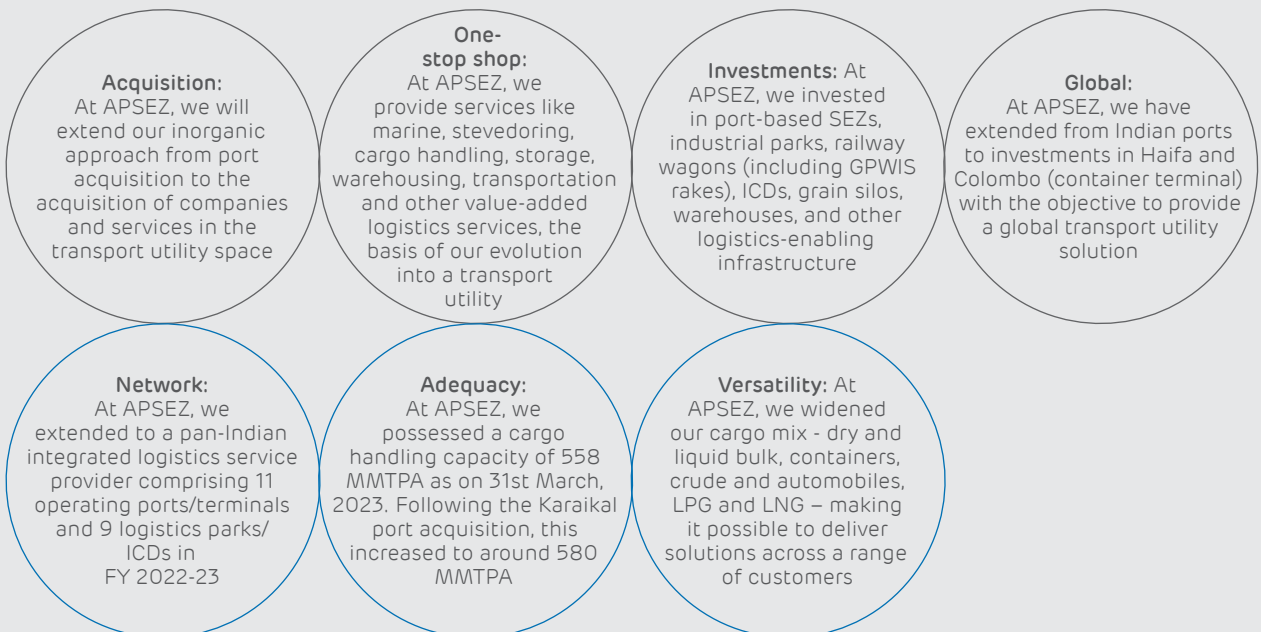
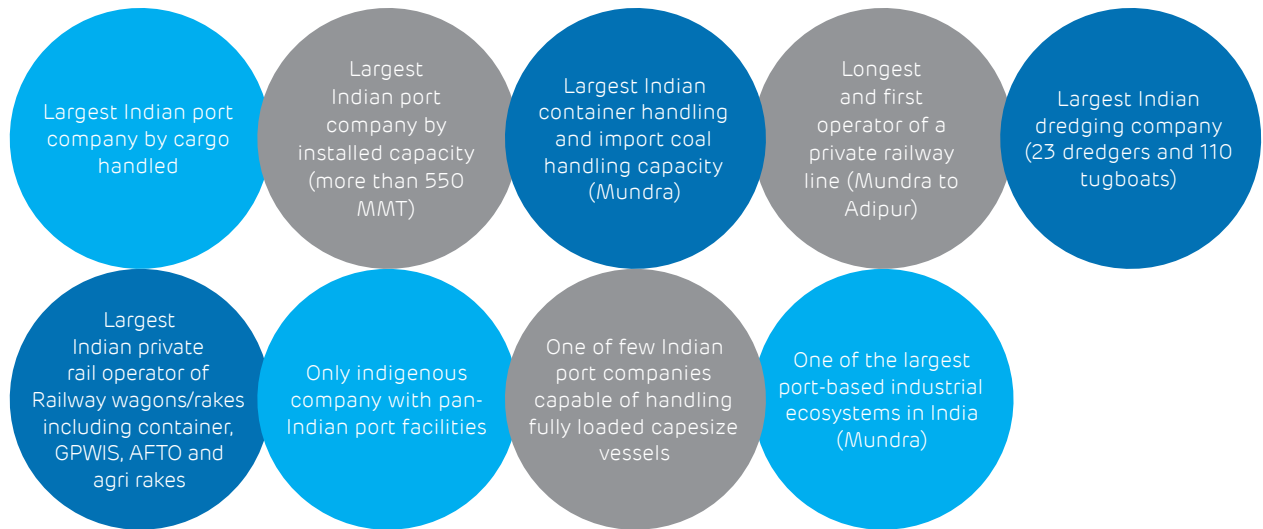
Counter-inflation:

At APSEZ, our port-cum-logistics-cum transport utility solution has underperformed inflation, strengthening national competitiveness

Proactive investor:

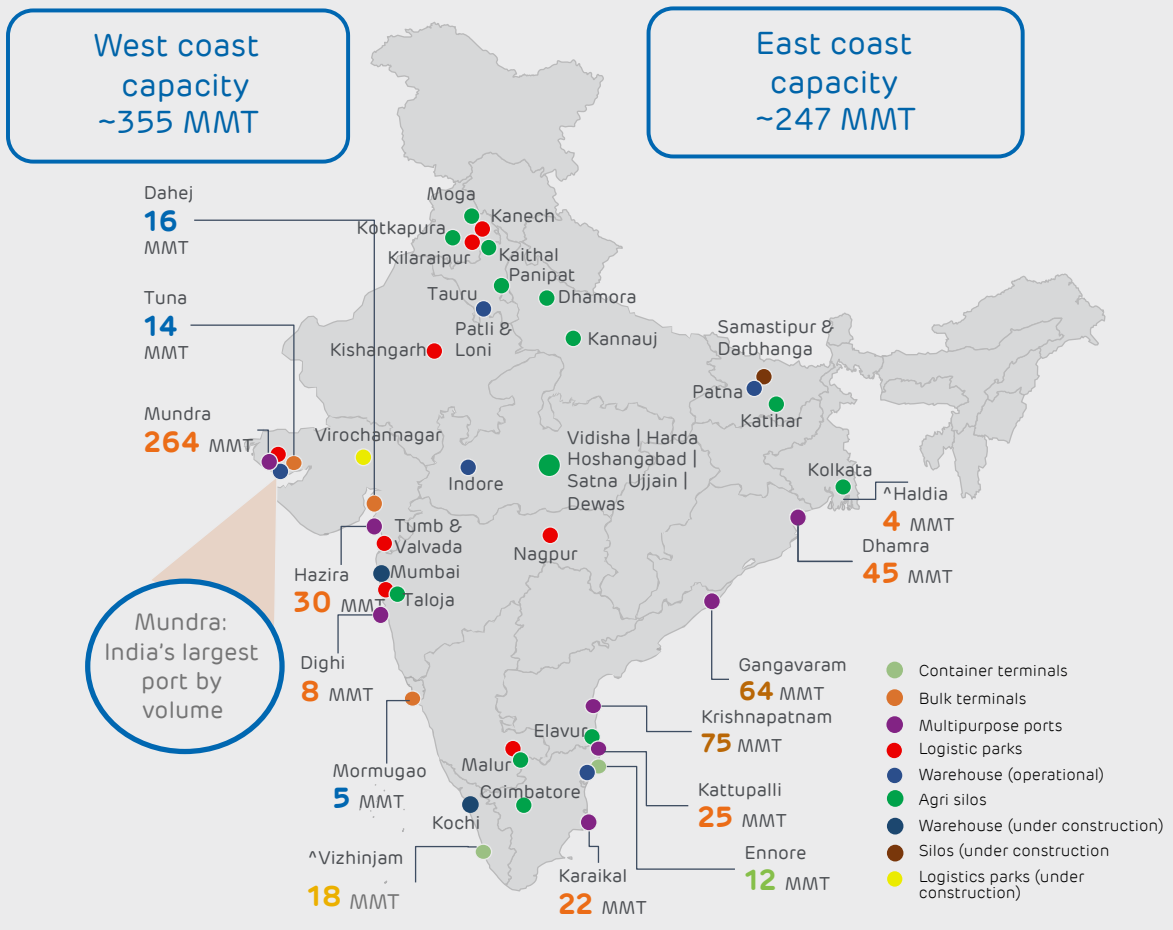
At APSEZ, our 'invest today, business will follow commitment' is visible in port capacity creation and extension into transport utility services

The outcome of APSEZ's **investment discipline**





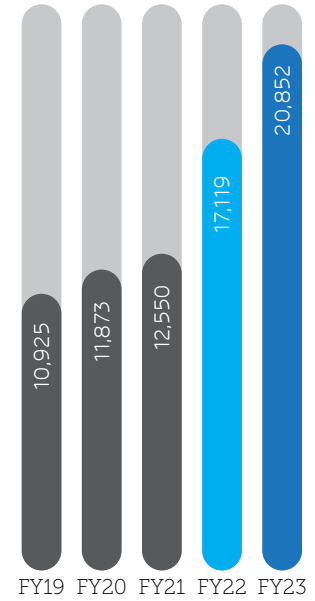
APSEZ port capacity



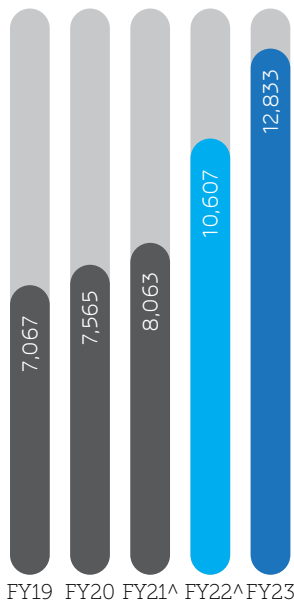
^Under construction

How we have performed across the years

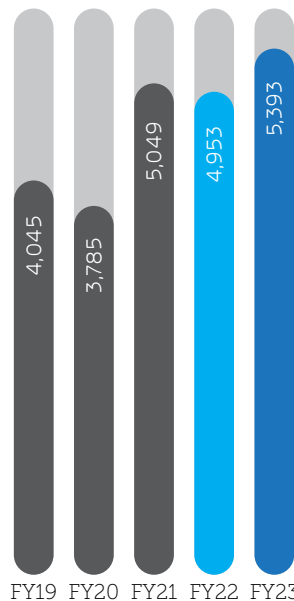
Revenues (₹ in crore)



EBITDA (₹ in crore)



Net profit (₹ in crore)

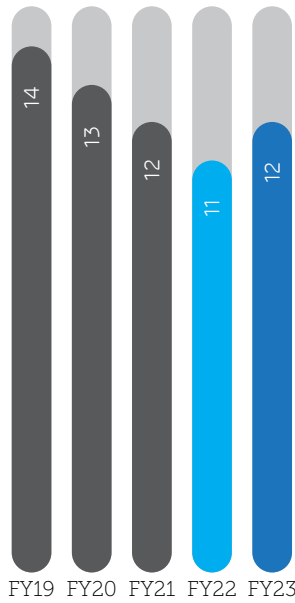


EBITDA margin (%)

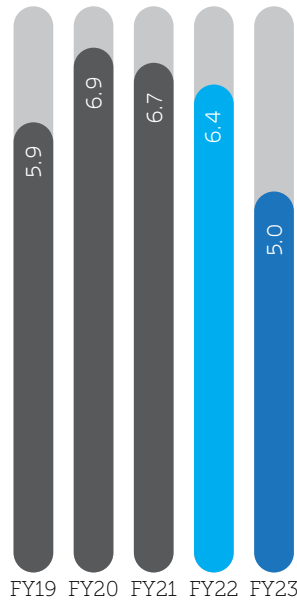


[^]Excludes one-time transaction cost of ₹60 crore in FY 2021-22 and a donation of ₹80 crore in FY 2020-21
[^]FY 2021-22 EBITDA excludes ₹ 210 crore of SRCPL/GPL transaction cost

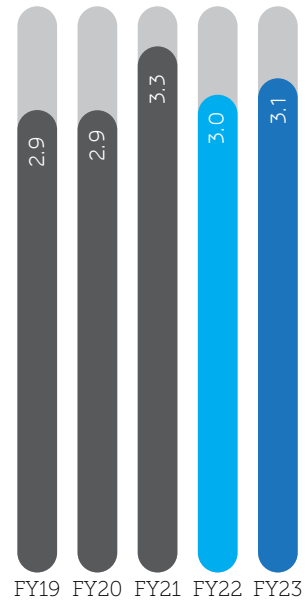
ROCE (%)



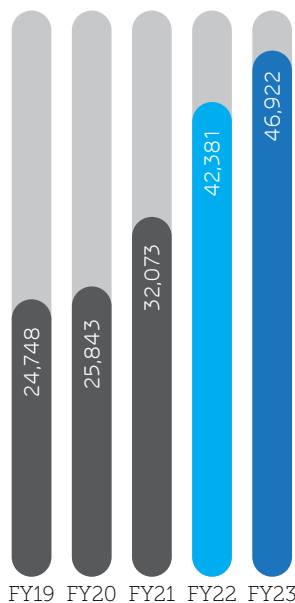
Average debt cost (%)



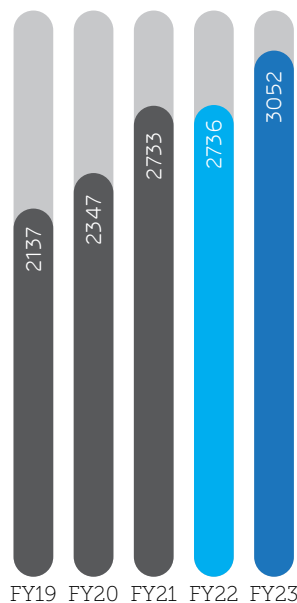
Net Debt to EBITDA (x)



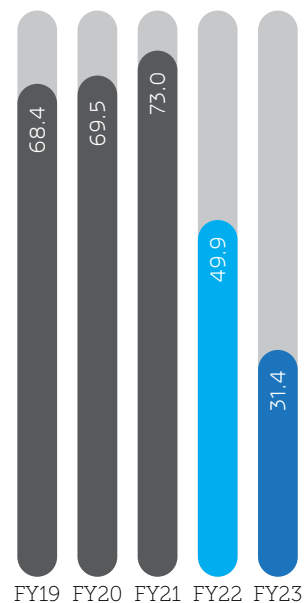
Net Worth (₹ in crore)



Employees (numbers)



CSR spending (₹ in crore)



This is how we invested in our tomorrow across the years

1998 to 2013: Local port operator (Development phase)

- Started a captive jetty in Mundra.
- Signed a concession agreement for cargo handling at Mundra.
- Developed India's first and longest private railway line connecting Mundra to Adipur.
- Signed agreements with Indian Oil Corporation and Hindustan Mittal Energy to set up a single-point mooring unit and crude oil handling facilities in Mundra
- Commenced operations at the first non-captive single-point mooring facility in Mundra
- Signed a sub-concession agreement with P&O Ports for operations at Mundra International Container Terminal — Container Terminal 1.
- Mundra emerged as the largest coast-based SEZ in India (following enactment of SEZ Act)
- Commissioned an inland container depot at Patli in northern India
- Commissioned a second container terminal in Mundra
- Commissioned an automobile handling terminal in Mundra
- Commissioned an MMLP at Kishangarh in Northern India
- Commissioned a coal and bulk terminal in Mundra
- Commissioned a dry bulk terminal at Dahej in Gujarat
- Doubled rail connectivity between Mundra and Adipur
- Commissioned a multi-cargo port terminal in Hazira
- Assumed operations at Container Terminal 3 in Mundra through a joint venture AICTPL; commissioned the south basin in Mundra

**2014 to 2020:
Pan-India port operator**

- Mundra became the first commercial port in India to handle more than 100 MMTPA of cargo.
- Mundra became the largest commercial cargo handling port of India in FY 2013-14.
- Signed a concession agreement to develop a container terminal at Ennore Port.
- Acquired the port of Dhamra, Odisha, on the east coast of India.
- Terminals at Mormugao and Kandla (Tuna Tekra) commenced commercial operations
- Signed a concession agreement to develop a deep-water container terminal at Vizhinjam Port
- Signed an in-principle agreement to acquire Kattupalli Port
- Commenced operations at the Kattupalli Port
- Container terminal 4 (JV with CMA CGM) at Mundra commenced operations.
- Acquired Adani Agri Logistics Ltd. (AALL) to enter into storage and movement of food grains
- Acquired Innovative B2B Logistics, a prominent domestic player with a presence in the Northern and Eastern hinterlands.

2021 to 2023: Global Port/Terminals Operator

- Acquired Krishnapatnam port
- Acquisition of Dighi Port
- Mundra became the first commercial port in India to handle more than 150 MMTPA cargo
- APSEZ achieved an international milestone by signing BOT agreement with Sri Lanka Port Authority to develop a container terminal in Colombo port
- Acquisition of Gangavaram Port
- Acquisition of Ocean Sparkle Ltd. (OSL)
- Signed a concession agreement for the mechanisation of Berth Number 2 (DBFOT) basis in Haldia
- Received a letter of intent to award for a greenfield port at Tajpur in West Bengal
- Acquired 49.38% stake in IOTL
- Acquired a stake in Haifa Port in Israel (the first international operating port acquisition)
- Acquisition of ICD Tumb, one of the largest ICDs in the country

THE ADANI PORTFOLIO OF COMPANIES

The multi-business Adani portfolio of companies is one of the most dynamic industrial conglomerates in India.

Vision: To be a world-class leader in businesses that enrich lives and contribute to nations in building infrastructure through sustainable value creation.



Courage: We shall embrace new ideas and businesses

Trust: We shall believe in our employees and other stakeholders

Commitment: We shall stand by our promises and adhere to high standards of business

Engaged in nation building

Enhancing stakeholder value

Enriching communities of its presence

**Culture****Passion**

Performing with enthusiasm and energy

Results

Consistently achieving goals

Integration

Working across functions and businesses to create synergies

Dedication

Working with commitment in the pursuit of our aims

Entrepreneurship

Seizing new opportunities with initiatives and ownership

The promoter

The Adani portfolio of companies has been promoted by the visionary industrialist Mr. Gautam Adani. The Adani portfolio of companies was founded by Mr. Gautam Adani in 1988 with a commodity trading business under the flagship company Adani Enterprises Limited (previously Adani Exports Limited).

The Adani portfolio of companies

Headquartered in Ahmedabad, India, the Adani portfolio of companies comprises the largest and fastest-growing portfolio of diversified businesses in India with interests in Logistics (seaports, airports, logistics, shipping and rail), Resources, Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution, Renewable Energy, Gas & Infrastructure, Agro (commodities, edible oil, food products, cold storage and grain silos), Real Estate, Public Transport Infrastructure, Cement, Media, Defence & Aerospace, Mining Services, Copper, Petrochemicals, Data Centre and other sectors.

The scale

Most Adani portfolio businesses are among the largest in India, marked by attractive economies of scale.

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited is the largest private sector port operator in India.

Adani Green Energy Limited is among the largest renewable energy businesses in the world.

Adani Transmission Limited is the largest private sector transmission and distribution company in India.

Adani Total Gas Limited is the largest city gas distribution business in India.

Ambuja Cements Limited (with subsidiary ACC Limited) is the second largest cement manufacturer of India and an iconic cement brand.

Adani Enterprises Limited is India's largest business incubation company.

Adani Power Limited is the largest private sector thermal power producer in India.

Adani Wilmar Limited holds the position of being India's largest edible oil brand.

NDTV Limited is among India's most trusted media companies.

The visibility

The Adani portfolio comprises ten publicly traded companies.

The positioning

The Adani portfolio of

companies has positioned itself as a leader in the transport logistics and energy utility portfolio businesses in India. This portfolio of companies has focused on sizable infrastructure development in India with operations and maintenance (O&M) practices benchmarked to global standards.

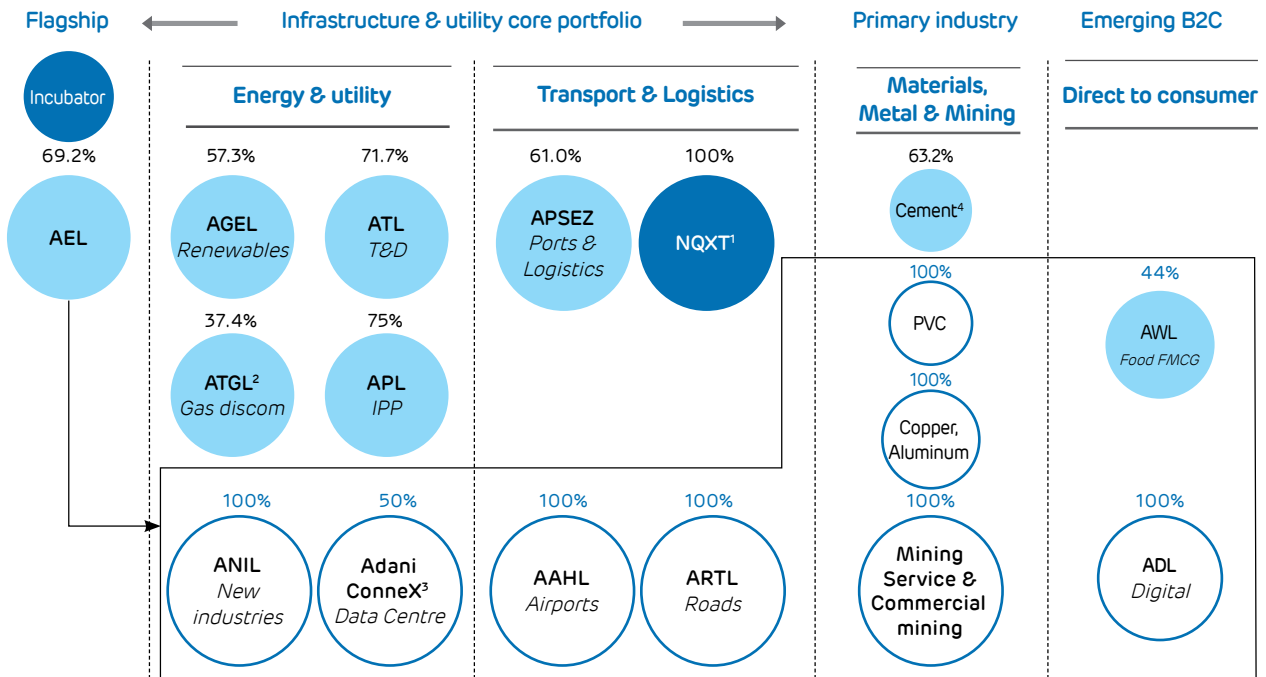
The core philosophy

The core philosophy of the Adani portfolio of companies is 'Growth with Goodness', its beacon for sustainable growth. The Adani portfolio of companies is committed to widening its ESG footprint with an emphasis on climate protection and increasing community outreach through CSR programmes woven around sustainability, diversity and shared values.

The credibility

The Adani portfolio of companies comprises four IG-rated businesses and is the only Infrastructure Investment Grade bond issuer from India.

The Adani Group: A world-class infrastructure & utility portfolio



A multi-decade story of high growth centred around infrastructure and utility core

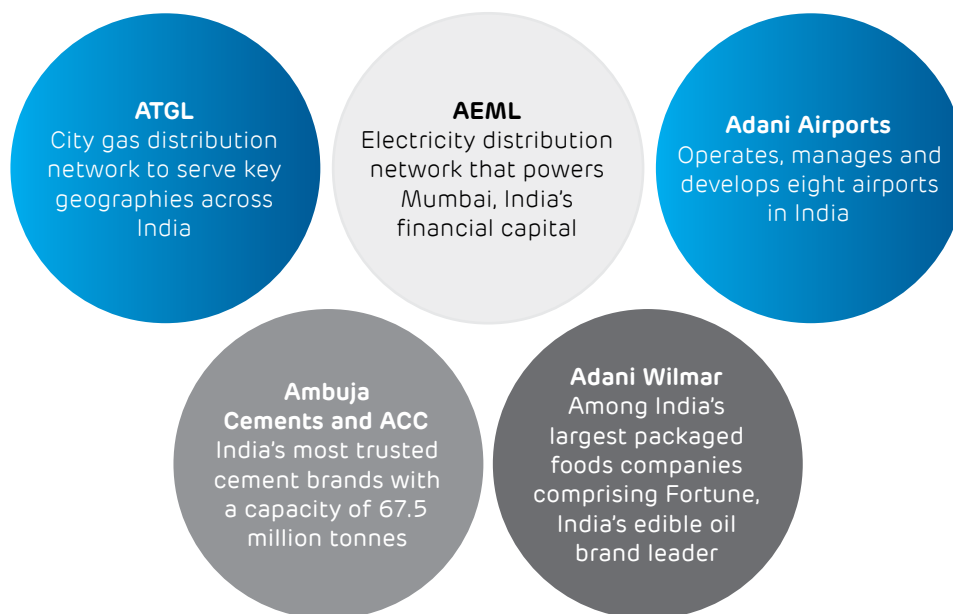
(%): Promoter equity stake in Adani Portfolio companies

(%): AEL equity stake in its subsidiaries

● Listed entities

1 NQXT: North Queensland Export Terminal | 2 ATGL: Adani Total Gas Limited, JV with TotalEnergies | 3 Data center, JV with EdgeConnex | 4 Cement business includes 63.15% stake in Ambuja Cements Limited which in turn owns 50.05% in ACC Limited. Adani directly owns 6.64% stake in ACC Limited
AEL: Adani Enterprises Limited; **APSEZ:** Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited; **ATL:** Adani Transmission Limited; **T&D:** Transmission & Distribution; **APL:** Adani Power Limited; **AGEL:** Adani Green Energy Limited; **AAHL:** Adani Airport Holdings Limited; **ARTL:** Adani Roads Transport Limited; **ANIL:** Adani New Industries Limited; **AWL:** Adani Wilmar Limited; **ADL:** Adani Digital Limited; **IPP:** Independent Power Producer

The Adani portfolio of companies: Marked shift from B2B to B2C businesses



Adani portfolio of companies: Locked-in infrastructure growth

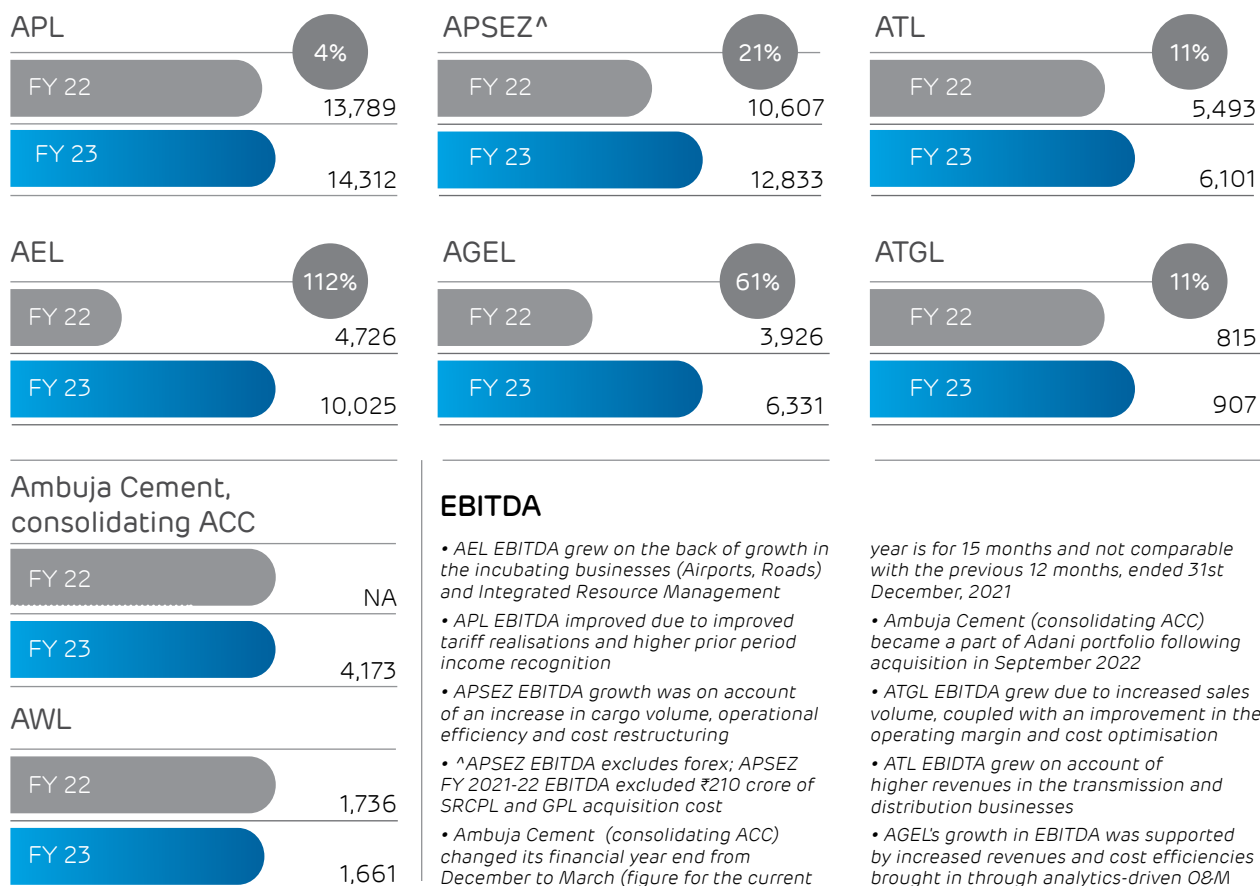
Transport & logistics Airports and Roads	Energy & Utility Renewables/ Transmission & Distribution/ City Gas/ Power Generation	APSEZ Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	NQXT North Queensland Export Terminal	ATMSPL Adani Tracks Management Services Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Sarguja Rail Corridor Pvt. Ltd.)
AAHL Adani Airports Holdings Ltd.	ATL/APL/AGEL/ATGL Adani Transmission / Adani Power / Adani Green Energy / Adani Total Gas	ANIL Adani New Industries Limited (a green hydrogen ecosystem)	ARTL / AWL Adani Road Transport Limited / Adani Wilmar Ltd	T&D / IPP Transmission and Distribution / Independent Power Producer

The Adani portfolio of companies: Repeatable & proven transformation investment model

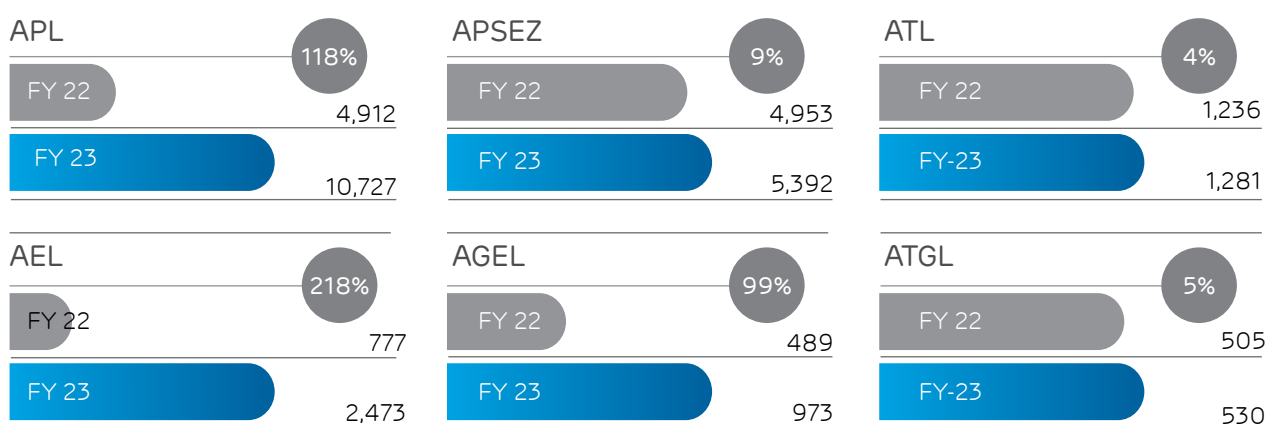
	Phase	Development		Operations	Post operations
Activity	Origination	Site development	Construction	Operation	Capital management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis & market intelligence Viability analysis Strategic value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site acquisition Concessions and regulatory agreements Investment case development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engineering & design Sourcing & quality levels Equity & debt funding at project level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life cycle O&M planning Technology-enabled O&M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesigning the capital structure of assets Operational phase funding consistent with asset life
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's largest commercial port (at Mundra) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed one of the longest private HVDC line (Mundra – Mahendragarh) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,140 MW hybrid cluster operationalised in Rajasthan in FY 2022-23 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Network Operation Center Centralised continuous plants monitoring across India on a cloud-based platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First GMTN of US\$ 2 billion by an energy utility player in India and sustainability-linked bond AGEL tied up 'Diversified Growth Capital' with a revolving facility of US\$ 1.64 billion for fully funding its project pipeline Issuance of 20 and 10-year dual tranche bond of US\$ 750 million Green bond issuance of US\$ 750 million
	Highest margin among peers	Highest line availability	India's first and world's largest solar-wind hybrid cluster	Centralised continuous monitoring of solar and wind plants across India on a cloud-based platform	<p>Debt structure moving from PSU banks to bonds</p> <p>Legend: PSU banks (dark blue), Private banks (medium blue), Bonds (light blue), NBFCs & FIs (green), DII (grey), Global International Banks (light green), PSU-capex LC (black)</p>

How the Adani portfolio of companies performed in FY 2022-23

EBIDTA (growth %)



PAT (growth %)



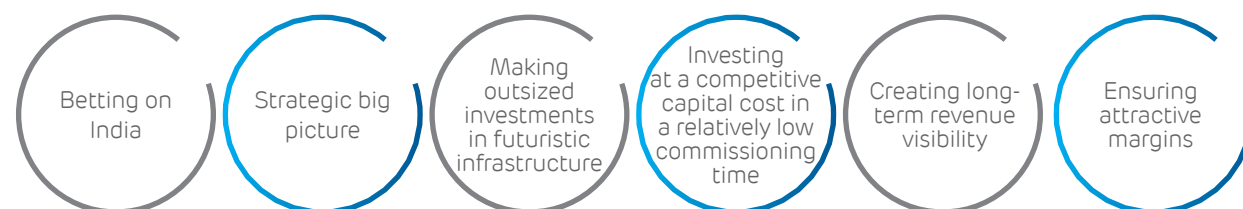
The Adani portfolio of companies' platform comprises foresight, operational excellence, outperformance and leadership



The Adani portfolio of companies' businesses



The Adani portfolio of companies' growth platform



The Adani portfolio of companies

India overview: We, at Adani, believe in and bet on India. In the last three decades, India has not just grown faster; but has also compressed the GDP growth of the earlier decades into fewer years. India is expected to transition from a US\$ 3.75 trillion economy to a US\$ 5 trillion economy in the next few years.

At Adani portfolio of companies, we proactively invested in businesses that are expected to ride India's middle-income consumption engine. The Adani portfolio of companies invested not on the basis of what is, but on what can be. By making disproportionate investments, it intends to shift the needle not just for its investee Company but for the country as a whole - with the objective of extending access, reducing costs, widening the market and, in doing so, helping strengthen India.

Competitive advantage: At the Adani portfolio of companies, we believe that the ability to make a significant national contribution can only be derived

from a broadbased competitive advantage that is not dependent on any one factor but is the result of an overarching culture of excellence – the coming together of adjacent businesses, deep sectorial experience, ability to commission projects faster than the sectorial curve, competence to do so at a cost lower than the industry average, foresight to not merely service the market but to grow it, establish decisive sustainable leadership and evolve the Company's position into a generic name within the sector.

Relatively non-mature spaces: The Adani portfolio of companies has entered businesses that may be considered 'maturely non-mature'. Some of the businesses can be classified as mature, based on the enduring industry presence and the conventional interpretation of their market potential; these businesses can be considered non-mature by the virtue of their vast addressable market potential and the superior Adani portfolio of companies value proposition. The result is that the Adani portfolio

of companies addresses sectorial spaces not on the basis of existing market demand but on the basis of prospective market growth following the superior Adani sectorial value proposition.

Outsized: The Adani portfolio of companies established a respect for taking outsized bets in select sectors and businesses without compromising Balance Sheet safety. The portfolio of companies establishes a large capacity aspiration that sends out a strong message of its long-term direction. Its outsized initial capacity establishes economies of scale within a relatively short time horizon that deters prospective competition and generates cost leadership (fixed and variable).

Technology: The Adani portfolio of companies invests in the best technology standards that could generate precious additional basis points in profitability and help more than recover the additional cost (if at all) paid within a short tenure. This superior technology standard evolves into the Company's sustainable

competitive advantage, respect, talent traction and profitability.

Execution excellence: The Adani portfolio of companies has built a distinctive specialisation in project execution, one of the most challenging segments in India. The portfolio of companies has established benchmark credentials in executing projects faster than the sectorial average by drawing from the multi-decade Adani pool of managerial excellence across a range of

competencies. This capability has resulted in quicker revenue inflow, increased surplus and competitive project cost per unit of delivered output.

Flexible capital structure: The Adani portfolio of companies has created a robust financial foundation of owned and borrowed funds. This enhanced credibility makes it possible for the Adani portfolio of companies to mobilise resources from some of the largest global lenders at

around the lowest costs. This approach helps transform these marquee institutions from mere lenders to stable resource (fund or growth) providers for the long-term.

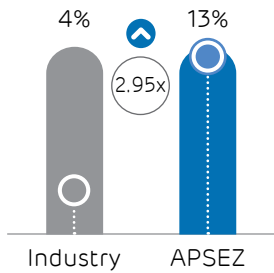
Ownership

The Adani portfolio of companies comprises a high promoter ownership, validating a commitment and ownership in projects.

Adani portfolio outperformance

Cargo volume

(MMT)

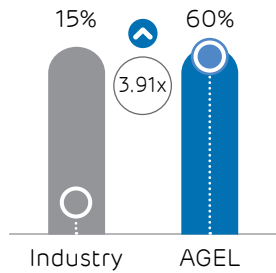


2014	972	113
2023	1433	339.30



Renewable capacity growth

(GW)

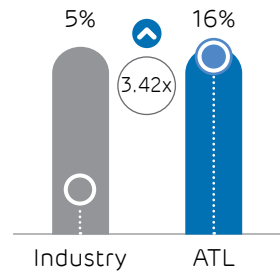


2016	46	0.3
2023	125	8.086



Transmission network growth

(ckm)

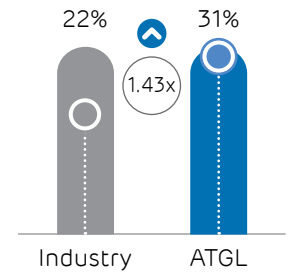


2016	3,41,551	6,950
2023	4,71,341	19,779



City gas distribution growth

(GAs covered)



2015	62	6
2023	295	52



Transformative model driving scale, growth and free cash flows

GW: Gigawatt, **GAs:** Geographical Areas, **MMT:** Million metric tonne, **CKM:** Circuit kilometer

The Adani portfolio: Establishing national and global benchmarks



India's largest commercial port (Mundra)

India's largest single location private thermal IPP (Mundra)

India's largest private sector ports company

World's largest wind-solar hybrid operational power project - 2,140 Mw in Rajasthan



Port company enjoying the highest margin among peers

Among the highest transmission

line availability benchmarks in India

Largest airport infrastructure company in India

One of India's largest port-based edible oil refinery with a capacity of 5,000 MT per day

Leading edible oil player (number two in Wheat Flour and number three in Basmati Rice)



648 MW solar power plant
The Kamuthi plant was commissioned in only nine months



897 ckm
The length of one of the India's longest intra-state transmission lines that was completed (Ghatampur Transmission Limited)

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

The Adani Group will continue to consolidate what it has built while looking at expanding its horizons.



Dear shareholders,

A few months ago, I heard a new term called Permacrisis. I learnt that the Collins dictionary had defined it as 'An extended period of instability and insecurity'. It also chose it as the Word for the Year 2022. Interestingly, I also learnt that two other words that were in the running for the top spot were 'quiet quitting', which meant doing the bare minimum duties at work (in rejection of competitive careerism) and 'vibe shift', which meant a significant change in the prevailing culture. What I find fascinating is that in the post-Covid world, these words accurately summarise changes that we see happening around us.

A Global Reset is Underway

There can be no denying that the world is continuing to be hit by multiple shocks, be it the climate emergency, geopolitical disequilibrium, supply chain and energy volatility, or persistent inflation. What does make the situation a permacrisis is the fact that we have never had a time wherein all these events happened simultaneously and

without a clear solution in sight. Add to this the opportunities and challenges because of the technological revolution, especially the breathtaking advances in artificial intelligence, and what we have is a massive potential reset in the existing global operating models. The future of work, the future of learning, the future of

medicine, and in some ways, the future of economic growth itself will need to be reset. Therefore, as we end one financial cycle and begin another, it is important to step back and assess the global economic situation and India's position as a part of this landscape.

India – The Beacon of Hope

While economic cycles are getting increasingly hard to forecast, there is little doubt that India, already the world's fifth largest economy, will become the world's third largest economy well before 2030 and, thereafter, the world's second largest economy by 2050.

It is well understood that for any economy to lay the foundation of growth, a stable Government is critical. We have seen this impact with the implementation of several structural reforms that are critical for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. This stability, coupled with India's young demographics and continued expansion of internal demand, is a potent combination.

Our nation's demographic dividend is expected to drive consumption and accelerate the growth of a tax paying society at a record pace over the next three decades. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) projects that India's median age will be just 38 years even in 2050. Over this period, India's population is expected to grow by approximately 15 % to 1.6 billion, but the per capita income could accelerate by over 700 % to about US dollars 16,000. On a purchasing power

parity basis, this per capita metric could be three to four times higher. The growth of this consuming middle-class is expected to insulate us to some extent from global recessions as our growth is primarily driven by domestic demand. This, in turn, should drive a surge in private and government expenditures, as well as attract increasing foreign direct investments.

We have the statistics to prove it. Following independence in 1947, it took us 58 years to get to our first trillion dollars in GDP, 12 years to get to the next trillion and just five years to the third trillion. I anticipate that within the next decade, India will start adding a trillion dollars to its GDP every 18 months, putting us on track to emerge as a 25 to 30 trillion dollar economy by 2050. This could potentially drive India's total market capitalisation to over US\$ 40 trillion, an approximate 10x expansion from the current levels.

I urge you to reflect on these incredible possibilities. India's success story of balancing economic growth and a vibrant democratic society has no parallel and a result, my belief in the India growth story has never been higher.

Our nation's demographic dividend is expected to drive consumption and accelerate the growth of a tax paying society at a record pace over the next three decades.

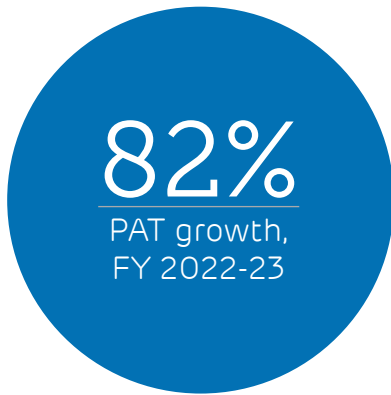
The Short selling Incident

Let me now address the short-selling issue that impacted us early this year. On the eve of our Republic Day, a US-based short-seller published a report just as we were planning to launch the largest Follow-on Public Offering (FPO) in India's history. The report was a combination of targeted misinformation and outdated, discredited allegations aimed at damaging our reputation and generating profits through a deliberate drive-down of our stock prices.

Subsequently, despite a fully subscribed FPO, we selected to withdraw and return the money to our investors to protect their

interests. The short-selling incident resulted in several adverse consequences that we had to confront. Even though we promptly issued a comprehensive rebuttal, various vested interests tried to opportunistically exploit the claims made by the short seller. These entities engaged and encouraged false narratives across various news and social media platforms. Consequently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India constituted an Expert Committee to look into this matter. It comprised individuals known for their independence and integrity. The report of the Expert Committee was made public in May 2023.

The Expert Committee did not find any regulatory failure. The Committee's Report not only observed that the mitigating measures, undertaken by your Company helped rebuild confidence but also cited that there were credible charges of concerted destabilisation of the Indian markets. It also confirmed the quality of our Group's disclosures and found no instance of regulatory failure or any breach. While the SEBI is still to submit its report in the months ahead, we remain confident of our governance and disclosure standards.



The Adani Group: Resilient, Stronger and Record Results for FY 2022-23

Over the past three decades, I have learnt that growth comes with its set of challenges. Every challenge we have faced has made us more resilient. This resilience is vindicated by the outcomes we deliver.

Our FY 2022-23 operational and financial results are as much a testimony to our success as a testimony to the continued expansion of our customer base – be it on the B2B side or the B2C side. Our Balance Sheet, our assets, and our operating

cashflows continue to get stronger and are now healthier than ever before. The pace at which we have made acquisitions and turned them around is unmatched across the national landscape and has fuelled a significant part of our expansion. Our national and international partnerships are proof of our governance standards. The scale of our international expansions has been validated by our successes in Australia, Israel, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

Some Group Highlights

Our Group is now constituted of 10 publicly traded entities, each with its own set of successes. I have listed below some key highlights across the various businesses.

- 1** The Adani Group of companies set new financial performance records with:
 - Total EBITDA grew by 36% to ₹57,219 crore,
 - Total income grew by 85% to ₹2,62,499 crore, and
 - Total PAT grew by 82% to ₹23,509 crore.
- 2** The Group's deleveraging program of US\$ 2.65 billion for the Adani portfolio companies was completed successfully and further improved our Net Debt to run rate EBITDA ratio from 3.2x to 2.8x in FY 2022-23.
- 3** Our flagship company, Adani Enterprise Limited (AEL) continued to successfully demonstrate its incubation capabilities with new businesses accounting for 50% of its EBITDA in FY 2022-23.
 - Of the several projects underway, two key ones include the Navi Mumbai Airport and the Copper Smelter, which are on schedule.
- The Integrated Resource Management (IRM) volume increased by 37% to 88.2 MMT versus 64.4 MMT in FY 2021-22
- In the area of the media business, AEL acquired New Delhi Television Ltd (NDTV) and a 49% stake in Quintillion Business Media Limited.
- 4** We are set to play a critical role in India's Net Zero carbon footprint journey. The renewable energy business, Adani Green Energy Limited, commissioned the world's largest hybrid solar-wind project of 2.14 GW in Rajasthan; the operational renewable energy portfolio grew 49% to over 8 GW, the largest operational renewable portfolio in India.
- 5** The backward integration plans in the renewable energy value chain progressed as planned.
 - A new solar module line plant of 2 GW was operationalised and
 - The existing 1.5 GW module line was upgraded to 2.0 GW using the TOPCON Cell Technology.
- 6** The ports business continued to be the pillar of strength on all fronts. APSEZ continues to be amongst the most profitable port operators globally with a port EBITDA margin of 70%.
- 7** Adani Power Ltd. successfully commissioned the 1.6 GW ultra-super critical Godda power plant and is now supplying power to Bangladesh, which marks our entry into transnational power projects.
- 8** The transmission and distribution businesses set new benchmarks. The Mumbai distribution business achieved a reliability of 99.99% and was ranked the number one discom by the Union Ministry of Power.
- 9** Adani Total Gas Ltd, expanded access to clean cooking fuel to 124,000 households last year with a 46% increase in revenue to ₹4,683 crore and is transforming into a full spectrum sustainable energy provider following its foray into the e-mobility and biofuel businesses.
- 10** Lastly, on the partnership front, we continue to attract global investment partners aligned with our long-term approach of building and operating world-class assets. In March 2023, we successfully executed a secondary transaction with GQG partners of US\$1.87 billion despite volatile market conditions.

It is all about a Better Tomorrow

The India in which we live today is the most exciting land of opportunities with blossoming entrepreneurial spirit. Every day is a beginning of something new, innovative, and transformative. We have always believed in our 'growth with goodness' philosophy and our track record speaks for itself. Your Group will continue to consolidate

what it has built while looking at expanding its horizons. Our customers speak for us, our investors speak for us, our shareholders speak for us, and our results for speak for us. On behalf of your Company, I reaffirm and assure that we are committed to the highest levels of governance and regulatory compliance.

In closing, let me emphasise how grateful I am for all your support. It has been the greatest source of my strength and it is my promise to you that I will do my utmost to uphold the trust you have put in me and my team.

Thank you.

Gautam Adani



STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

We intend to grow our cargo volumes to ~1 billion tonnes by 2030, and are aiming to be the world's largest port company

When Adani Ports went into the business of port-based cargo intermediation, there was a material premium on service. The general recall of Indian ports was one of delays and demurrage; those who transacted were accustomed to bureaucratic processes that warranted an entire team within customer offices being dedicated to engagement with port executives; it was usual for cargo delivery or dispatch taking several days.

At Adani Ports, we studied these pain points and built our Company around the customer. Adani Ports resolved to bring the customer

into the discussion for the first time; the port was built with the customer in mind; there is no better indicator of this than the Company's commitment to perpetually invest ahead of the curve.

The conventional yardstick of investment in port capacity was by matching demand with corresponding investment. At Adani Ports, we extended beyond this conventional interpretation; we invested considerably higher than demand for two reasons: one, the conventional understanding comprised a waiting time of various days for vessels before

berthing, implying that no vessel could expect to be berthed as soon as it arrived, a reality we sought to correct; two, the operative figure was not capacity utilisation but the time taken before berthing, which was to be moderated to the extent possible and hence become the constant around which investments were made.

This priority sent out a response: that Mundra, where we first commissioned our port, was not like any other; the waiting time for a vessel was possibly the lowest in the country from the time we went into business; when this favorable word-of-mouth translated into an increased arrival of vessels, we moved proactively to enhance our capacity yet again. From a narrow financial perspective, our capacity utilisation was always going to be lower than the Indian port sector average. However, we began to more than make up for this low utilisation through enhanced revenue accretion and cargo handled.

Contrarian

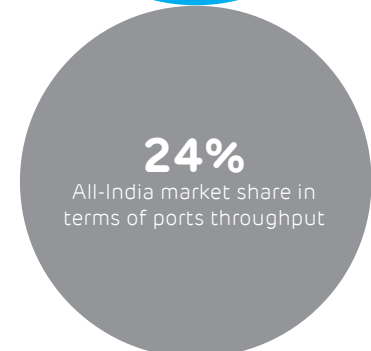
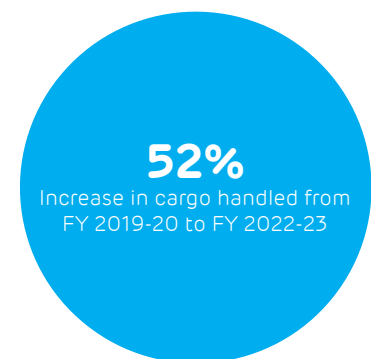
Through this contrarian approach, we were able to service vessels with shorter waiting times and enhanced vessel productivity. We even ventured to propose that we would compensate a vessel if we delayed their waiting time beyond a mutually acceptable tenure. The complement of these customer safeguards built our Company into one of the most customer-driven port companies in India where financial growth was a byproduct. We were not necessarily designed to become profitable from day one; we were principally designed to serve – and that made all the difference.

The reason why I have endeavoured to provide this perspective is that the last three years have been among the most challenging for the Indian economy in living memory. At a time when consumers moderated their spending at specific junctures – not just in India but across the world – the first implication was that port-based companies like ours would be immediately affected. What transpired was the reverse: your Company increased cargo handled from 223 million metric tonnes in FY 2021-20 to 339 million metric tonnes in FY 2022-23; correspondingly, our all-India market share in terms of ports throughput increased from 17% to 24%; our consolidated EBITDA increased from ₹7,565 crore in FY 2019-20 to ₹12,833 crore in FY 2022-23. At a time of unprecedented challenge, we demonstrated enhanced resilience.

Responsiveness and responsibility

The two principal reasons behind our resilient outperformance were responsiveness and responsibility.

At Adani Ports, we have always been responsive to the prevailing environment, perpetually engaged in building for tomorrow. In the last few years, the one initiative across which this has been most visible has been in our extension from port-based intermediation to logistics. In the modern world, when one buys off an e-commerce marketplace, the principal recall is the nature of product purchased and the price paid for it. Seldom will someone even care to take notice of which company sold the product and who delivered. The result is that the importance of seller credibility – an important



We will grow our cargo volumes from ~340 million tonnes in FY 2022-23 to 1 billion tonnes by 2030, while aiming to become the world's largest port company

factor in purchase in the past – is taken for granted and has now been replaced by 'price' and 'time of delivery' becoming the most relevant.

At Adani Ports, we have leveraged this unfolding reality: we have extended from port intermediation to final products delivery. This is not something that transpired as an overnight flash; by exploring adjacencies within the business model, the Company made timely investments in rail connectivity that helped evacuate volume-driven commodities from Mundra with speed, helping cargo being delivered to customers across North and Northwest India (regions we serviced with a focus). The investment enhanced economies arising out of volume-driven transportation, strengthened the competitiveness of users who for long had suffered the absence of a proximate port and, most importantly, helped evolve a port-based cargo intermediation service into a delivered logistics solution.

Seminal transformation

If there is one seminal transformation in our existence that has transpired in the last couple of years, it is that we are making a structural extension in our business model: we are graduating into a transport utility. The words have been carefully selected: 'transport' refers to the capacity to move volumes from ports to customers and vice versa with speed, providing them a doorstep service and empowering them to focus on their core business while we assume the role of logistics partnership. The word 'utility' refers to scale and

the capacity of our customers to not even consider the option of a replacement, deepening our relevance in their businesses.

In some cases, we have graduated to providing customers products of their choice around pre-agreed prices irrespective of where we may have sourced the product from and from which of our ports we may have delivered. While this may appear as a leap from our original business model, the reality is that we have only extended into adjacent spaces by leveraging skills, insights and perspective we already possess. This extension – port gate to factory gate - has enhanced our revenue visibility and deepened our relevance within customers; we are no longer vendors; we have emerged as partners. We are no longer a peripheral service provider; we are playing a mission-critical role that is strengthening the competitiveness of our customers and the country.

National benchmark

The second 'R' that I wish to speak about is responsibility. Adani Ports is not just an aggregation of ports along the Indian coastline; by the virtue of having invested in technologies (mechanisation and digitalisation) we are also now a national efficiency benchmark within our sector; our people productivity is arguably the highest across all Indian ports.

An extension of our responsibility is that we will manage our business around governance elements that have been documented. This has enhanced clarity for all our stakeholders about not what we intend to

achieve as an outcome but the process of how we intend to go about doing so. Our governance commitment has been marked by transparency, quality disclosures, strong Balance Sheet, complete compliances, environment responsibility and addressing the needs of all stakeholders.

At Adani Ports, responsibility is not only about doing more with less; it is also about making the world cleaner and safer. Over the years, we invested ahead of the Indian statutory curve through initiatives that have helped moderate the use of fossil fuels, electricity and water. We have taken this commitment to its logical conclusion by outlining a target to become carbon neutral for port operations in 2025, and thereafter march towards our ambition of becoming net zero by 2040.

The complement of these various initiatives – integration into transport utility, technology accretion and environmental responsibility – is not only taking us ahead (onward) but is helping us graduate into a different orbit of profitability and customer relevance (upward). We believe that the onward-upward combination will translate into enhanced volume cum value for the Company across the foreseeable future.

The regular question that has been asked of us: how will this ensure a strong Balance Sheet? Do you see a risk to APSEZ's investment grade rating, given the Company's growth plans?

At Adani Ports, we are committed to a sustainable business growth and return for our investors. As a result, while we were growing

our topline and profits, we also focused on creating a capital structure aligned with the nature of our business. This has allowed us to comfortably service our debt and invest for growth.

The Company has now achieved a critical mass of relationships and revenues. With enhanced internal accruals our dependence on borrowings to fund our growth capex has declined considerably. This is well reflected in our numbers, with gross debt to net fixed asset ratio having seen a material decline in the last few years. With most of our sizable capital investments now completed, improvement in our liquidity position will continue, further strengthening our Balance Sheet.

During the year under review, Adani Ports made various acquisitions that will enhance our service offerings and profits. The Company extended to sea side services through the acquisition of Ocean Sparkle, which is India's third largest marine services provider with a service footprint comprising towage, pilotage, dredging and offshore services to clients in India and abroad and comprising a fleet of 94 owned vessels and 13 third-party owned vessels. The acquisition provides us with a presence across all major ports, 15 minor ports and all three LNG terminals in India in addition to operations in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Yemen, and Africa – an opportunity to deepen our marine services presence within India and widen our footprint across the world.

Growth Direction

There are three distinctive areas in the way we see ourselves

deepening the robustness of our business model.

One, we will develop the industrial hinterland across some of our ports by working closely with the State governments. This will catalyse industrial development and assure port volumes for our Company for years to come.

Two, we will continue to evolve from port intermediation to doorstep delivery with a larger share of a customer's logistics spending leading to annuity incomes. Our approach is not just 'If the customer grows, we grow'; our objective is to create a competitive proposition that makes our customers more competitive and grow faster, playing the role of a catalyst and beneficiary.

Three, we will gradually build port interests outside India; we acquired a stake in the Haifa port and are developing a terminal in Colombo Port. Driven by our risk management strategy, the investments outside India are more likely to be in operational ports and with a limited equity exposure in comparison to the overall size of our Balance Sheet. We will also work with a strong local partner with financial skin in the game.

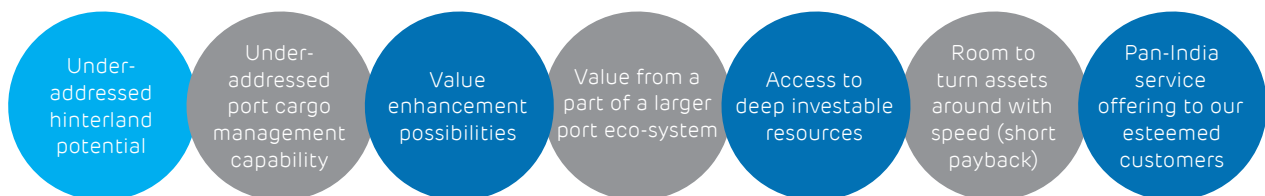
This is the blueprint by which we grow our cargo volumes from ~340 million tonnes in FY 2022-23 to 1 billion tonnes by 2030, while aiming to become the world's largest port company.

Karan Adani

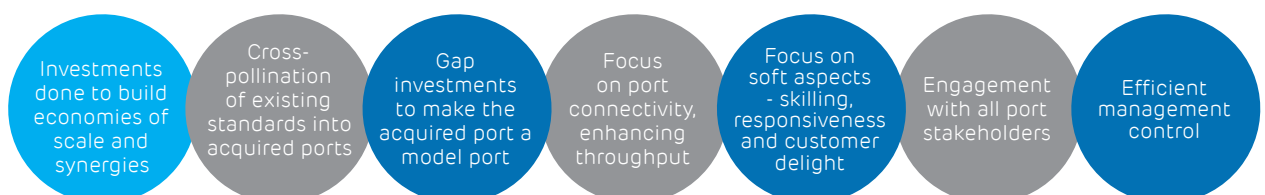
Chief Executive Officer
& Whole-Time Director

How we accelerated building for tomorrow through timely acquisitions and related investments

The rationale behind **our acquisitions**



The integration of the acquisitions **towards the Adani standard**



Turnaround of our Krishnapatnam port

Port growth: Cargo & financial growth

Particulars	Unit	FY 21#	FY 22	FY 23
Port cargo volumes	MMT	19.81	40.12	48.26
Revenues	₹ crore	978	2,003	2,341
EBITDA	₹ crore	691	1,395	1,582
EBITDA	in %	71%	70%	68%

Details are from the date of acquisition and not for the full year

Port cargo growth

In FY 2022-23, Krishnapatnam port handled 48.3 MMT cargo, a 20.3% Y-o-Y growth. In FY 2022-23, the port handled its highest bulk cargo (dry bulk + liquid) volume of 46.61 MMT.

Capacity growth

Krishnapatnam port capacity is 75 MMT (64 MMTPA when acquired). The incremental capacity was added through the commissioning of a liquid cargo berth (6 MMTPA) and dry cargo berth mechanisation (5 MMTPA).

Business growth

Handled sulphur, raw sugar and coastal iron ore cargo for the first time in FY 2022-23; the port handled its first edible oil rake (BTPN) in FY 2022-23. Two container services were added

Productivity improvements

Investment helped the port achieved dry cargo berth productivity in 24 hours (2,21,809 MT on 3rd March, 2023). The port reported the highest bagging productivity in a single day (12,422 MT in 2,67,342 bags on 7th January, 2023). Dry cargo berth productivity reached 21,448 MTD from 18,121 MTD in FY 2021-22.

Rail coefficient

In FY 2022-23, the port handled record rail volumes (20.1 MMT) against 11.3 MMT in FY 2021-22, implying 78% Y-o-Y growth.

Sustainability

The port introduced sustainability-enhancing initiatives in FY 2022-23 (crane electrification, berth mechanisation, Moisture Management System in wagon loading silos; replaced two diesel four-wheelers with two electric four-wheelers, saving an average 2400 liters of diesel per annum and avoiding emissions equivalent to around 13.8 metric tonnes of CO₂ a year. More than 102,000 saplings were planted; 547,840 seedlings were propagated in the in-house nursery

Safety

The port invested in people safety training, tools and tackle and other supporting safety-related infrastructure

Revenue growth

Revenues increased by a healthy 17% Y-o-Y to ₹2,341 crore

ROCE growth

ROCE for the port improved to 12% in FY 2022-23 from 9% in FY 2021-22

Turnaround of our Gangavaram port

Port growth: Cargo and financial growth

Particulars	Unit	FY 22	FY 23
Port cargo volumes	MMT	30.03	32.44
Revenue	₹ crore	1,206	1,529
EBITDA	₹ crore	796	1,014
EBITDA in %	in %	66%	66%

Ports cargo growth

In FY 2022-23, the Company's Gangavaram port handled 32.44 MMT of cargo against 30.03 MMT of cargo handled in FY 2021-22.

Capacity growth

In FY 2022-23, the Gangavaram port commissioned a container terminal in August 2022, designed to handle 6 lakh TEUs per annum, addressing customers in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and other neighboring States. The terminal comprises a total of 1,200 container ground slots. The total covered storage space of the port is now more than 1.3 lakh sq m.

Commodity addition

The port commissioned container handling with dedicated infrastructure. The port handled its first coastal voyage vessel in October 2022 (transported 1.6 lakh MTs iron ore fines to Maharashtra).

At APSEZ, we built for tomorrow through a differentiated business approach

Port efficiency growth

Achieved highest alumina bulk discharge in a day; berthed the largest displacement vessel in June 2022; enabled the mechanical handling of limestone; reported port gate efficiency improvement; increased railway mechanisation, dedicated resources and increased efficiency; reported the highest daily rakes handled; reported growth in average tonnes per day (TPD) vessels productivity.

Sustainability initiatives

Cleaned Yarada Beach in August 2022; collected 3 tonnes of waste; completed annual beach nourishment.

Customer-centricity

Commissioned value-added initiatives related to vehicle movements, AI-based bag counting, AI learning and customer assurance related to dispatch

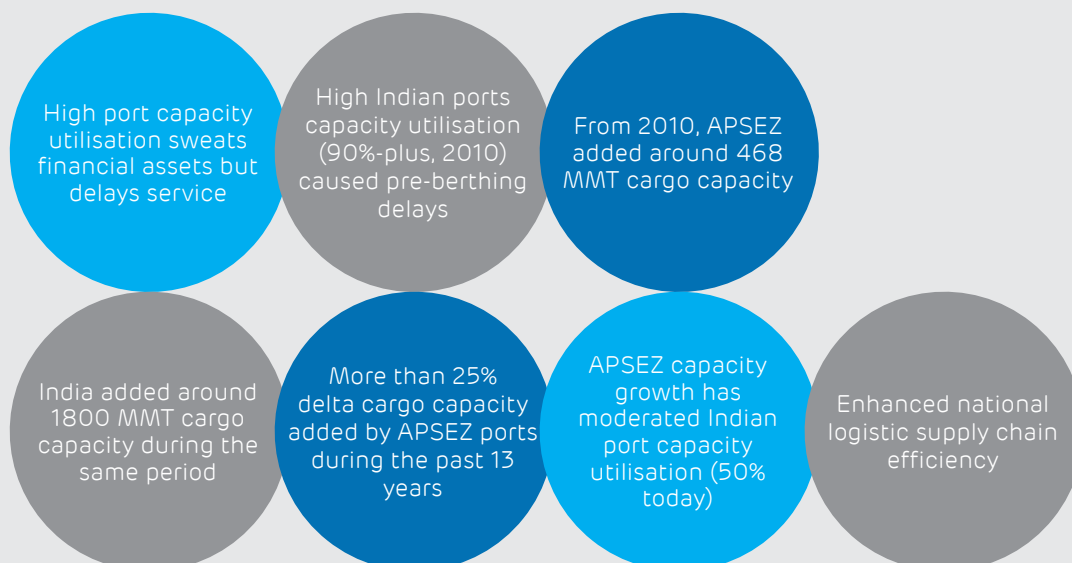
Revenue growth

The revenues increased by a healthy 27% Y-o-Y to ₹1,529 crore.

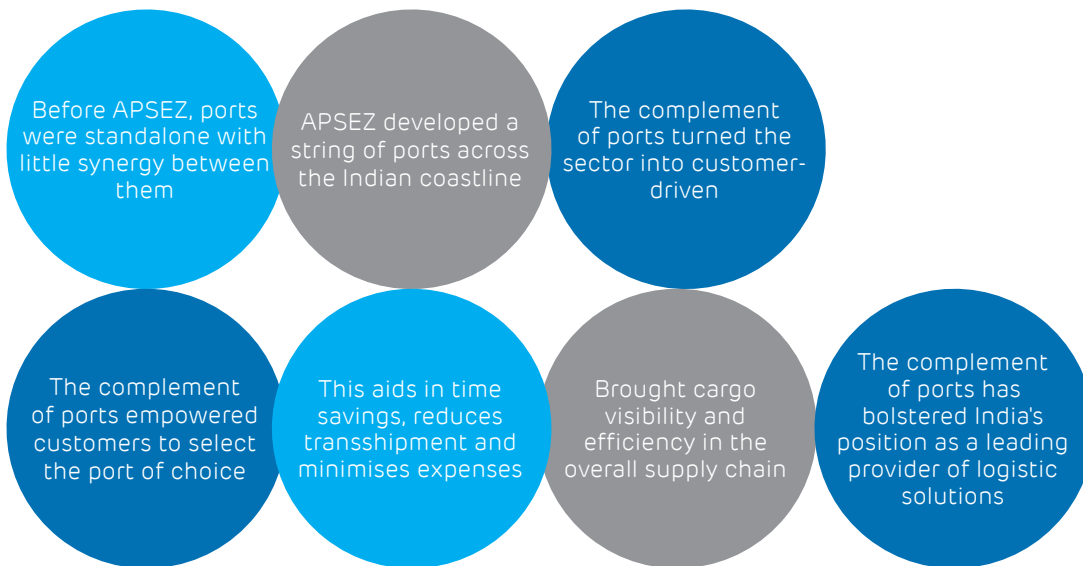
RoCE

The RoCE for the port in FY 2022-23 stood at 11%.

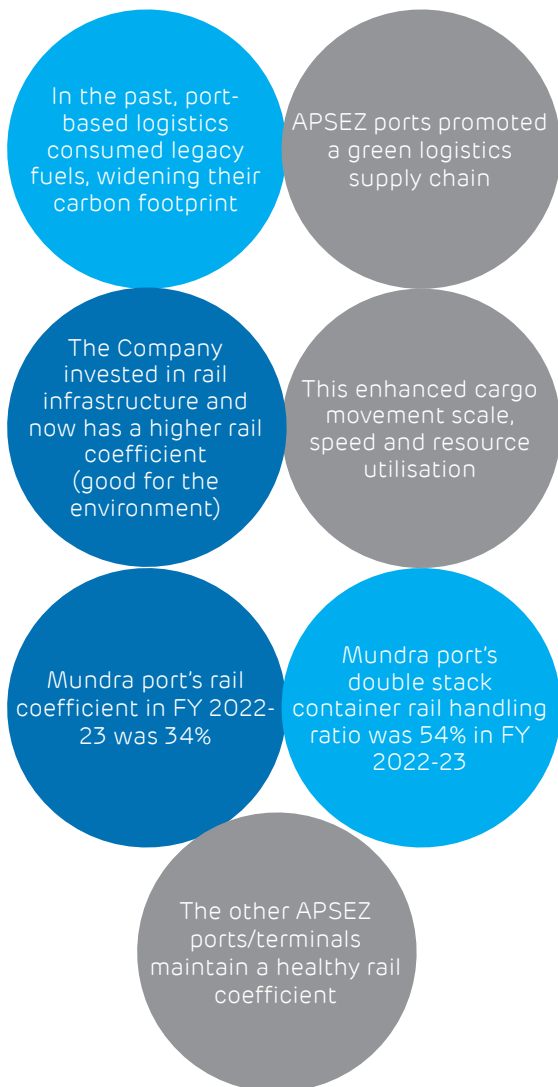
Proactive capacity creation



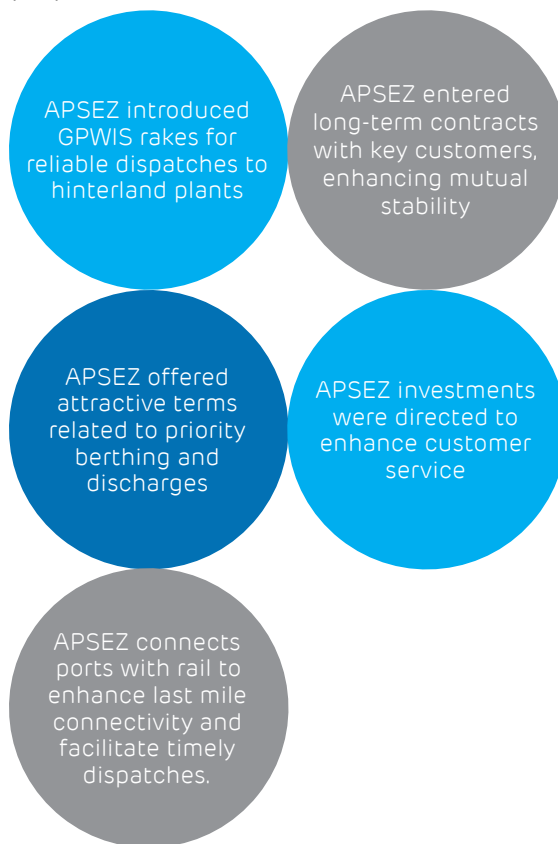
Right assets, right location, **right time**



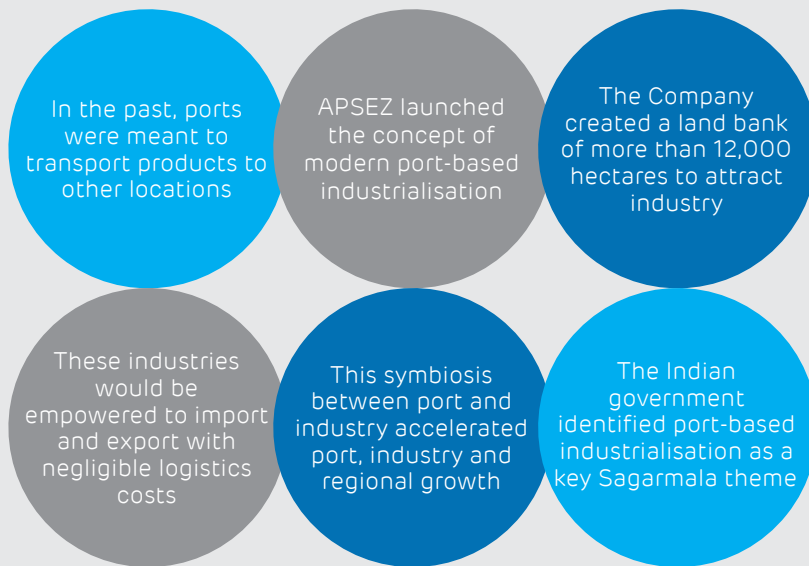
Higher rail **co-efficient**



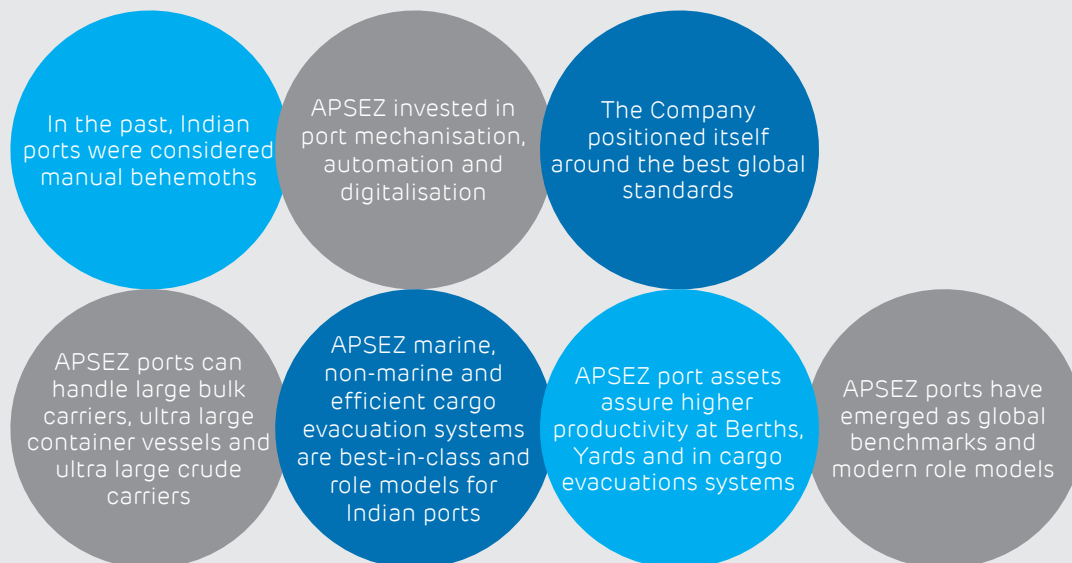
APSEZ curated an enhanced **value proposition for customers**



Port-based **industrialisation**

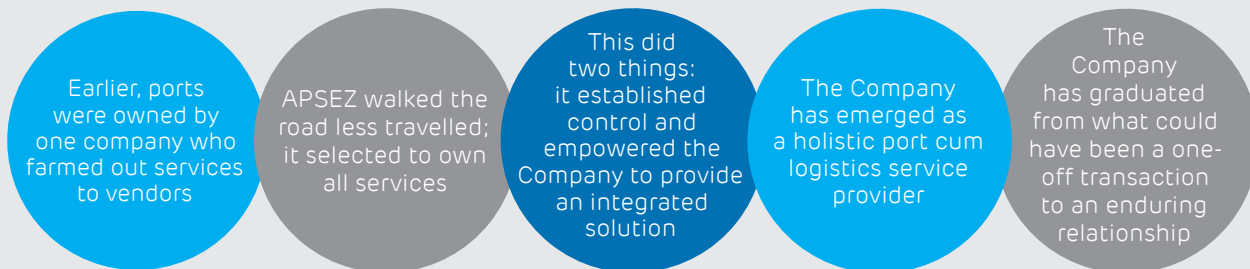


Asset development **benchmark**

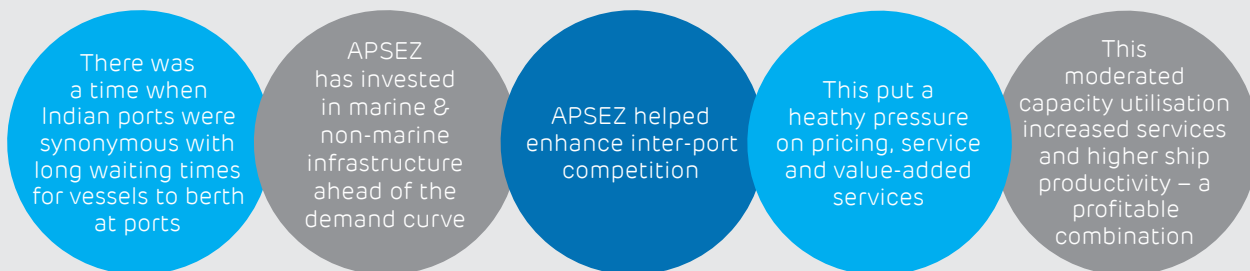


This is how APSEZ helped transform India's port sector

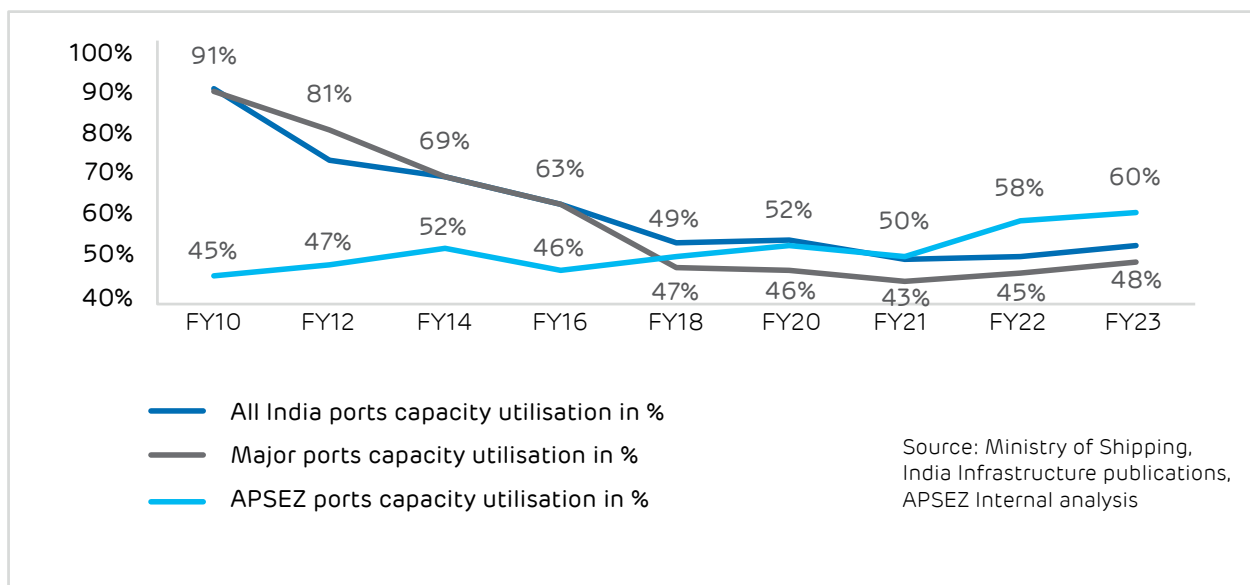
Replaced the landlord **model**



Moderated port capacity **utilisation**



Ports capacity **utilisation** in %



Brought service into **visibility**

APSEZ built port service measures into national benchmarks

It highlighted productivity measures (berth and cargo management productivity as Gross crane rate)

In FY 2022-23, APSEZ dry bulk cargo average berth productivity was 17600MT/day (16600MT/day in FY 2021-22)

Liquid cargo average productivity per berth around 7600 MT (6700 MT in FY 2021-22)

Gross Crane Rate was 27-32 GCR, higher than the other Indian container terminal average

Large vessels handling **capabilities**

There was limited capacity across Indian ports to handle large vessels

APSEZ enhanced the capacity to handle large vessels in sea ports, providing economies of scale

Single Point Mooring facility at Mundra port are capable to handle ULCC & VLCC crude carrier vessels

4 ports out of India's 5 that can host a fully laden Cape vessel are from APSEZ (Mundra, Krishnapatnam, Gangavaram and Dhamra)

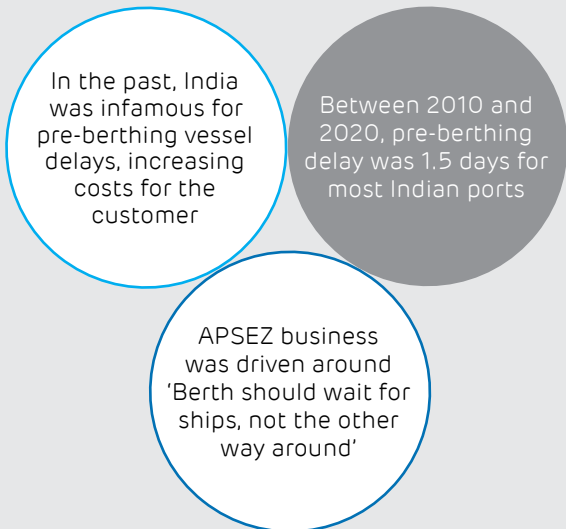
APSEZ containers STS (Ship to Shore) cranes on quay have an outreach of around 22 to 25 containers, which enables it to handle the largest container vessels

Deep draft APSEZ ports attract large vessels, reducing the cost per unit of goods transported

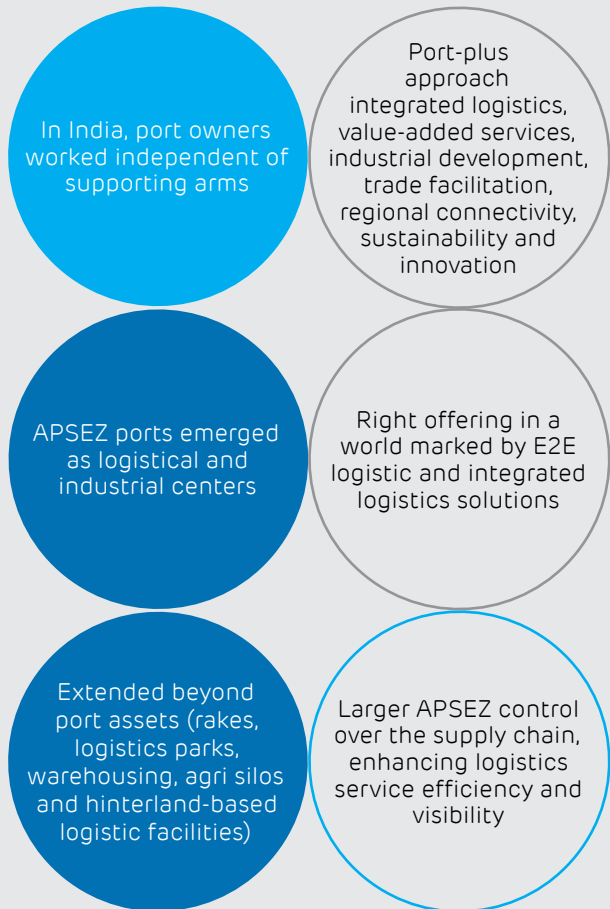
Rail connectivity and **throughput**

<p>In the past, ports and railways network worked at an arm's length</p>	<p>APSEZ established multi-modal connectivity</p>	<p>APSEZ is connected to the Dedicated Freight Corridor through a feeder route</p>	<p>APSEZ invested in double stack container handling rail facilities, at Mundra Port</p>
<p>This will enhance economies of scale, capacity, efficiency and environment friendliness</p>	<p>First shipment from ICD Dadri (double stack container train on the DFC route) reached Mundra Port</p>	<p>Mundra port double stack container train ratio was a creditable 54% in FY 2022-23</p>	<p>Mechanised Wagon Loading Silos (WLS) system at APSEZ ports enables faster cargo evacuation, taking the least time to load rakes inside the ports</p>

Average pre-berthing **delays**



Ports-plus **approach**



Rail coefficient of ports

Indian ports suffered from low rail coefficient (implying low rail connectivity)

APSEZ enhanced intermodal connectivity through proactive investments

This was done to increase cargo handling capacity, cost-effective transportation, environment sustainability, transport options diversification and economic development

APSEZ rail volumes grew 22% in FY 2022-23 – from 98.6 MMT in FY 2021-22 to 120.5 MMT in FY 2022-23

APSEZ's overall rail coefficient improved from 35% in FY 2021-22 to 39% in FY 2022-23

Port-based industrialisation

In India, port-based development happened by chance and across decades

APSEZ created a structured port-based industrial ecosystem

At Mundra, SEZ and industrial cluster covered 12,000 ha

Similar provisions have been made in Dhamra and Krishnapatnam ports

This port-based industrialisation approach is accelerating concentrated growth

In turn, this approach is feeding port volumes and industrialisation

While building for tomorrow, APSEZ has emerged as a national ports benchmark

First and last mile connectivity

Most Indian ports engage in cargo intermediation

APSEZ, capitalised on the railways PPP initiative permitting industries to provide last/first mile connectivity

APSEZ established a 64 km double line rail connectivity from Adipur to Mundra port and 64 km single line rail connectivity from Bhadrak to Dhamra port (being doubled)

APSEZ plans to establish rail connectivity from hinterlands to Hazira, Dighi and Kattupalli ports

This provision is expected to enhance industrialisation in the hinterland

This model has now emerged as a national benchmark

String of assets

In the past, port owners owned one port; multiple ownership did not exist

APSEZ's 'string of ports' strategy comprises a complementary network that enhances efficiency and connectivity

APSEZ crossed 300 MMTPA cargo handling mark in just around 20 years, an incomparable benchmark

The Company's ports/terminals operate from seven (including recently acquired Karaikal Port) Indian states addressing around 90% of the country's economic hinterland

APSEZ has positioned itself as a benchmark by allowing customers to choose their preferred port for the fastest delivery

Building future-ready capacities

APSEZ handles diverse cargo - dry bulk, break bulk, liquid bulk, containers, LNG, LPG and car/vehicles export

APSEZ has emerged with a 'can handle any cargo' reputation

APSEZ operating ports cargo handling capacity is around 558 MMT, enhancing service. Including recently acquired Karaikal port this capacity is around 580 MMT.

APSEZ ports have emerged as a benchmark for futuristic infrastructure showpieces

Single-point customer solution

A port service was only one part of the overall logistic solution

APSEZ transformed the business model; it offered customers with a single point solution

APSEZ offered a consolidated logistics service that helped customers manage their businesses efficiently

APSEZ has graduated from a vendor to a partner, integral to the success of customers

APSEZ enjoys cargo and revenue visibility; customers feel protected with a peace of mind

This approach has emerged as an Indian benchmark for doorstep service

Higher rail coefficient

APSEZ invested in green and multimodal transportation

APSEZ's high rail coefficient (39% in FY 2022-23) has helped generate a superior environment solution

APSEZ rail coefficient has increased from 34% in FY 2020-21 to 35% in FY 2021-22 and 39% in FY 2022-23

This approach is being seen as a national benchmark on how infrastructure companies can become more environment friendly

Digitalised company

Until not too long ago, an Indian port was perceived to be labour-intensive

APSEZ invested in mechanisation and automation with the objective to enhance people productivity

With the onset of digitalisation, the Company introduced several digital interventions

APSEZ has become progressively paperless, 'intelligent' and on cloud

This has established the Company's respect as a national benchmark on how legacy sectors can be transformed into futuristic showcases

Developed a port community system for efficient stakeholder management

APSEZ built a small Mundra port into India's principal ports gateway by building for tomorrow

Overview

The maiden vessel (MT. ALPHA 2) serviced at Mundra port on 7th October, 1998 was not just an opportune moment for that location; it was to become a signal of the turnaround of India's ports sector.

Seldom has a port, built from scratch, grown as rapidly as the Mundra port; seldom has the commissioning of a port translated into as wide a regional influence; seldom has a modern port become a concentration of such a range of positive attributes; seldom has a port in this part of the world transformed into a global trading hub; seldom has a port transformed the perception of a country, sector and location.

The result is that Mundra Port is respected for its customer-centric mindset, marked by superior productivity, innovative logistics solutions, quicker vessels turnaround and faster cargo/ container evacuation.

The result is that 'Mundra' is not just a reference to a location; it has emerged as a metaphor of modern India.

Growth journey

APSEZ has transformed Mundra Port to prominence in the Indian and global maritime trade landscape.

The APSEZ flagship port represents a natural gateway to the North and North West hinterland of India, marked by a deep draft all-weather port.

Mundra Port is home to the largest coal import terminal with a diverse capability in handling various commodities - dry bulk, liquid cargo, containers, Ro-Ro, LPG, LNG and project cargo. Mundra Port has emerged as India's largest container handling port.

The Mundra Port also comes with India's largest port-based SEZ.

Mundra today

264

MMTPA cargo handling capacity

5

Number of container terminals

~8

million TEU container terminal capacity

>35

Number of services operating from Mundra, offering a global coverage of trade lanes

Then

72

MMT, Mundra Port's total capacity, FY 2004-05

8.6

MMT, Mundra Port's cargo volume, FY 2004-05

Now

264

MMT, Mundra Port's total capacity, FY 2022-23

155.4

MMT, Mundra Port's cargo volume, FY 2022-23

Mundra Port's **infrastructure**

Berths

Container terminals

Storage yards

Handling equipment

High-speed conveyor system

Mechanised bulk cargo handling system

Fertiliser Cargo Complex

Silos

Warehouses

Internal roads

Utility corridors

Mundra Port's **connectivity**

Connected to the Indian National Highway network

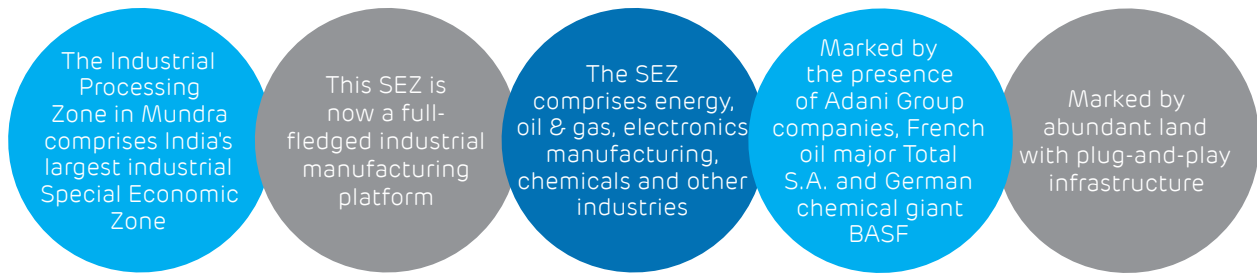
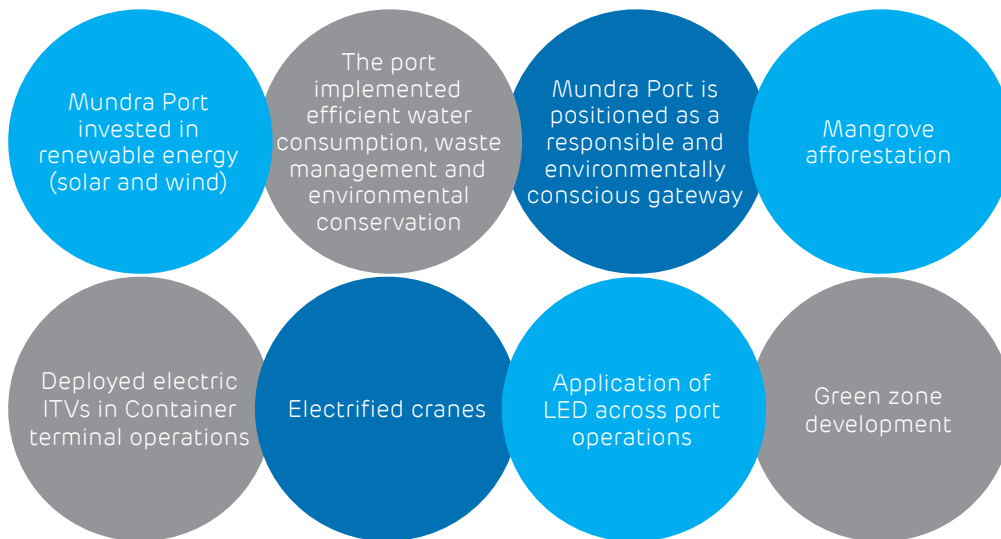
Connected through State Highway 48 (via Anjar) and State Highway 6

Natural gateway to the cargo hubs in northern and western hinterlands of India

Cross-country pipelines to the northern hinterland

Runs double-stack container trains to North India

Connected to Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC)

Mundra Port's industrialisation **eco-system**Mundra Port's **sustainability****Continuously growing volumes**

8.6

MMT of cargo handled in FY 2004-05

40.3

MMT of cargo handled in FY 2009-10

110.9

MMT of cargo handled in FY 2014-15

139.2

MMT of cargo handled in FY 2019-20

150

MMT of cargo handled in FY 2021-22

Continuously rising rank

13

The rank of Mundra Port by cargo volume handled in FY 2004-05

10

The rank of Mundra Port by cargo volume handled in FY 2009-10

1

The rank of Mundra Port by commercial cargo volume handled in FY 2013-14

12

%, Mundra Port's share of India's container volume, FY 2009-10

33

%, Mundra Port's share of India's container volume, FY 2022-23



Rightly located to serve India's western, central and landlocked northern hinterland

Gujarat and proximate Maharashtra account for 46% of gross exports and 66% of the total container throughput from India

Located has played a significant role in attracting container traffic to the port

Services a large part of NCR, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Linked to Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor

Mundra Port is India's largest container handling port

1.2

MTEUs, Mundra Port's container volumes, FY 2012-11

6.6

MTEUs, Mundra Port's container volumes, FY 2022-23

1.6

MTEUs, Mundra Port's transshipment volumes, FY 2022-23

>75

% of India's transshipment volumes handled by Mundra Port in FY 2022-23

Big numbers

33,500

Number of total grounds slots for container storage (including reefer container facilities)

120

Electric/Efficient RTGs

6

RMGC cranes

38

Modern QC/STS cranes

12

Total container berths

The APSEZ driver

How we built tomorrow by banking on container cargo

Overview

The market for containers is increasing in a globalised economy, as more and more companies need reliable, durable and secure transportation for their products.

In the US alone, imports and exports have grown exponentially, reaching over US\$ 4 trillion in 2020.

Seaworthy containers play a crucial role in bridging the gap between these two markets, ensuring the secure and efficient transportation of goods. The demand for these containers remains robust as companies seek to effectively move their products from one location to another. While traditional shipping methods can be expensive, sea transport remains one of the most cost-effective and reliable ways to move products. Seaworthy containers make this process easier, as they are designed to be loaded onto vessels and securely

fastened to prevent damage during transit.

In addition to providing a cost-effective way to transport goods, seaworthy containers also offer a variety of benefits. They are usually insulated to protect sensitive items from extreme temperatures, can hold a wide range of products without taking up much space and sealed to enhance product integrity.

The creation of containers has a promising future. The need for reliable and durable containers will undoubtedly remain high in the foreseeable future due to the expanding global desire for better transportation options and a widening shipping industry. In the upcoming years, a modest growth in demand for seaworthy containers is projected due to technological improvements including waterproof materials and enhanced designs.

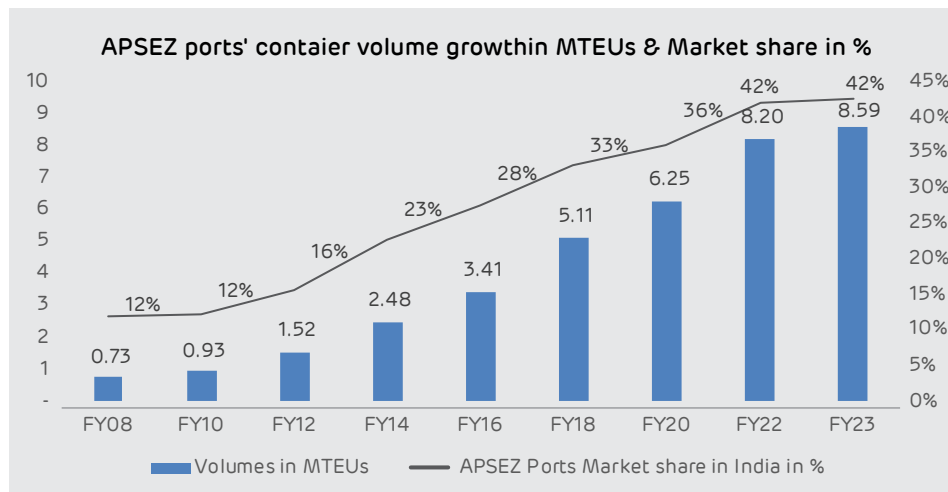
In FY 2009-10, APSEZ accounted for a nominal 12% share of India's

container cargo market share. In recent years, the Company acquired Navayuga Container Terminal at Krishnapatnam and commissioned a greenfield container terminal in Gangavaram in FY 2022-23.

APSEZ now control 42.5% of India's container market share.

What has also driven APSEZ growth has been a growing volume of transshipment container volumes. In FY 2022-23, APSEZ handled around 85% of India's total transshipment container volumes; APSEZ transshipment container volumes were around 1.9 MTEUs in FY 2022-23.

Over the course of 15 years leading up to FY 2022-23, the container volumes of APSEZ experienced a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 18%, surpassing the growth rate of India's cargo volumes, which stood at approximately 8% CAGR.



Big numbers

8.6

MTEUs, total container volumes handled by APSEZ in FY 2022-23

<1

MTEUs, total container volumes handled by APSEZ in FY 2009-10

Container traffic growth at Mundra Port

The growth in container volume at Mundra Port is a testimony to APSEZ's deep engagement with shipping lines. The Company operates two independent terminals and two joint venture terminals at Mundra (with Mediterranean Shipping Company and CMA CGM). At Mundra, one independent container terminal is also operated by DPW (Mundra International Container Terminal).

The total consolidated container volumes handled by Mundra (five terminals) was 6.64 MTEUs in FY 2022-23. Since FY 2009-10, APSEZ Mundra port has witnessed around 16% CAGR growth in container volumes.

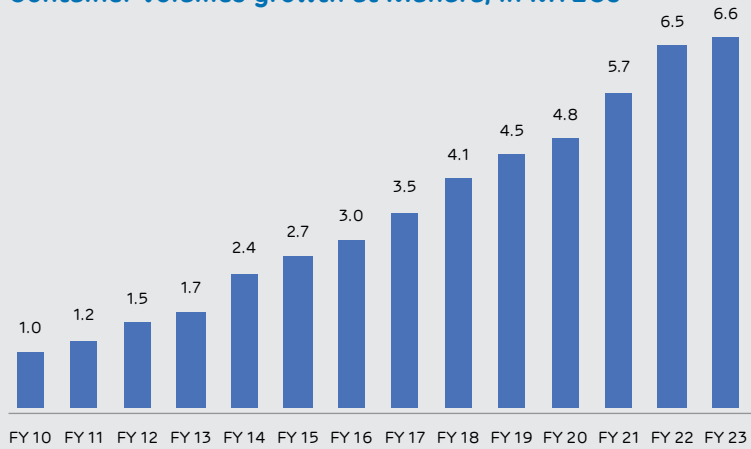
The growth in Mundra container volumes has been catalysed by a customer-centric approach - higher productivity, innovative logistics solutions, faster vessel turnaround and faster container evacuation through railway and

double stack container trains.

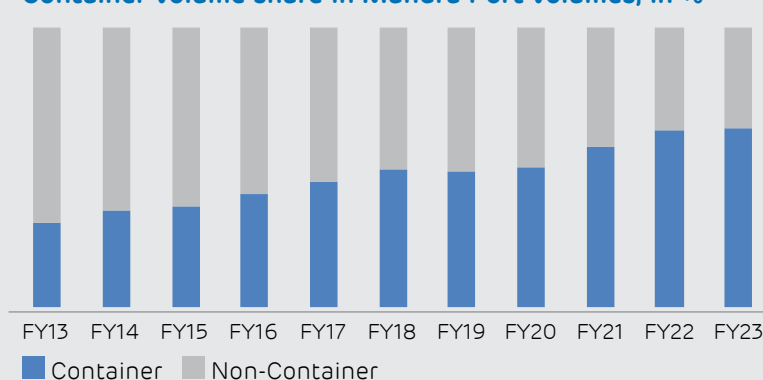
The container is one of the highest growth segments at Mundra port. In the last 10 years, Mundra container volume has witnessed 15% CAGR growth, even as total ports volume grew 7% CAGR.

In the commodity mix, container volume contribution in the total ports volume was 64% in FY 2022-23, a record since the port's inception.

Container volumes growth at Mundra, in MTEUs



Container volume share in Mundra Port volumes, in %



BIG NUMBERS

30%

Container cargo share in Mundra ports volume, FY 2012-13

50%

Container cargo share in Mundra ports volume, FY 2017-18

64%

Container cargo share in Mundra ports volume, FY 2022-23

Strategic direction

How APSEZ built tomorrow by going against industry convention



Operationally integrated

In most of the global landlord ports, terminals are operated by private players and key infrastructure and services are offered by the port authority. This generally creates an inefficient flow of information/services amongst various port stakeholders. At APSEZ ports, all these facilities/ services (pilotage + stevedoring + yard management + receipt and dispatch of cargo + dredging amongst other services) are being offered by single operator i.e., APSEZ, resulting in a superior service standard, customer retention and margins.

Result: Operationally better control and empowered to deliver a better customer experience and margins.

Engagement transparency

Most ports are marked by opacity leading to the prospect of hidden charges and unexpected shocks. The APSEZ management created a relationship matrix marked by transparent engagement where customers are provided a rate chart. Based on the extent of their engagement they can calculate the rates applicable to them and final cost incidence - before the engagement commences.

Result: Fostering repeat customer engagement, building stronger trust and implementing effective referral strategies

Service first and last

Most port companies are recalled by their large infrastructure and equipment. APSEZ has graduated to a service-driven approach. This service is evident at the first mile and the last mile. This is delivered through a combination of port intermediation, multi-modal logistic parks, warehousing, rail network and industrial economic zones.

Result: Superior outcome for the customer's business leading to a peace of mind

One-stop shop solution

Most port customers the world over are required to negotiate different service providers for a solution. APSEZ went against convention when it offered a consolidated single-window service. This moderated transaction processing time, accelerating a cargo turnaround.

Result: Stronger customer retention through enhanced convenience

Assured service turnaround tenure

Most port companies indicate a reasonable turnaround time for berthing vessels. The APSEZ assures service quality (maximum turnaround time, productivity, handling losses and evacuation). If it does not deliver as per the assurance indicators, the Company compensates customers.

Result: Relationship of equals where customers feel protected

Building for tomorrow

Most port companies build assets behind the demand curve to protect capital efficiency. APSEZ invested ahead of the curve, attracting customers who were assured that their vessels would be turned around with speed (around the motto 'Berth should wait for the ships, not the other way around'), the superior experience attracting even more customers - a virtuous cycle.

Result: Customer accretion; next capacity expansion; superior customer service

Complement of ports

Most port companies comprise standalone ports. At APSEZ, we have created a ports 'necklace' around the Indian coastal rim. This has enhanced economics of engagement, logistical flexibility and multi-port solutions. Adani Logistics Limited (ALL) assets are complementary to APSEZ ports and together they offer complementary services to customers.

Result: Small hinterlands have enhanced industry and customer development focus; strengthened logistical efficiencies

Growth-ready showpiece

APSEZ provides manufacturing companies with a plug-and-play infrastructure at Mundra. In a world where large land parcels are scarce, this facility empowers customers to get into business with speed without land title issues. This makes it possible for the Company to focus completely on growing their business with minimal gestation.

Result: Strong customer traction; attracting a range of industrial companies; emergence of the location as a multi-industry hub

ESG-driven approach

At APSEZ, we have invested holistically in ESG. Mundra was the first Indian port to assess its carbon footprint and proposed a structured reduction plan. It was the first port company in India to commit to carbon neutrality.

Result: Enhanced respect; corresponding credit rating



HAMBURG SÜD

Technology-driven

APSEZ invested in technology as a competitiveness driver; the complement of digitalisation, analytics and automation accelerated informed decision-making, moderated costs and strengthened competitiveness. The Company implemented the world's first large scale TOS implementation managed remotely. It provides cargo visibility to customers using technology.

Result: Enhanced customer confidence and convenience; superior capital efficiency

Creating an East-West coast parity

At APSEZ, we started with a western coast skew. The Company acquired ports on the east coast to develop parity. In FY 2022-23, cargo volumes on the eastern ports grew 11.6% and those on the western coast grew 5.4%; cargo ratio between west coast and east coast was 61:39.

Result: The Company is attractively placed to address growth on both coastal sides, strengthening a holistic India proposition

Invested in containerisation

The Company invested proactively in containerisation through terminals and acquisitions where such facilities were available. This deepened the Company's presence in global supply chains. The container proportion of revenues increased, strengthening margins.

Result: Enhanced the Company's brand, revenues and margins.

Building ports with a purpose

At APSEZ, we acquired Dighi Port to fulfil the need for a Maharashtra port (for dry and liquid cargo). We invested in Dhamra, Gangavaram and Krishnapatnam for bulk cargo handling. We invested in Vizhinjam (under progress) to focus on the transshipment cargo of India and exim volumes.

Result: Each of our ports will play a distinctive role, enhancing capital efficiency



Inorganic growth

The OSL acquisition: Catalysing APSEZ towards its 2030 vision

Strengthening the APSEZ service complement;
enhancing margins

Overview

At APSEZ, we have always sought to move onward and upward with the objective to enhance stakeholder value.

During the last financial year, the Company deepened this commitment through the 98.52% acquisition of Ocean Sparkle Ltd. (OSL).

The acquisition through The Adani Harbour Services Ltd (TAHSL) is synergic with the Company's operations and aligned with APSEZ's aspirations to become the world's largest port operator by 2030.

These are the realities that made the acquisition value accretive.

One, OSL enjoys an existing competitive advantage. The Company enjoys leadership in India and is the 11th largest across the world in end-to-end marine services.

Two, OSL's business provides long-term revenues and free cash visibility on the back of take-or-pay contracts with an average contract life of 7+ years with sovereign equivalent customers.

Three, OSL's services comprise towage, pilotage, and dredging, a complete solution.

Four, OSL comprised a large fleet – the captive ownership of vessels (94) and third-party owned vessels (13).

Five, its presence extends across all major Indian ports, 15 minor ports and all three Indian LNG terminals.

Six, OSL's team of 1,800 personnel across India represents a body of specialised knowledge.

Seven, OSL enjoys a significant experience in global maritime servicing through its operations in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Yemen, and Africa.

Eight, OSL's attractive capital structure, quality operations and sustainable cash flows were validated in its attractive credit rating (AA- by ICRA).

The transaction pricing

5.7x

EV/FY 2022-23
EBITDA

Big numbers

606

₹ crore, OSL revenues, FY 2021-22

299

₹ crore, OSL EBITDA, FY 2021-22

162

₹ crore, OSL PAT, FY 2021-22

92

% of OSL revenues derived from marine services (towage & pilotage)

8

% of OSL revenues derived from dredging and offshore services

1>

OSL's net debt-to-EBITDA ratio

Our management's perspective

"Given the synergies of OSL and Adani Harbour Services, the consolidated business is likely to double in five years with improved margins, creating significant value for APSEZ's shareholders. This acquisition not only provides APSEZ a significant share of India's marine services market but also provides us a platform for building a presence in other countries, facilitating APSEZ's journey in becoming the largest port operator globally by 2030 and the largest integrated transport utility in India."

Mr Karan Adani,
*CEO and Whole-time Director,
APSEZ.*



APSEZ is building
for tomorrow by
investing **in global
port assets**





Overview

APSEZ is dedicated to contributing to the long-term development and progress of India.

However, by the virtue of an insight into the global sectorial landscape, we perceived select opportunities. These opportunities are marked by opportunities like the kind we had perceived when we had got into business with our maiden port on the western tip of India.

Some of these global port assets will become increasingly relevant in a future marked by structural trade shifts and the increased consumption coming out of those economies. Besides, we see in these locations the opportunity to become a part of a global ports necklace that extends from one part of the world to another, with India in the middle. This global investment is a part of our commitment to graduate India into a global trade hub, moving the needle of the compass towards South Asia.

Two APSEZ international port expansion opportunities have been summarised below.

Colombo, Western Container

Terminal: APSEZ sealed a deal with the state-owned Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) to develop and manage the strategic Colombo Port's Western Container Terminal. Adani Ports partnered John Keells Holdings PLC and Sri Lankan Port Authority (SLPA) to develop the West Container

Terminal (WCT) of Colombo Port in Sri Lanka on a Build, Operate and Transfer basis for 35 years. Considering the container volumes growth in India, this terminal is strategic. Colombo Port is the most preferred regional hub for the transshipment of Indian subcontinent containers. This terminal will provide seamless connectivity to South Asian waters, benefiting India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and other South Asian countries. The quay length of 1400 meters and an alongside depth of 20 metres makes WCT an attractive transshipment destination with the capacity to handle Ultra Large Container Vessels.

Haifa port, Israel: This investment marked APSEZ's entry into a busy Suez Canal, helping APSEZ widen its footprint into Middle East. This development will also strengthen APSEZ's technical qualification for other global tenders; this is a key step in the Company's ambition to become the largest global port operator by 2030. The partnership with Gadot is a positive, considering that it enjoys a presence in northwest Europe (Germany, Belgium and Netherlands). The port is the largest in Israel; it handled 56% of country's cargo in 2021 (container, bulk, general, liquid and vehicles) and more than 50% of Israel container volumes. The Haifa port comprises 10 terminals and serves a vast hinterland including Haifa and Tel Aviv.

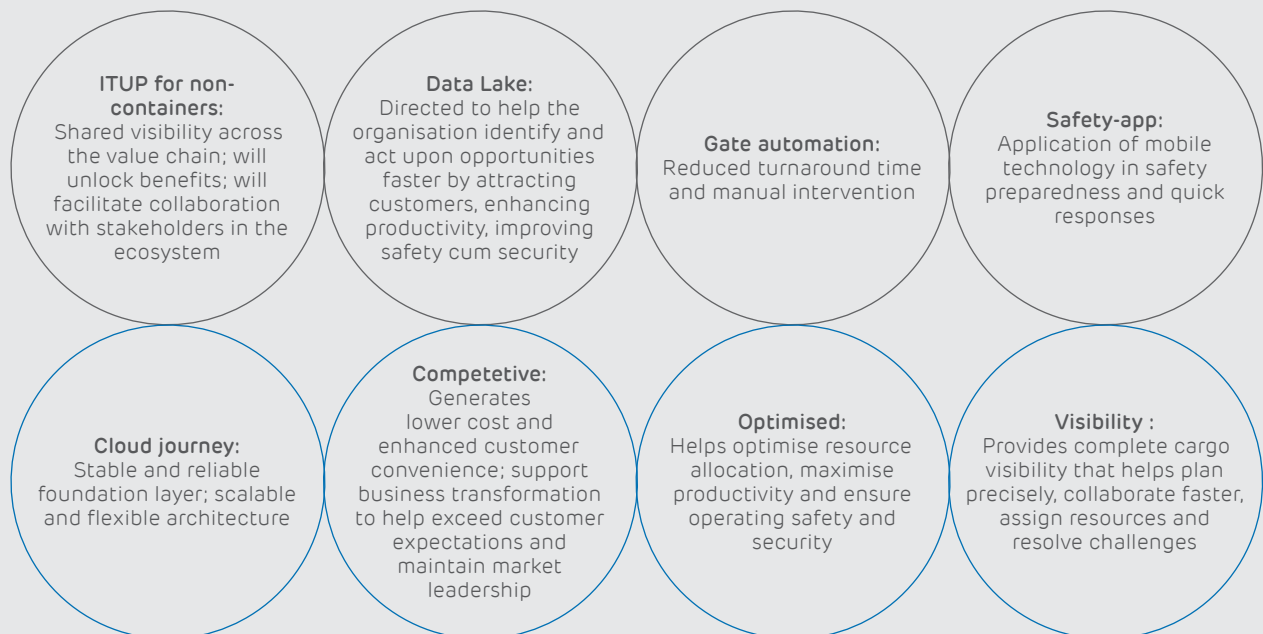
Building for
tomorrow:
Our operating
framework has
been designed
around enhanced
sustainability

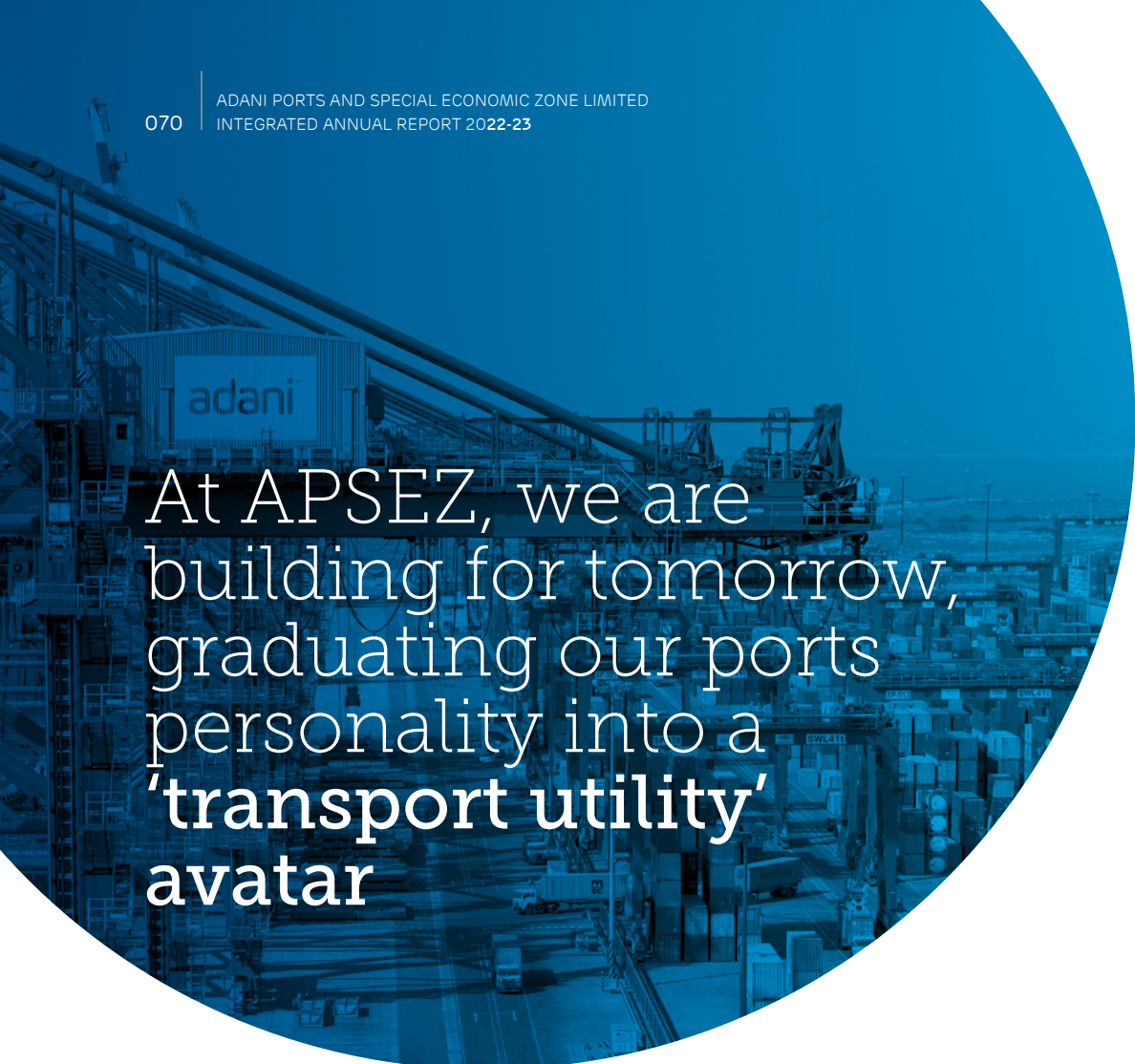


Culture of operating **discipline**



Power of **digitalisation**





At APSEZ, we are building for tomorrow, graduating our ports personality into a 'transport utility' avatar

Overview

One of the most remarkable transformations transpiring around us is when we buy a product on an e-commerce marketplace. Who has sold the product remains irrelevant; who delivers (the e-commerce marketplace in this case) becomes central to recall.

At APSEZ, we are building on this phenomenon. The Company intends to graduate from port intermediation and related delivery assurance to its next stage of evolution: from a ports company into a transport

utility that provides logistics infrastructure and services, ensuring service reliability and efficiency.

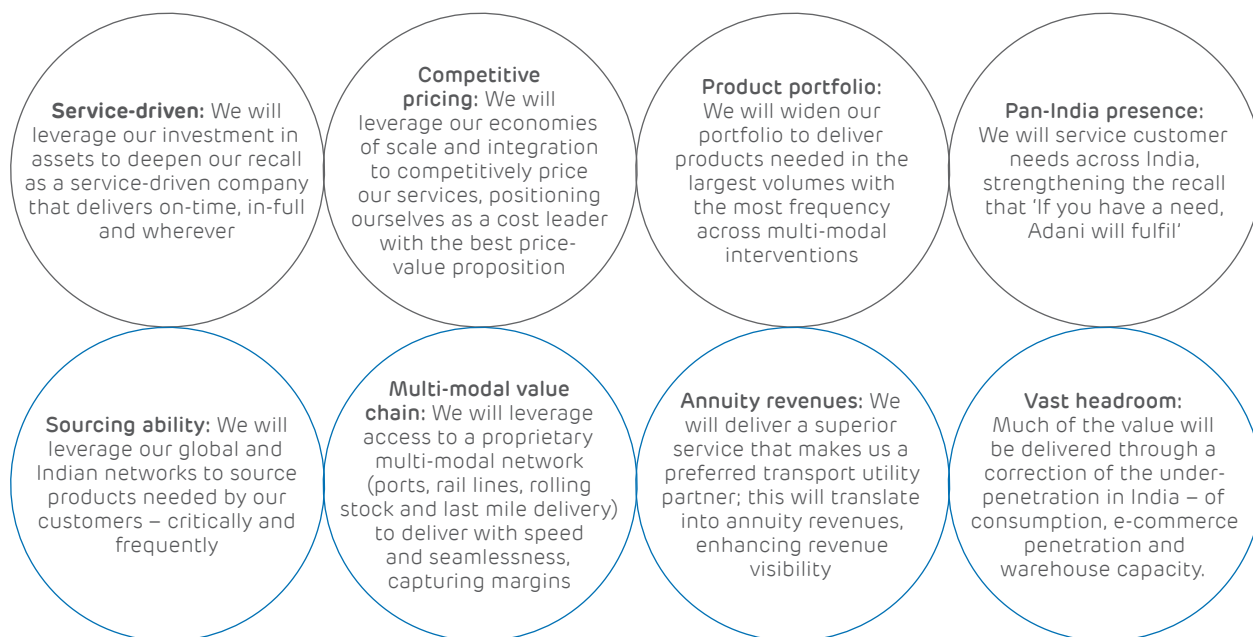
APSEZ is the best equipped to make this transition in India. The Company is the largest port operator in India with a complement of 12 multi purpose operating ports (including the recently acquired Karaikal Port). Over the years, APSEZ's subsidiary Adani Logistics has graduated to first and last mile connectivity with a fleet of owned and leased vehicles. This subsidiary has become the largest and most diversified private rail operators

in India with nine multi-modal logistics parks (MMLP) across North, West and South India. The subsidiary intends to develop six more MMLPs across India, coupled with 60 million sq ft of warehousing space by FY 2025-26.

This is what makes APSEZ unique: the Company comprises a logistics infrastructure network – fixed and mobile - to provide all logistics services in India, reinforcing its positioning as a 'transport utility'.

This will empower APSEZ to enter long-term customer relationships, enhancing the logistical efficiency of customers.

Our 'transport utility' positioning



Challenges

During the year under review, APSEZ transformed challenges into opportunities through strategic initiatives and approaches.

GPWIS introduction

An increased co-ordination with Indian Railways resulted in a continuous supply of rakes to ports for a quicker cargo evacuation to the hinterland. In view of a rake shortage, APSEZ prospected private investments permitted by Indian Railways; it introduced 17 rakes in FY 2022-23 under General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme (GPWIS), taking the total deployment to 40 rakes. The Company is servicing Group companies and other prominent industry conglomerates.

Enhanced APSEZ support

In the second half of FY 2022-23, a shortage in container capacity in North-west India resulted in congestions, delays and increased costs. APSEZ provided an alternative logistics solution to shippers, which protected their business continuity.

Enhance responsiveness

Rising power demand at the beginning of 2022 resulted in a rise in coal demand at power plants. To address this increase, coal import increased, straining port and rail infrastructure. APSEZ rose to the occasion by evacuating coal with speed, saving India from power cuts.

Facilitating RSR movement

To circumvent rail infrastructure limitations, APSEZ provided RSR solutions.

Agri exports

A growth in agri cargo in FY 2022-23 was addressed by effective volumes management. In FY 2022-23, APSEZ handled 5.3 MMT of agro commodities against 2.7MMT in FY 2021-22, a more than 90% volume growth.

Our logistics arms

APSEZ: Largest port operator in India with 12 multi-purpose operating ports/terminals (including recently acquired Karaikal Port), handling containers, dry, liquid & gas cargo across the coastline.

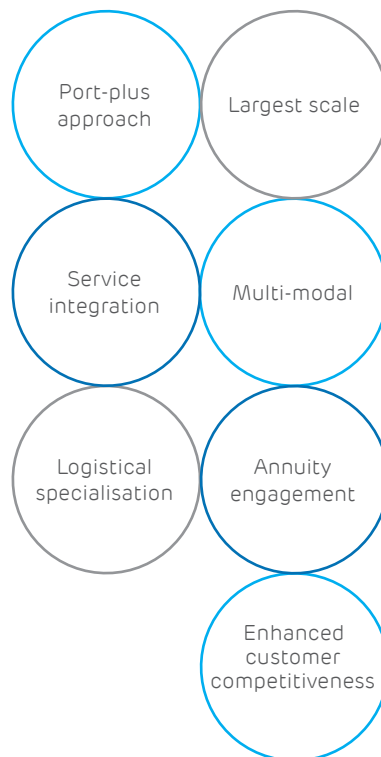
Adani Logistics (APSEZ subsidiary): The most diversified and largest private rail operator in India with 9 multi-modal logistics parks across North, West and South India. Engaged in developing 15+ MMLPs across India and 60 million sq ft of warehousing space by FY 2025-26. Provides first and last mile connectivity through vehicles (owned and leased).

Assets	Trains	MMLPs	Grain silos	Warehousing	Rail tracks
FY 2015-16	24 trains	4 MMLPs	--	0.4 million Sq. ft	510 Km
FY 2022-23	93 trains	9 MMLPs	1.1 MMT	1.6 million Sq. ft	620 Km
	2.2x	1.5x	2.5x	38x	3x
FY 2025-26	200+ Trains (Largest singular private players)	15 MMLPs (Covering all key markets)	2.5+ MMT (Market leader with 40% capacity)	60 million sq ft. (15% of market capacity)	2000+ Km (Largest private rail network)

The seriousness of our intent as a transport utility is reflected in our building India's largest logistics complex in Sanand



The big picture



All India's commercial cargo handling ports ranking (highest cargo handling ports)

Rank of port	FY '18	FY '19	FY '20	FY '21	FY '22	FY '23
1	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra
2	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla
3	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip
4	JNPT	JNPT	Vizag	Vizag	JNPT	JNPA
5	Vizag	Vizag	JNPT	JNPT	Vizag	Vizag
6	Mumbai	Kolkata + Haldia	Kolkata + Haldia	Kolkata + Haldia	Mumbai	Kolkata
7	Kolkata + Haldia	Mumbai	Mumbai	Mumbai	Kolkata + Haldia	Mumbai
8	Chennai	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai
9	Krishnapatnam	Chennai	Chennai	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam
10	New Mangalore	New Mangalore	New Mangalore	New Mangalore	New Mangalore	Ennore/ Kamarajar

In FY 2022-23, total ports volume handled by Mundra port was 155.4 MMT, the highest volume handled by any Indian commercial or non-commercial port. In FY 2022-23, based on highest port cargo volumes, Mundra port was followed by Kandla (137.6 MMT) and Paradip (135.4 MMT). However, when appraised by the highest cargo handling ports (irrespective of captive or commercial cargo handling ports), Mundra port retained its position at the top since FY 2018-19.

All India highest volume handling ports (Commercial & Non-commercial/captive ports)

Rank of port	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
1	Sikka	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra	Mundra
2	Mundra	Sikka	Sikka	Sikka	Sikka	Kandla
3	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla	Kandla	Paradip
4	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip	Paradip	Sikka
5	JNPA	JNPA	Vizag	Vizag	JNPA	JNPA
6	Vizag	Vizag	JNPA	JNPA	Vizag	Vizag
7	Mumbai	Kolkata	Kolkata	Kolkata	Mumbai	Kolkata
8	Kolkata	Mumbai	Mumbai	Mumbai	Kolkata	Mumbai
9	Chennai	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai
10	Krishnapatnam	Chennai	Chennai	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam



We retained our position as India's largest ports company

Performance overview

During the year under review, the APSEZ performance was promising, its ports reporting around 9% YoY volume growth. The Company dominated on all fronts: Mundra port retained its top position as the largest port in India, handling 155.4 MMT of cargo in FY 2022-23.

The total cargo handled across all Adani ports/terminals was 339.2 MMT, including 2.61 MMT cargo handled at Haifa port. In India, APSEZ ports/terminals handled 336.6 MMT cargo, through 11 operating ports/terminals. APSEZ India ports/terminals portfolio witnessed around 8% YoY volumes growth. Dry cargo volume crossed 173 MMT mark, registering a 11% YoY growth.

Key growth commodities in dry cargo were Coal, Fertilisers, Iron ore, other certain minerals and agri commodities. Coastal coal witnessed a massive 110% YoY growth (19.1 MMT in FY 2022-23 against 9.11 MMT in FY

2021-22). In India, APSEZ ports container volume reached 8.6 MTEUs volume against a 8.2 MTEUs in FY 2021-22, registering a 5% YoY growth. APSEZ Mundra port maintained its top position in container volume handling, Mundra handled 6.64 MTEUs in FY 2022-23 against 6.51 MTEUs in FY 2021-22, registering 2% YoY volume growth. In FY 2022-23, Mundra port witnessed 11.5% YoY growth in car export volumes. The port exported 2,08,516 cars against 1,87,090 cars exported in FY 2021-22.

Out of APSEZ's 11 operating ports, 10 ports witnessed YoY volume growth. Mundra port registered a steady year-on-year volume growth of over 3%, effectively managing a cargo volume of 155.4 million metric tonnes (MMT); with 17.1% YoY growth; Dahej port handled 11.4 MMT cargo, registering 41% YoY growth, Hazira port handled 25.3 MMT cargo, with 1.6% YoY growth; Dighi handled 0.24 MMT cargo; Goa terminal handled

4.44 MMT cargo registering 10% YoY growth; Ennore container terminal handled 8.23 MMT cargo, with 17.4% YoY volume growth; Kattupalli port experienced a remarkable year-on-year growth of 55%, effectively managing a cargo volume of 11.5 million metric tonnes, Krishnapatnam port handled 48.3 MMT cargo, with 20.3% YoY growth, Gangavaram port handled 32.44 MMT cargo, registering 8% YoY growth; however, Dhamra port handled 31.3 MMT cargo volumes, with a degrowth of 6.5% YoY. Progressively, the non-Mundra ports volume share in APSEZ ports portfolio is growing. In FY 2022-23, Mundra port market share in APSEZ total ports portfolio (excluding Haifa) was 46%, which was 48% in FY 2021-22. Similar trends were also witnessed in APSEZ ports container volumes. Mundra share in APSEZ total container volumes came down to 77.3%, from 79.4% in FY 2021-22. APSEZ continuously focused on volume diversification and reduced concentration risk.

Operational highlights of APSEZ, FY 2022-23

- Handled 339.2 MMT of cargo against 312 MMT cargo volumes in FY 2021-22, registering around 9% YoY volume growth.
- India volumes: Handled 336.6 MMT of ports against 312.4 MMT volumes, witnessing 8% YoY growth
- APSEZ following ports/terminals handled an all-time highest cargo: Mundra Port, Tuna Terminal, Hazira Port, Mormugao Terminal, Kattupalli Port & Ennore Container Terminal.
- Recently-acquired Haifa ports in Israel, handled 2.16 MMT cargo (from date of acquisition).
- Growth in ports cargo volume was led by dry cargo (11% increase), followed by containers (+5%).
- In dry cargo, coastal coal volume witnessed around 110% YoY growth: APSEZ handled 19.1 MMT of coastal coal volumes against 9.1 MMT in FY 2021-22. Overall coal volumes (EXIM + coastal) witnessed around 19% YoY growth. APSEZ ports handled around 123 MMT coal cargo. APSEZ ports handled 5.3 MMT Agri-commodities against 2.7 MMT in FY 2021-22, registering a 96% YoY volume growth.
- In liquid cargo handling in operating year (FY 2022-23), APSEZ ports witnessed 5% YoY growth in vegetable oil and 15% growth in chemicals. Similarly, LPG volumes witnessed more than 50% YoY growth.
- Containers volumes witnessed 5% YoY growth. APSEZ ports handled 8.6 MTEUs container volumes against 8.2 MTEUs in FY 2021-22. APSEZ ports exported 208,516 cars against 187,090 in FY 2021-22, registering 11.5% YoY volume growth.
- Added 21 new container services at APSEZ ports/terminals, which resulted in the addition of 0.3 MTEUs volumes. Mundra added total 12 new container services followed by 4 new services at Hazira port, 2 at Kattupalli, 2 at Krishnapatnam and 1 at Gangavaram.
- APSEZ continued to focus on achieving east coast versus west coast parity. Cargo volumes on the eastern ports grew by 11.6% and those on the west grew by 5.4%, improving the cargo handling ratio (%) between the west coast and east coast to 61:39 (from 62:38 in FY 2021-22).
- Ports witnessed higher rail dispatch/receipt volumes. Total rail-based volumes at APSEZ ports were 121 MMT against 99 MMT in FY 2021-22. Rail volumes witnessed 22% growth. Rail share in FY 2022-23 grew to 39% from 35% in FY 2021-22.
- Rail volumes YoY growth (receipt/dispatch) at APSEZ ports/terminals comprised : Mundra (10%), Tuna (53%), Dahej (210%), Mormugao Terminal (10%), Ennore Container Terminal (22%), Krishnapatnam (78%), Gangavaram (32%). Dhamra witnessed 2% YoY degrowth in rail volumes.
- Ports capacity utilisation crossed 60% compared to 58% in FY 2021-22. Total operating port capacity of APSEZ Indian portfolio in March 2023 was close to 558 MMTPA, excluding the recently acquired Karaikal Port.
- Mundra continued to be the largest container handling port in India: Mundra handled 6.64 million TEUs, which was 0.6 million TEUs higher than JNPT.
- APSEZ Mundra Port and Ennore container terminal handled all-time highest container volumes
- Inaugurated a new container terminal at Gangavaram port with a capacity of 0.6 MTEUs/ annum. The container berth has a permissible draft of 15.5 m. and can handle up to 80000 DWT vessel. The terminal is operating with three STS cranes and eight RTGs.
- 6 MMTPA liquid cargo capacity was added at Krishnapatnam port. Mechanisation of Berth No. 6 at the Krishnapatnam port added 5 MMTPA dry bulk cargo capacity
- Created additional 2 MMTPA cargo handling capacity at the Dahej port through process improvements
- Added around 6 MMTPA capacity through non-marine infrastructure addition at the Kattupalli port. This includes the addition of liquid tanks, expansion of the container the terminal yard, paved yard, equipment and STS crane.
- Rail volumes registered a 24% Y-o-Y growth to 500,446 TEUs
- GPWIS cargo volumes grew by 63% Y-o-Y to 14.35 MMT
- Terminal volumes of 358,863 TEUs registered a 19% Y-o-Y growth.

Key highlights of our ports



MUNDRA PORT

Operating highlights, FY 2022-23

- Achieved the highest yearly volume of 155.4 MMT compared to the previous high of 150.2 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Achieved the highest yearly container volume of 6.64 MTEUs compared to the previous high of 6.52 MTEUs in FY 2021-22
- Remained the largest container handling port in India, with 6.64 million TEUs container volume, which was 0.6 million TEUs higher than JNPT (6.05 MTEUs)
- Achieved the highest ever yearly EXIM yard volume of 1,46,294 TEUs compared to the previous high of 94,070 TEUs in FY 2021-22
- Added twelve new container services at Mundra, which resulted in the addition of 0.2 MTEUs.
- Handled the highest cargo through rail at 36.92 MMT (18591

rakes) (9.5% y-o-y growth)

- Handled the highest fertiliser volume by rakes at 5.05 MMT volumes (1554 rakes) compared to the previous high of 4.52 MMT in FY 2020-21 (1405 rakes).
- Dispatched 5.5 MMT of coal through 1363 rakes – second highest volume of coal handled through rail at West Basin.

Other highlights

- Completed surveillance/audit renewal for Integrated Management System (ISO 9001, ISO 14001 & ISO 45001), Energy Management System (ISO 50001) and Supply Chain Security Management System (ISO 28000).
- Participated in the Regional Level Oil Spill Exercise conducted by Coast Guard
- Received NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accreditation for chemical testing (LPG) for MLTPL Laboratory
- Developed fall-back arrestor system for BTPN wagon unloading at the rail siding in the port to avoid the fall from height
- Achieved the implementation of Information Security Management System Certificate - Standard ISO/IEC 27001:2013.
- Upgraded the KARTOS application used for RORO operations to help business users' seamless application experience with enhanced features.

- Strengthened remote rubber tyred gantry crane (RTG) network using the new-gen SMGX technology for seamless connectivity for remote operation
- Improved in RTG operations

Awards and accolades: Key awards

- Received Safety & Excellence Award, Environment Management in the second OSH India Awards 2022
- Won Gold Award in Environment Improvement, organised by the Sustainable Development Foundation, which is a unit of Ek Kaam Desh Ke Naam
- Awarded Non-Major Port of the Year, organised by EXIM, a leading publication in the maritime industry
- Mundra Port has been awarded as a Port of the Year - Containerised Cargo Award, at the EXIM Star Awards
- Awarded Best Port of the Year – Containerised at the Gujarat Star Awards
- Received the Sea Port of the Year (for Northern India) Award at the Northern India Multimodal Logistics Awards
- Awarded Best Port of the Year (Containerised & Non-Containerised in Private Sector) at India Maritime Awards

155.4 MMT

Achieved the highest yearly volume of 155.4 MMT compared to the previous high of 150.2 MMT in FY 2021-22



TUNA TERMINAL

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Handled the highest ever volumes, since the inception of the terminal, at 8.16 MMT (17% YoY volume growth)

- Handled the highest number of vessels at 141 surpassing the previous best of 93 in FY 2020-21
- Evacuated the highest ever dispatch 1.86 MMT cargo through rakes, compared to the previous high of 1.23 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Handled highest number of rakes at 523, compared to the previous high of 355 in FY 2021-22

Other highlights

- Onboarded a new client, in Welspun Metallics, who introduced a new commodity (iron ore fines and iron ore pellets) with a parcel size of 35,779 MT through coastal movement
- Installed a permanent life-line system (vertical and horizontal) for safety
- Improved safety by launching a buddy system for new employees with identification through color-

coded PPEs and assistance by old employee

- Completed 5S Surveillance audit by National Productivity Council
- Terminal certified under Uttam category while port was awarded the Prayatnasheel category
- Integrated IPOS with SAP to generate automatic challan for customers.
- Visited by Australian Trade and Investment Commission delegates terminal to study and evaluate feasibility of barley imports from Tuna Terminal

8.16 MMT

Handled highest ever volumes, since inception of the terminal, at 8.16 MMT (17% YoY volume growth)



DAHEJ PORT

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Handled 11.4 MMT of cargo (41% YoY growth), the second highest ever volume handled at the port since inception

- Handled the first gypsum vessel MV Kyla Fortune discharge under mechanised mode at North Berth
- Improved the turnaround time of gypsum rake handling after silo-2 modification work
- Achieved the fastest turnaround time of one-and-a-half hours

Other highlights

- Developed Safety OHS Excellence Center for increasing safety awareness at the port using different modules for different activities
- Received 5S certification by Nation Productivity Council
- Won three Gold Awards and two Silver Awards at QCFI: At Vadodara Chapter, 2022 and one Gold Award at Surat Chapter, 2022
- Paved of rail siding for mineral and fertiliser cargo handling

11.4 MMT

Recorded volumes growth of 41% YoY to 11.4 MMT



HAZIRA PORT

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Handled highest cargo volume of 25.3 MMT, compared to the previous high of 24.87 MMT in

FY 2021-22 (2% Y-o-Y volume growth)

- Handled the highest volume of cargo vessels at 1326 in FY 2022-23, compared to the previous high of 1218 vessels in FY 2021-22
- Handled the highest ever sugar cargo volume of 1.15 MMT compared to the previous high of 0.95 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Handled the highest cargo volume of liquid facilities at 4.97 MMT, compared to the previous high of 4.2 MMT in FY 2021-22 (18% YoY growth)
- Added four new container services

Other highlights

- Successfully renewed all four ISO certificates - 50001:2018, 45001:2018, 14001:2015 and 9001:2015 - without any non-compliances

4.97 MMT

Handled the highest cargo volume of liquid facilities at 4.97 MMT, compared to the previous high of 4.2 MMT in FY 2021-22 (18% YoY growth)



DIGHI PORT LIMITED

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Handled 0.24 MMT cargo volume (5% y-o-y growth)
- Added steel coils and sugar in the port commodity basket

0.24 MMT

Handled 0.24 MMT cargo volume (5% y-o-y growth)



**MORMUGAO
 TERMINAL**

**Operational highlights,
 FY 2022-23**

- Handled 4.45 MMT of cargo, which was highest volume handled by the terminal since inception
- Handled the highest parcel size Cape vessel called MV George Island at 1,27,500 MT
- Handled the highest rakes at 1038 as against the previous high of 965 in FY 2019-20

Other highlights

- Won Uttam Award, which was organised by National Productivity Council, for 5S implementation at workplace
- Implemented energy savings initiatives like LED conversion, MHS Idle running alert system, cranes single aggregate operations etc., which

resulted in a drastic reduction of power consumptions and cost saving

- Won Gold Award, by Apex India Foundation, for Energy efficiency in Services Sector
- Won Gold Award, by EKDKN Foundation, for Environment Preservation in Services Sector
- Won Uttam Award by National Productivity Council for 5S implementation at workplace
- Won the Platinum Award for Environment Excellence in Services Sector by Apex India Foundation

4.45 MMT

Handled highest ever cargo volumes of 4.45 MMT in FY 2022-23



**KATTUPALLI PORT AND
 ENNORE CONTAINER
 TERMINAL**

**Operational highlights,
 FY 2022-23**

- Handled the highest ever cargo volumes of 11.52 MMT (55% volume growth y-o-y) at Kattupalli Port and 8.23 MMT at Ennore Terminal (17% volume growth y-o-y)
- Handled the highest dry bulk and liquid bulk volumes at Kattupalli Port
- Added two new container services at the Kattupalli Port
- Handled the highest parcel size at 6,247 TEU in AECTPL-Maersk Senang (35.88 GCR/118 BMPH)

Other highlights

- Kattupalli Port was awarded

its first ever Sustainability Award Platinum by APEX India Green Leaf

- Signed Philips Carbon for ten years, as a new customer for the liquid terminal
- Secured the amended Environmental Clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- Handled higher liquid and dry cargo within overall approval

20 MMT

Handled highest ever cargo volumes of 11.52 MMT (55% volume growth y-o-y) at Kattupalli Port and 8.23 MMT at Ennore Terminal (17% volume growth y-o-y)



75
MMT,
Installed
Capacity

KRISHNAPATNAM PORT

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Handled 48.26 MMT volume of cargo (20% YoY volume growth)
- Handled the highest ever bulk cargo (dry bulk and liquid) volume of 46.61 MMT
- Achieved the highest single-day productivity at 2,21,809 MT
- Added two new container services
- Highest cargo handled through

- mechanised berths N-7 and N-8
- Handled sulphur, raw sugar and coastal iron ore (JSW) cargo for the first time
- Berthed first vessel MT Sanmar Sonnet at the liquid jetty
- Loaded the deepest draft Cape size vessel and safely departed it from the port – a first in the Indian maritime history
- Berthed MV. NS Hairun at N5, after loading 1,68,100 MT of iron ore (departure draft: F – 17.70 m, M 17.85 M, A – 17.70 m)
- Handled the first edible oil rake (BTPN)
- Achieved the highest bagging productivity in a single day with 2,67,342 bags of 12,422 MT volume
- Electrified nine Liebherr cranes under the fuel shift mechanism drive
- Handled the highest rail volumes at 20.46 MT
- Highest mechanised handling of 1718 wagon-loading silo rakes of 6.79 MT

Other highlights

- Installed moisture management system

- Erected fire hydrant system in wagon-loading silo
- Received Greentech International EHS Best Practices Award 2023 by Greentech Foundation, New Delhi
- Received energy management system (EnMS) certificate from the Indian Register Quality system
- Renewed consent for operations, with an extra 10 MMT handling margin, for liquid jetty from Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board
- Zero diesel consumption in pigging operations for liquid operations.
- Electrified diesel compressor, through the fuel shift drive, to save carbon emissions
- Reduced carbon emission by 33% with e-drive operation cranes (after electrification)

48.26 MMT

Handled 48.26 MMT of cargo volumes in FY 2022-23, resulting in a 20% YoY volume growth



64
MMT,
Installed
Capacity

GANGAVARAM PORT

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Berthed MV Maran Fidelity with displacement of 2,21,083 MT and cargo parcel of 1,85,000 MT – the largest displacement vessel till date
- Received the first rake for TANGEDCO coastal movement
- Handled the first ever coastal voyage Cape vessel called MV Lila Nantong
- Received Maersk Line's maiden vessel called MV Artotina at the container terminal
- Handled 1,243 trucks in a day with cumulative receipts and dispatches of 42,304 MTs of cargo (highest single-day volumes)
- Handled the highest number of

rakes at 6,238 against the previous high of 5,475 in FY 2019-20

Other highlights

- Winner of EHS Best Practices Category for Greentech International EHS Award 2023
- Awarded Non-Major Port of the Year for excellence in cargo and logistics sectors by Eastern Star Awards organised by Shipping Times
- Inaugurated a new warehouse of 11,000 sq. m. with a storage capacity of 50,000 MTs

32.44 MMT

Handled 32.44 MMT of cargo volumes in FY 2022-23, resulting in 8% YoY volume growth



DHAMRA PORT

Operational highlights, FY 2022-23

- Handled 31.28 MMT of cargo volumes against 33.44 MMT of cargo volumes in FY 2021-22 (6% y-o-y degrowth).
- Handled highest export slag volume of 1.00 MMT
- Handled highest import coal volumes at 19.4 MMT against 17.5 MMT in FY 2021-22
- Handled highest dry cargo at 29.85 MMT
- Handled highest outward rake at 5725 (~15.68 rakes/day) compared to the previous high of 5552 rakes (~15.68 rakes/day) in FY 2021-22 (3% y-o-y growth)
- Handled agri-cargo (wheat and rice) for the first time
- Deployed GPWIS rakes for SAIL

- Initiated and implemented road movement for the dispatch of import coal and the export of iron ore fines

Other highlights

- Completed training of port pilots for FMBS Simulation to handle LNG vessel
- Updated Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP) from DG Shipping with the inclusion of Dhamra LNG Terminal
- Switched from Smart Epic application to a newly Integrated Transport Utility Platform (ITUP) system
- Won Gold Award in CCQC 2022 and Par Excellence trophy for NCQC 2022
- Installed 621 Kwp rooftop solar power at the township and inside the port
- Installed rainwater harvesting system near WTP (water treatment plant) with 243 million litres of rainwater harvested
- Certified as Zero Waste to Landfill by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- Won 12th Exceed Environment Preservation Award 2022
- Won 22nd Annual Greentech Environment Award 2022
- Received Kalinga Safety Award in Platinum Category
- Added one more ambulance, with a total ambulance available on site being two advanced life support (ALS) and one basic life support (BLS)

Highlights of digital initiatives, FY 2022-23

Key digital initiatives started at APSEZ and its impact over businesses are enumerated below:

- Enabled Integrated Transport Utility Platform (ITUP) system, which will enhance visibility by non-containers across the value chain, enable stakeholder collaboration in the ecosystem, bring evolution from entity-centric optimisation, unlocking benefits for every player
- Implemented Data Lake to help the organisation identify and act upon the opportunities for faster business growth by attracting and retaining customers, boosting productivity, enhancing efficiency, improving safety and security. This has optimised resource utilisation and empowered decision making
- Enforced Gate Automation to reduce turnaround time and manual intervention to become future ready.
- Developed mobile application SafetyApp to enhance safety preparation and develop a quick response mechanism. This was started at Mundra and shall be rolled out to other APSEZ sites.
- Moved to Cloud Journey, which will act as a stable and reliable foundation layer for scalable and flexible architecture

243 million

Installed rainwater harvesting system near the water treatment plant with 243 million litres of rainwater harvested

Building for tomorrow through **business- strengthening initiatives**

APSEZ COO Forum

COO's Forum is a platform for collaboration across APSEZ ports

Comprises COOs of all APSEZ ports

Meetings conducted monthly

Virtual forum discusses, brainstorms and collaborates

Focus of discussions on innovations, safety, kaizen, productivity and efficiency

Active cross-pollination of initiatives across ports/terminals /locations

In FY 2022-23, 400-plus ideas were discussed; more than 30 high impact ideas were selected for cross-pollination

Development OHS (Occupational, Health, Safety) Excellence Center

At APSEZ, we prioritise the safety of employees, port workers, contractual labourers and stakeholders

Continuously improving safety through innovative and an overarching safety culture

Invested in port safety through rigorous training, safety equipment, tools and resilient safety infrastructure

Developed and developing (under construction at some sites) OHS Excellence Center at each port/terminal to deepen safety training across stakeholders

OHS center covers Safety Learning Modules, Experimental Learning Activities, Workshop Activities, Traffic Safety (Road and Rail) and outdoor learning models

Provision of Advanced Life Support (ALS) Ambulance

APSEZ commitment to extend beyond the curve in providing health care facilities to employees/port workers/labourers

Proposed decision to deploy ALS ambulances at each operating port/terminal sites

Evaluating the replacement of all BLS ambulances with ALS ambulances

Promoting 'Growth with Goodness' across the social media

APSEZ leverages social media platforms to share compelling stories about operations achievements, CSR, social commitments, environment initiatives, people and the port sector

Four themes followed comprise trade enabler, anchoring achievements, acting sustainably as well as awards & accolades

APSEZ is present on three social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn)

Case studies

How we are building for tomorrow through passion-driven initiatives today

Using the Rail-Sea-Rail cargo handling route

Rail-Sea-Rail (RSR) coal movement refers to coal transportation using rail and ships alternatively.

This strategy was largely untried in the past.

Around 30 MMPTA of domestic coal is shipped coastally to Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka; a recent study involving Asian Development Bank identified an additional potential of 110 MTPA coal movement through coastal shipping by FY 2024-25.

RSR mode has been established as the cheapest for power plants in Southern Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

APSEZ started RSR coal movement at Krishnapatnam port, Dhamra port, Gangavaram port, Mormugao and Tuna terminals.

RSR cargo transportation is marked by efficient transportation, cost optimisation, rail network decongestion and enhanced reliability.

RSR movement has been identified as 'green' and complementary option to the existing supply chain.

An increased use of the RSR will help moderate the cost and carbon footprint of the logistics chain in the country.

Coastal iron ore movement

APSEZ's Gangavaram port is located in a mineral-rich hinterland.

This provides the port with the opportunity to handle export-import and coastal mineral volumes.

The Gangavaram port commenced handling coastal iron ore volumes; total coastal iron ore handled was 2.3 MMT in FY 2022-23; key customers serviced comprised JSW, Welspun and KIOCL.

Coastal steel at Dighi Port

APSEZ initiated the handling of coastal steel volumes through barges at Dighi port.

Total steel volumes handled at Dighi in FY 2022-23 was around 60,000 MT.

Coastal coal volumes at other ports

APSEZ ports/terminals are equipped to address coastal coal volumes.

The Company developed infrastructure and facilities to handle coastal coal

The ports best equipped comprise Dhamra Gangavaram and Krishnapatnam ports.

The total coastal coal volumes handled by APSEZ ports was around 19 MMT in FY 2022-23.

The recent acquisition of Karaikal port represents a strategic fit in this regard.



Focus on green transportation

APSEZ is focusing on GHG emissions reduction through a complement of renewable energy, fuel shift mechanism, process improvement and replacement of legacy vehicles with electric equivalents

Replacement of diesel-operated ITVs with electric ITVs in container terminal operations

APSEZ replaced these diesel-operated ITVs with 304 E-ITVs (terminal tractors)

This is likely to moderate carbon emissions, improve air quality, reduce noise, enhance operational efficiency, integrate renewable energy and save costs

The Company also deployed electric cars and buses

Asset utilisation & productivity improvements

At APSEZ, we target a zero waiting time of vessels at anchorage points (zero pre-berthing delays)

The Company focuses on optimal resource utilisation

Gypsum handling mechanisation

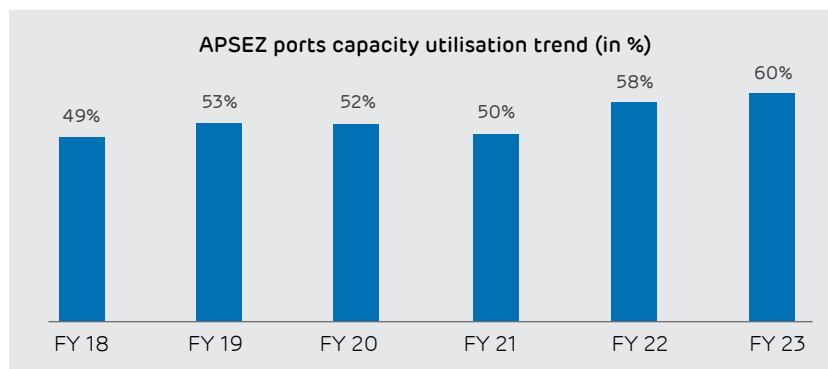
Earlier, the Dahej port handled gypsum manually (with mobile equipment).

The Company experimented process improvement through a mechanised alternative (conveyors).

This led to cost savings in diesel cost, leading to an expansion of margins.

This also moderated the carbon footprint related to the gypsum supply chain.

The mechanisation of gypsum rakes handling moderated gypsum rake loading time by more than 50% (1.3 hours against more than 4 hours earlier).



How we are building for tomorrow by planning for enhanced stakeholder value

The big picture

APSEZ is positioned to become the world's largest private port company by 2030 (1000 MMT cargo handling)

APSEZ is committed to become carbon-neutral by 2025

APSEZ is building an integrated Transport Utility platform

End-to-end logistics solution

Graduate into a transport utility; provide a complete solution to bulk customers

Invest in GPWIS, container rail, warehousing and last mile delivery

Intended to enhance margins and customer retention

Presence across the value chain leading to a complete solution

Cargo diversification

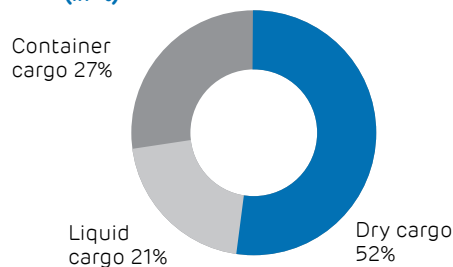
Focus on sustained cargo diversification

Added growth commodities (LNG and LPG) in the port portfolio

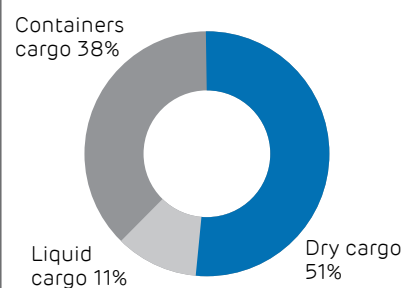
Signed a long-term contract for cargo volume growth and diversification

Developed ports assets/ infrastructure to help diversify the commodity mix

FY 2012-13: Commodities mix at APSEZ (in %)



FY 2022-23: Commodities mix at APSEZ (in %)



Ports asset modernisation

Attract large vessels at ports
Enhance port efficiency
Modernise ports infrastructure (as in Krishnapatnam, converting dry cargo berths into Capesize vessel handling berths; mechanised dry cargo berth)
Build capacity ahead of cargo demand

ESG commitment

APSEZ aspires to be carbon neutral by 2025
Validation by the most demanding global and Indian agencies
Moderating use of water and fossil fuels
Increased use of renewable energy
Focus on terrestrial plantation & mangrove afforestation
Aligned with the Adani Group vision of 100 million trees planted by 2030

Productivity & efficiency

Focus on transportation cost reduction
Use of IT & Analytics to improve productivity & efficiency
Activities mapping and pursue improvements
Review of each function to reduce steps, people deployment and costs
Improving our turn around time across ports, increasing vessel loading/unloading, reducing pre-berthing delays

Mergers and acquisitions

Sustained focus on acquisitions at a deep discount value
Focus on unleashing superior acquired value through the Adani value complement
Entered Sri Lanka and Israel; exploring opportunities in Asia, Africa and other markets

Enhanced revenue visibility

54% of the cargo from tied-in customers (sticky cargo)
Long-term visibility and predictability (volume and revenue)
Extending vendorship to responsible partnership
Platform to graduate port intermediation to transport utility engagement

Customer-centricity

Deepen our role and presence inside customers
Focus on taking the customer's business ahead
Deepen investments in digitisation, automation, technology, SOPs and other initiatives
Deliver superior financial outcomes for customers through our services

Port-based industries

Focused on port-based industrialisation
Complement port with land bank for industrialisation
Provide plug-and-play industry land
Complement of port cum land feeding off each other

Enhance port connectivity

Proposed connectivity of all ports through multiple rail lines
Rail connectivity to existing operating ports, which are missing rail linkages
Focus on enhancing rail share ratio/rail co-efficient
Developing assets like mechanised wagon loading silos and double stack container trains
Invest in cross-country pipeline networks



Integrated value reporting

Our Integrated Value Report: A testimony of our commitment to a better tomorrow

Overview

To leverage business opportunities, adapt to emerging trends, and generate lasting value for stakeholders, organisations must acquire and efficiently deploy different types of resources known as 'capitals.' These capitals encompass a range of assets that are crucial for success. Our overall strategy, commitment to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles, and emphasis on stakeholder satisfaction are aimed at ensuring the responsible and effective management of these capitals. The creation of sustainable value depends on our ability to acquire, utilise, measure the impact of, and deliver value through these capitals, both as tangible outcomes and as ongoing outputs.

Approach to integrated reporting

Basis of presentation

Our Integrated Report is based on the principles contained in the International Integrated Reporting Framework published by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC). In this report, the statutory sections - the Directors' Report, including Management Discussion and Analysis (MDA), and the Corporate Governance Report - are aligned with the Companies Act, 2013 (including the Rules framed thereunder), Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure

Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the revised Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. The financial statements are in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). This report covers the guidelines and commitments related to the GRI Standards, United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles, National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI). It demonstrates our strategic alignment with a global commitment to combat climate change and alignment with Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. It covers the financial year from 1st April, 2022, to 31st March, 2023.

Reporting Boundary

This report covers the financial and non-financial aspects of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZ), subsidiaries and joint ventures (including SEZ and the Logistics business vertical). The financial reporting covers all geographies of APSEZ's operations and 126 entities while the ESG parameters being reported for India operations cover 30 entities with more than 95% revenue contribution.

Audit and Assurance

We safeguard information quality contained in this Report through a robust verification process, leveraging our expertise

and that of third parties who have no financial interest in our operations other than for the assessment of this report. The statutory audits have been carried out by M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants and the secretarial audits have been done by CS Ashwin Shah, practicing Company Secretary.. The ESG information has been externally assured by Ernst & Young Associates LLP as per the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 and Type 2 'Moderate level' as per AA 1000 AS v3. This document includes statements and commitments presenting the Company's expectations, which may involve risks and uncertainties such as global markets, operational incidents, mega trends etc. We cannot guarantee that such statements will become a reality. The intensity for non-financial parameters has been calculated against the consolidated revenue (operational and other income) of 126 entities.

Board and Management Assurance

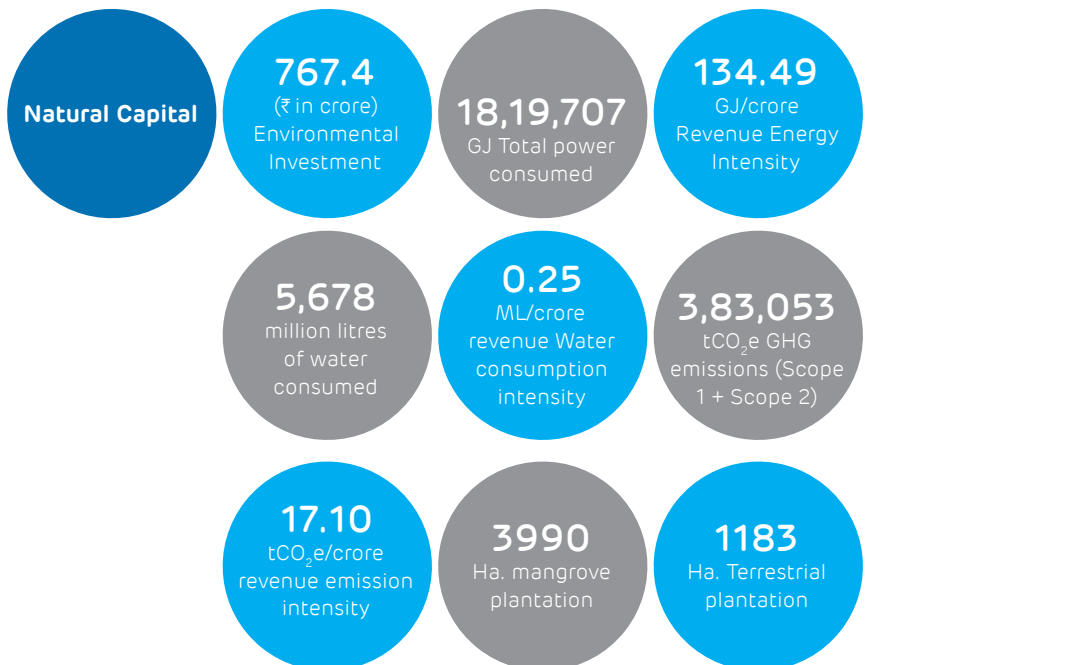
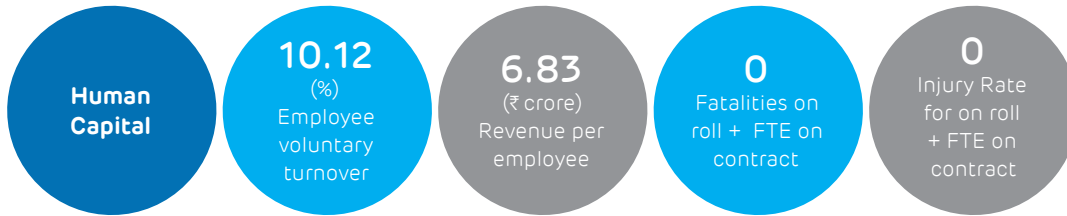
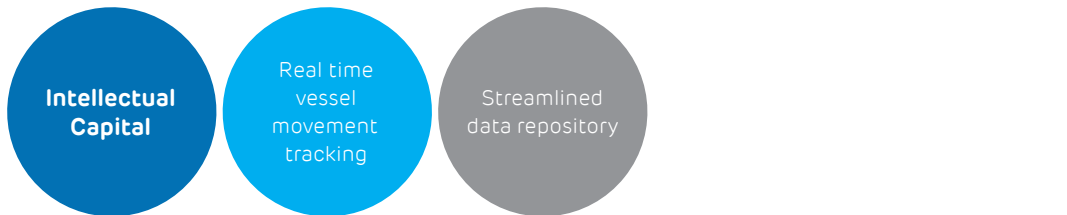
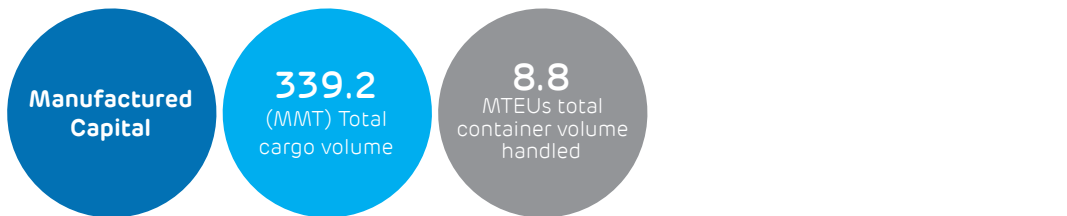
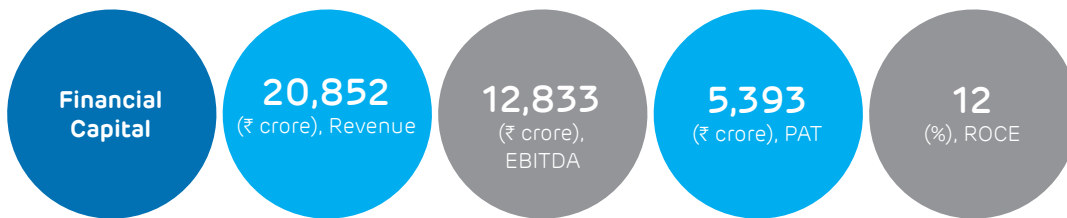
The Board of Directors and Management Team acknowledge their responsibility to ensure the integrity of this Integrated Report. They believe the report addresses all material issues and presents the integrated performance in a fair and accurate manner. Occasional differences in data and percentages in the graphs and tables are due to the rounding-off effect of values.

Our Capitals

	Financial Capital	Manufactured Capital	Intellectual Capital
What is it?	Sustainable growth & enhancing shareholders value	Durable assets and equipments to provide customers with reliable services	Innovation as a platform to leverage growth
Management approach	Achieving sustainable growth to generate value for shareholders	Durable assets, reliable services	Innovation for competitive edge
Significant aspects	Striving for growth that is balanced and diversified Maintaining a stable and strong financial structure Focusing on achieving operational excellence. Prioritising sustainable outcomes and dividends	Efficient management of ports, ICDs, warehouses and cargo handling facilities & other assets	Leveraging digital and disruptive technology Partnering others to create and execute innovative business solutions

	Human Capital	Natural Capital	Social and Relationship Capital
What is it?	Skilled, motivated employees drive success	Company activities affect environment	Stakeholder and community engagement is crucial.
Management approach	Committed staff for inclusivity	Sustainable resources Combat Climate Change	Trust and Worker dignity, well-being Zero incidents safety program
Significant aspects	Employee welfare Talent retention Inclusivity, fairness Learning and growth	Combating climate change Preserving nature Reducing environmental impact Efficiency and energy savings	Engaging stakeholders Supporting communities Upholding human rights Brand reputation Transparency and governance Corporate image

Performance snapshot





**Social and
relationship
Capital**

6.68
(Lakh)
Number of direct
and indirect
beneficiaries

0.28
Injury rate of
contractors

9.62
millions
Number of direct
and indirect
beneficiaries

0.28
per million
person hours
worked,
Injury rate of
contractual
workforce

2
Fatalities
(Contractual
work force)

21
LTI (Employee
and contractual
workforce)

Empowering governance through our credible platform

Overview

In the ports and logistics industry, our Company addresses various national priorities that are crucial for economic growth, job creation, prosperity in hinterland regions, environmental protection, and community development. These overarching priorities necessitate a governance framework that encompasses a clear vision, strategic clarity, ethical commitment, risk management discipline, process discipline, stakeholder focus, consistent growth in financial and operational performance, unwavering commitment to safety, environmental responsibility, business transparency and rewarding shareholders.

At Adani Ports, we have established a robust corporate governance framework that prioritises the long-term interests of all stakeholders. We operate with unwavering integrity, fairness, equity, transparency, accountability and a strong commitment to our core values.

Our corporate governance philosophy

Courage: We shall embrace new ideas and businesses

Trust: We shall believe in our employees and other stakeholders

Commitment: We shall stand by our promises and adhere to a high standard of business.

Key highlights

Building trust through compliance:

Proactive approach to strengthening audits and ensuring compliance

The Company has not incurred any statutory penalties during the year under review.

Enhanced Governance: Independent Directors now constitute 66% in all Committees

Increased the number of independent directors to 66% in two statutory committees i.e., Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Risk Management Committee and three non-statutory committees i.e., Mergers & Acquisitions Committee, Legal, Regulatory & Tax Committee and Reputational Risk Committee

Empowering Independence: Restructuring Committees for Enhanced Accountability and Focus

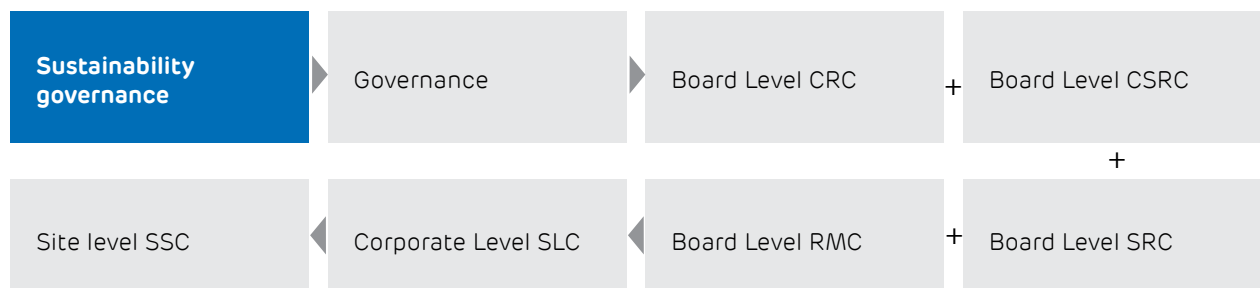
Four committees are completely governed by independent directors- Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC), Corporate Responsibility Committee, Information Technology & Data Security

Governance framework

The Board of Directors holds a pivotal role as the primary influential stakeholder in shaping the corporate governance standards at APSEZ. The governance framework establishes a systematic structure that enables the establishment of goals and objectives, monitors performance and efficiently manages risks.

The Board assumes the responsibility of approving crucial aspects such as APSEZ's policies, purpose, values, vision, overall strategy, goals, and targets. To support its functions, the Board is aided by various Board Committees, including the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders' Relationship Committee,

Corporate Responsibility Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, Information Technology & Data Security Committee, Risk Management Committee, Mergers & Acquisitions Committee, Legal Regulatory & Tax Committee, and Reputation Risk Committee.



Code of conduct and ethical benchmarks

The Board of Directors has established a comprehensive Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which applies to all members of the Board and Senior Management of the Company. The Code can be accessed on the official website of the Company at www.adaniports.com. It is mandatory for all Board members and senior management personnel to adhere to the provisions outlined in the Code, and they have affirmed their commitment to comply with it.

The Board has implemented a distinct code of conduct specifically tailored to

outline the responsibilities of Independent Directors, in accordance with the relevant legal provisions. APSEZ's Code of Conduct serves as an internal control system that governs the Company's business practices and provides guidance to the Board and employees in handling ethical dilemmas, corruption, bribery, and gender-related issues that could impact the Company's public reputation.

To ensure compliance with legal requirements and internal guidelines, APSEZ utilises an IT-enabled compliance management system called 'Legatrix'. This system offers dashboards to monitor

compliance status and serves as a resource library for relevant information. Notably, in the fiscal year 2022-23, the Company did not experience any breaches of the Code of Conduct pertaining to corruption and bribery. The Company's commitment to an audit-driven and compliance-driven approach has resulted in no statutory penalties being incurred during the reporting period.

As per policy, APSEZ is precluded from making any political contributions without the approval of the Board of Directors. In FY 2022-23, the Company made no political contributions.

Reporting Breaches: Code of Conduct and Ethics Benchmarks

Reporting areas	Number of breaches in FY 2022-23
Corruption or Bribery	0
Discrimination or Harassment	0
Customer Privacy Data	0
Conflicts of Interest	0
Money Laundering or Insider trading	0

Board composition and structure

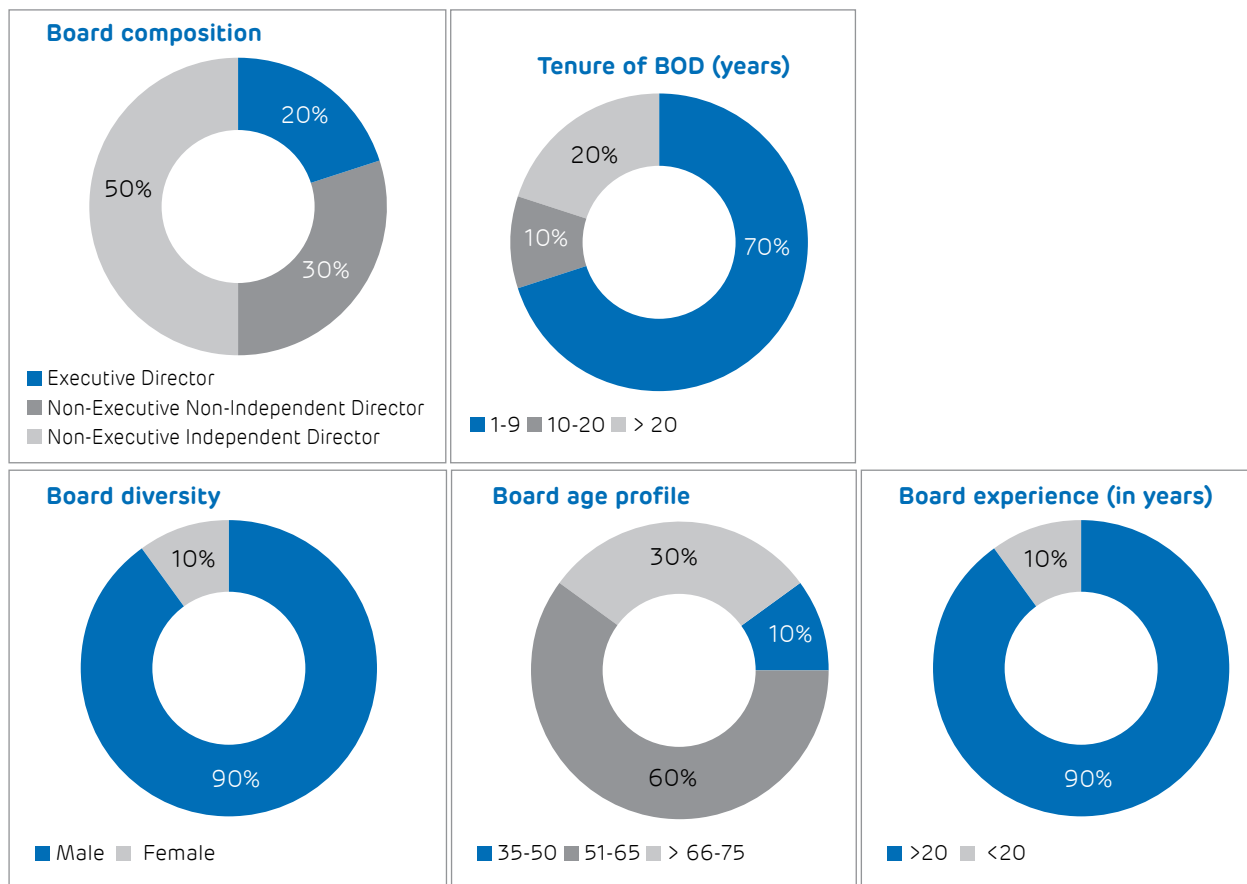
The composition of the Board is designed to include a balanced mix of Executive, Non-executive, and Independent Directors who bring diverse backgrounds, relevant skills, extensive knowledge, and valuable experiences to the table. Their presence enhances our corporate values and enables them to provide strategic guidance that

is insightful and impactful. The composition of the Board adheres to the requirements specified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013.

As of 31st March, 2023, our Board follows a one-tier structure and consists of ten members in total. This includes two Executive

Directors, three Non-Executive Non-Independent Directors, and five Independent Directors.

At APSEZ, we are committed to promote gender diversity throughout our organisation and strive for gender parity at all management levels, starting from the Board itself. Currently, we have one female Director on the Board.



In accordance with Regulation 26 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, none of the Directors serving on the Company's Board holds directorship in more than 10 public companies or acts as an independent director in more than 7 listed companies. Additionally, none of the Directors is a member of more than 10 committees or serves as the chairperson of more than 5 committees (specifically, audit committee

and stakeholders' relationship committee) across all the companies in which they hold directorship. All the Directors have duly disclosed their committee positions in other companies as required.

Moreover, the average tenure of Board Members is 9.7 years, reflecting their extensive experience and commitment to the Company.

Board mandates

Non-executive/ independent directors with 4 or less other mandates:

There are four independent/ non-executive directors with 4 or less other mandates:

1. Prof. G. Raghuram
2. Mr. G.K Pillai
3. Mr. Bharat Sheth
4. Mrs. Nirupama Rao

Board of Directors



Mr. Gautam S. Adani, Chairman and Managing Director

Mr. Gautam Adani has over 36 years of business experience. Under his leadership, the Adani Group has emerged as a global integrated infrastructure player with interests across resources, logistics and energy verticals. His journey has been marked by his ambitious and entrepreneurial

vision, coupled with vigour and hard work. This has not only enabled the Group to achieve numerous milestones, but also resulted in the creation of a robust business model, which contributes to building sound infrastructure in India.

Age	60 years
Date of appointment	26.05.1998
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	24.8 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	6
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation and industry experience



Mr. Rajesh S. Adani, Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director

Mr. Rajesh Adani has been associated with Adani Group since its inception. He is incharge of the operations of the Group and is responsible for developing its business relationships. His proactive,

personalised approach to the business and competitive spirit fuels the Group's growth and enables its branching into various businesses.

Age	58 years
Date of appointment	26.05.1998
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	24.8 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	4
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation, Industry Experience



Mr. Karan Adani, Whole-Time Director and CEO

Mr. Karan Adani holds a degree in economics from Purdue University, USA. He started his career by learning about the intricacies of port operations at Mundra. Having gained experience across levels of our operations since 2009, he is responsible for the strategic development of the Adani Group and

oversees its day-to-day operations. He aims to build the Adani Group identity around an integrated business model, backed by his sound understanding of new processes, systems, macroeconomic issues and growing experience.

Age	36 years
Date of appointment	24.05.2017
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	5.9 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	2
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation and industry experience



Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director

Dr. Malay Mahadevia holds a master's degree in dental surgery from Nair Hospital Dental College. He completed his Doctor of Philosophy in coastal ecology around Mundra area, Kutch District, from the Gujarat University

in 2008. He has contributed to the development of the Mundra Port since its conceptualisation. He is also a member of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Age	60 years
Date of appointment	20.05.2009
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	13.9 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	1
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation, Industry Experience



Prof. G. Raghuram, Independent and Non-Executive Director

Prof. Ganesan Raghuram holds a Bachelor's degree in technology from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and a post graduate diploma in management from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad and a doctorate in philosophy from Northwestern University, USA. He is currently the Principal Academic Advisor of the National Rail and Transportation Institute and Professor (Emeritus) at the Gujarat Maritime University.

He was earlier Director of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, until his superannuation in July 2020.

Prior to taking over as director of IIM Bangalore, he was a professor and chairperson of the Public Systems Group at IIMA. He has also been the Dean (Faculty) of IIMA, Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Maritime University and Indian Railways Chair Professor at IIMA. He specialises in infrastructure and transport systems, logistics and supply chain management. He is a fellow of the Operational Research Society of India and Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport. He has teaching experience at universities in India, USA, Canada, Yugoslavia, Singapore, Tanzania, UAE and Japan.

Age	67 years
Date of appointment*	09.08.2014
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	8.6 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	1
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation, Industry Experience

*Prof. G. Raghuram was appointed on 14.05.2012 as independent director on the Board of the Company. However, he was appointed for the first term of 5 years w.e.f. 09.08.2014 and second term of 5 years w.e.f. 09.08.2019 as independent director pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Mr. G.K. Pillai, Independent and Non-Executive Director

Mr. G. K. Pillai is a distinguished alumnus of IIT Madras. He retired from the IAS as Union Home Secretary in 2011. While working for the State Government of Kerala, he held various positions, including that of District Collector, Quilon, Special Secretary Industries, Secretary Health and Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister. For the Government of India, he worked in the ministries of Defence, Surface Transport, Home and Commerce. He was the Chairman of Board of Approvals for SEZ, chief negotiator for India at the WTO and

Secretary Commerce, Government of India.

Mr. G. K. Pillai is heading the Audit and Risk management committees. He has vast experience of transport and logistics sector that helps in building financial policies and strategies. His elaborated experience in various sectors also helps in enriching the Board discussions and deliberations and assessment and identification of internal and external risks, measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks and mitigation plan.

Age	73 years
Date of appointment*	09.08.2014
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	8.6 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	-
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Corporate Governance & ESG, Technology & Innovation and Industry Experience

*Mr. G. K. Pillai was appointed on 14.05.2012 as independent director on the Board of the Company. However, he was appointed for the first term of 5 years w.e.f. 09.08.2014 and second term of 5 years w.e.f. 09.08.2019 as independent director pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.



Mr. Bharat Sheth, Independent and Non-Executive Director

Mr. Bharat K. Sheth obtained his Bachelor of Science in Economics from St. Andrews University, Scotland. He is Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, one of India's premier shipping enterprises. Born in 1958 to India's first family of shipping entrepreneurs, Mr. Sheth joined the industry in 1981. In the initial years of his career, he worked in The Great Eastern Shipping Company, gaining hands-on experience in the business. He was inducted into the Company's Board as an Executive Director in 1989 and became Managing Director in 1999. In August 2005, he was appointed

Deputy Chairman & Managing Director. Mr. Sheth was inducted on the Board of Directors of North of England P&I Association Limited in October 2005 and on the Board of Steamship Mutual Association (Bermuda) Limited in February 2006. He is on the Board of Indian National Shipowners Association and International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited. The Company is now an esteemed global shipping company through his ability in timing the markets. Under his active leadership, Great Eastern navigated tumultuous cycles across the last two decades.

Age	67 years
Date of appointment*	09.08.2014
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	8.6 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	1
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation, Industry Experience



Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Independent and Non-Executive Director

Mrs. Nirupama Rao is a postgraduate in English Literature. She was also a Fellow at Harvard University, Brown University, University of California at San Diego and a recipient of the degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) from the Pondicherry University. She was conferred with the Vanitha Ratna by the Government of Kerala in 2016. Mrs. Rao is currently a Global Fellow of The Wilson Center in Washington D.C. and a member of the Board of the US India Business Council (USIBC). A career diplomat from the Indian Foreign Service from 1973 to 2011, she served the Government of India in

several important positions, including that of the Foreign Secretary of India. She is renowned for her pivotal role in fostering the India-US partnership in IT & cybersecurity. Mrs. Rao has represented India in several countries during her career and was the first Indian woman to be appointed High Commissioner to Sri Lanka and Ambassador to China. She was also the first woman spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs. After her retirement, she was appointed as the Ambassador of India to the United States for a tenure of two years from 2011 to 2013.

Age	72 years
Date of appointment	22.04.2019
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	3.9 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	3
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Technology & Innovation, IT & cyber security, Industry Experience



Mr. P.S. Jayakumar, Independent and Non-Executive Director

Mr. P. S. Jayakumar is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management from XLRI Jamshedpur. Mr. Jayakumar worked for 23 years in Citibank (India and Singapore offices) and his last assignment in Citibank was as Country Head for the Consumer Banking Group. In 2015, Mr. Jayakumar was selected by the Government of India to serve as the

Managing Director and CEO for Bank of Baroda, the first person from the private sector to run a large public sector bank. He led a successful transformation of Bank of Baroda and completed three-way merger between Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. Mr. Jayakumar possesses a rich experience in the banking and financial sectors.

Age	60 years
Date of appointment	23.07.2020
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023	2.7 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	3
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Financial Expertise, Risk Management, Global Experience, Corporate Governance & ESG, Merger & Acquisition, Technology & Innovation, Industry Experience



Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, Non-Independent & Non-Executive Director

Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, an IAS officer of the 2006 batch is Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Gujarat Maritime Board. He has done his Bachelor of Commerce, Masters in Labour Welfare and Bachelor of Laws. He started his career in civil services as an Additional District Magistrate, Surat in Gujarat. He has served as Chief

Executive officer - VUDA, Dy. Municipal Commissioner - Ahmedabad, Municipal Commissioner - Jamnagar and Collector - Mahisagar. He has also worked at Vadodara as a Collector. At present, he is Chairman of Gujarat Pollution Control Board and holding additional charge of Vice Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Gujarat Maritime Board.

Age	58 years
Date of appointment	21.12.2022
Tenure, as on 31st March, 2023*	0.3 years
No. of Directorships in other listed companies	1
Areas of expertise	Business Leadership, Risk Management, Industry Experience

* Resigned w.e.f. 23rd June, 2023

Board industry experience

Industry experience is the knowledge and understanding of a particular industry, which include technical expertise, process knowledge, software, and other tools, as well as an understanding of

customer needs, organisational culture, and business development. It is the combination of an individual's on-the-job experience and a general industry knowledge. The board industry experience is given below:

Board industry experience											
Name of Directors	GICS Level 1 sectors experience/expertise										
	Energy	Materials	Industrials	Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Staples	Healthcare	Financials	Information Technology	Communication Services	Utilities	Real estate
Mr. Gautam S. Adani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Karan Adani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Dr. Malay Mahadevia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS	✓	✓	✓							✓	
Prof. G. Raghuram	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Mr. G. K. Pillai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Mr. Bharat Sheth	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar			✓				✓	✓			✓

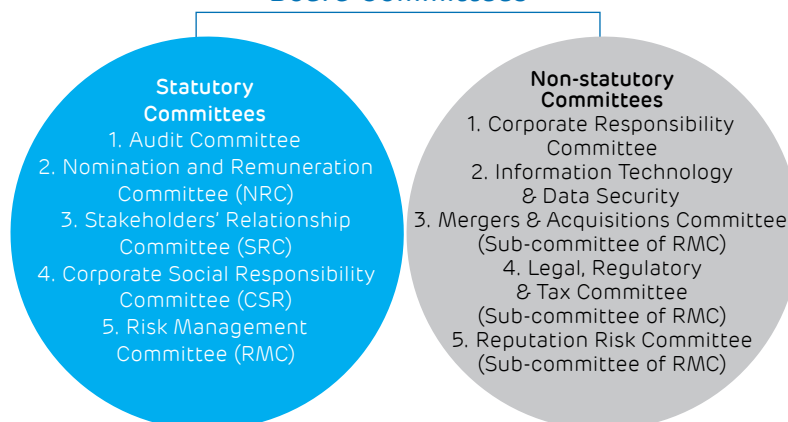
Note: The aforesaid skill sets are Global Industry Classification Standard and are different from skillsets mentioned in the Corporate Governance Report

Committees of the Board

The Board Committees are established with the formal consent of the Board to carry out distinctly defined duties for supporting the Board, as part of good governance practice. The Board is accountable for Committee actions and oversees how they carry out their duties. The Board is presented with the minutes of all Committee meetings for evaluation.

As of 31st March, 2023, APSEZ comprised the following committees:

Board Committees



Board/Committee meetings and procedures

The internal guidelines for Board / Committee meetings facilitate the decision-making process at the meetings of the Board/Committees in an informed and efficient manner.

Parameters	Details
Terms of reference for committees	Committee(s) charters are in line with the regulatory requirements. Detailed charters of various committees are available on the website of the Company https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters
Committee constitution	Majority of the committees have 66% of Independent Directors as members.
Details of meetings held during the year	Board meetings during FY 2022-23: 6 Committee meetings during FY 2022-23: 30 Independent Directors' meeting during FY 2022-23: 1 Board and Committee meetings during FY 2022-23: 36

The Board meetings are governed by a structured agenda. All major agenda items are backed by comprehensive background information to enable the Board to take informed decisions. The Company Secretary, in consultation with the Senior Management, prepares the detailed agenda for the meetings.

The Board meets at least once every quarter to review the Company's operations and financial performance. Apart from the above, additional Board meetings are convened by giving appropriate notice to address the specific needs of the Company. The

maximum time gap between any two meetings is not more than 120 days. All the Directors are required to attend at least one Board meeting in the financial year wherein minimum attendance required is 25% with at least four Board meetings in one fiscal year. During the year under review the Board met six times i.e., on 24th May, 2022, 7th July, 2022, 8th August, 2022, 29th September, 2022, 1st November, 2022 and 7th February, 2023. The attendance details of Directors at Board meetings held during the year are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report. The average Board meeting attendance was 79.9%.

Board's performance evaluation & familiarisation programme

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has devised criteria for evaluation of the performance of the Board as a whole, various committees as well as performance of individual directors.

As a step towards better governance practice, APSEZ conducts third-party evaluation of Board performance once every year. For the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, the Board engaged Talentonic HR Solutions for facilitating Board evaluation. The evaluation process focused on Board dynamics and softer aspects and involved independent discussions with all Board members. A detailed Board effectiveness assessment questionnaire was developed based on the criteria and framework adopted by the Board. One-to-one discussions with the Board of Directors and discussions were held on five key themes i.e., size and structure of the Board, Board involvement

in strategy, quality of Board discussions, Board leadership and organisation health and talent. The outcomes of the evaluation process were discussed with the Board and further actions were agreed upon.

At APSEZ, we have a comprehensive induction and familiarisation program in place for all new Board members. The Board appoints the director, subject to the shareholders' approval. The induction program covers the history and culture of Adani Group, background of the Company and its growth, various milestones in the Company's existence since its incorporation, the present structure and an overview of the businesses and functions. In addition, risk management trainings are provided to all Board members as part of familiarisation program. Further details can be accessed on the Company's website at <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Directors-Familiarisation-Programme.pdf>

Board election process

1. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee identify person who are qualified to become directors in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board for appointment.
2. The Committee formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and

independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors.

3. Based on the recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee board takes the decision and board members are appointed accordingly.

Policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration

The Company's policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration and other matters (Remuneration Policy) provided in Section 178(3) of the Act is available on the website of the Company at

<https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Remuneration-Policy.pdf>

We affirm that the remuneration paid to the Directors is as per the terms laid out in the Remuneration Policy.

CEO-to-employee pay ratio

Median annual compensation of all employees	10.44 (in lakh)
The ratio between the total annual compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and the median employee compensation	51.7:1

Requirements for Independent Directors

The Independent Directors meet the requirements of Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules made there under and SEBI Listing Regulations as amended from time to time, currently, some of the conditionalities included are:

- Is a person of integrity and possesses relevant expertise and experience, in the opinion of the Board of Directors.
- The person is not the promoter of the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company and not related to promoters or directors in the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company
- The person has or had no pecuniary relationship with the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year
- None of whose relatives have or had pecuniary relationship or transaction with the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, amounting to two per cent. or more of its gross turnover or total income or fifty lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is lower, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year
- The person who, neither himself nor any of his relative holds or has held the position of a key managerial personnel or is or has been employee of the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he is proposed to be appointed
- The person must not be affiliated with any legal or consulting firm that has or had any transaction with the Company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company amounting to ten per cent. or more of the gross turnover of such firm
- The person must not be in a firm of auditors or company secretaries in practice or cost auditors of the Company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company.
- The person must not accept or have a Family Member who accepts any payments from the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company amounting to two per cent or more of its gross turnover or total income or fifty lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed from time to time, whichever is lower, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year.

The target share of Independent Directors is 50%.

Resolving grievances with excellence: Our Company's commitment to redressal

Overview

The Grievance Management System (GMS) is a transparent, seamless and time-bound platform that allows stakeholders to raise queries or complaints and get resolutions. It is an integrated platform adopted by all functions of the group, including Ports, Logistics, Dredging and Harboring and caters to the needs of internal and external stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, vendors, permanent and contractual employees and the community.

The process for raising a query or complaint is straightforward: stakeholders can register themselves through email or phone and generate an OTP to raise the case via the GMS application. The GMS platform is an essential tool for building trust among stakeholders and APSEZ is committed to addressing concerns and hearing all stakeholders' grievances. Once booked, the case goes to a gatekeeper, who assigns it to the relevant level-1 respondent. The case can be reassigned to other respondents in the responsibility

chain and the gatekeeper also reallocates requests, registers stakeholders on their behalf, reviews final comments from all respondents and submits them to stakeholders.

This defined procedure for redressal sets responsibilities within the concerned team and provides a definite timeline for resolution. The use of technology makes the process efficient and scalable. Stakeholders can view the response on the dashboard, provide feedback, or reopen the case if not satisfied.

Other means of grievance redressal

As an organisation, we believe in maintaining an open-door culture where our employees can share their concerns and feedback without hesitation. We value the opinions and experiences of our employees and believe that listening to them is crucial to their sense of importance and confidence.

That is why we have implemented an online Grievance Redressal system called Speak-Up, which is exclusively for our employees to raise any concerns they may have. The system allows them to bring

their concerns to the attention of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC), which resolves these issues within 14 working days. We provide our employees with detailed information about the Speak-Up system to encourage them to use it.

We also have grievance registers and complaint boxes available at our sites and locations, making it easier for our employees to share their concerns. Additionally, our contractual workers can report their grievances to their respective contractor representatives or company supervisors, who are responsible for addressing these issues

and escalating them to HR and functional heads if needed.

We are committed to ensuring that everyone engaged with our organisation, including suppliers, consultants, retainers and clients, can raise their complaints with our HR Business Partners and respective functional heads.

Our supervisors, seniors and department heads are also available to address any grievances that our employees may have directly. Overall, we provide a comprehensive system for reporting grievances, which are recorded, reviewed, escalated and resolved within a specific

time frame. This approach demonstrates our commitment

to addressing our employees' concerns and promoting a culture

of transparency and fairness within our organisation.

Advocacy and leadership

APSEZ as an industry leader has a significant role to play in supporting the larger policy development of the country, with the aim of promoting the common good. The Company participates in sector-specific public open consultations, as and when invited, and participates in regional and national policy dialogues through the industry associations and other social bodies.

The Company has set processes to identify, assess and prioritise, emerging government policies, regulatory and public issues with the potential to significantly impact APSEZ's ability to meet its business objective. The ESG topics where APSEZ engages the most include environmental approvals and compliances, climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, port development for trade enhancement, resource efficiency, marine pollution, and biodiversity.

Governance Framework & Management System for Policy Advocacy:

We have a well-defined governance system to participate in open consultations on industry-related policies at the state and national level. The decision on advocacy is governed by the Executive Team.

1. The proposal to provide inputs on policies, is directed from different cross-functional teams to the ESG Head.
2. The ESG Head develops and executes the policy position on all relevant issues.
3. Proper scrutiny of the subject and its alignment with APSEZ's own goals/policies is ascertained before seeking CEO's approval
4. At the board level, the CEO oversees the strategies and policy advocacy and approves it for advocacy.

At the Management Level it

is the responsibility of the Head ESG to develop the strategies with a detailed plan on policy commitments and trade association membership requirements. At site level, the departmental heads facilitate the implementation of various projects /commitments, including our net zero emission projects, within their respective business/function through the Steering Committee.

Review & Monitoring: The Corporate Responsibility Committee undertakes quarterly review of the policy advocacy proposals and actions undertaken. Any deviations or misalignment between trade associations advocacy and our commitments is identified by the Head ESG and corrective actions undertaken.

Policy Participation on Climate Topics in FY 2022-23

We strongly support the targets under the Paris Agreement and are fully aligned with India's commitments under the Agreement. Our own commitments and efforts are directed at achieving these targets well before the timeline set under India's Nationally Determined Commitments (NDC). During the year, APSEZ participated in several consultations and engagements to further support Govt's climate change agenda.

1. Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways to develop Green Port Guidelines- 2023. We shared our inputs on decarbonisation plans and targets for renewable energy, energy efficiency, water conservation, biodiversity protection, and climate adaptation for the port & shipping industry. We support policies to incentivise industry for adoption of best practices to achieve country's climate goals as well as decarbonisation the shipping industry.

2. Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways'consultation on 78th session of Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) on GHG emission reduction by the port sector.

3. Industry associations such as Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) on driving positive change and ensure that the industry is aligned with global aim to achieve net zero emissions.

Industry associations through which we participate in advocacy and leadership initiatives:

- Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
 - World Economic Forum (WEF)
 - Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO)
 - Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
 - The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)
 - Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA)
 - Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI)
 - Federation of Kutch Industries (FKI)
 - Hazira Area Industries Association (HAIA)
 - Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industries (SGCCI)
 - Gujarat Safety Council – Vadodara (GSC)
 - National Safety Council – Mumbai (NSC)
 - Industrial Waste Management Association, Chennai (IWMA)
- The Company subscribes to the following externally developed principles:
- United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
 - India Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI)
 - IUCN - Leaders for Nature (LfN), India

Nurturing stakeholder relationships

Overview

We remain committed to our stakeholders while cultivating mutual trust and respect. Effective stakeholder engagement is integral to the achievement of our strategic objectives.

At APSEZ, we value the opinions and concerns of internal and external stakeholders and strive to adapt to any emerging risks while meeting their expectations. We consider active engagement with our stakeholders as a vital component of dynamic corporate governance. This feedback not only helps us understand the needs and concerns of our stakeholders, but also provides valuable information that informs our strategic approach, policies and procedures.

We employ various means of engaging with our stakeholders, such as direct communication, surveys, industry forums and information sharing. Our goal is to maintain regular

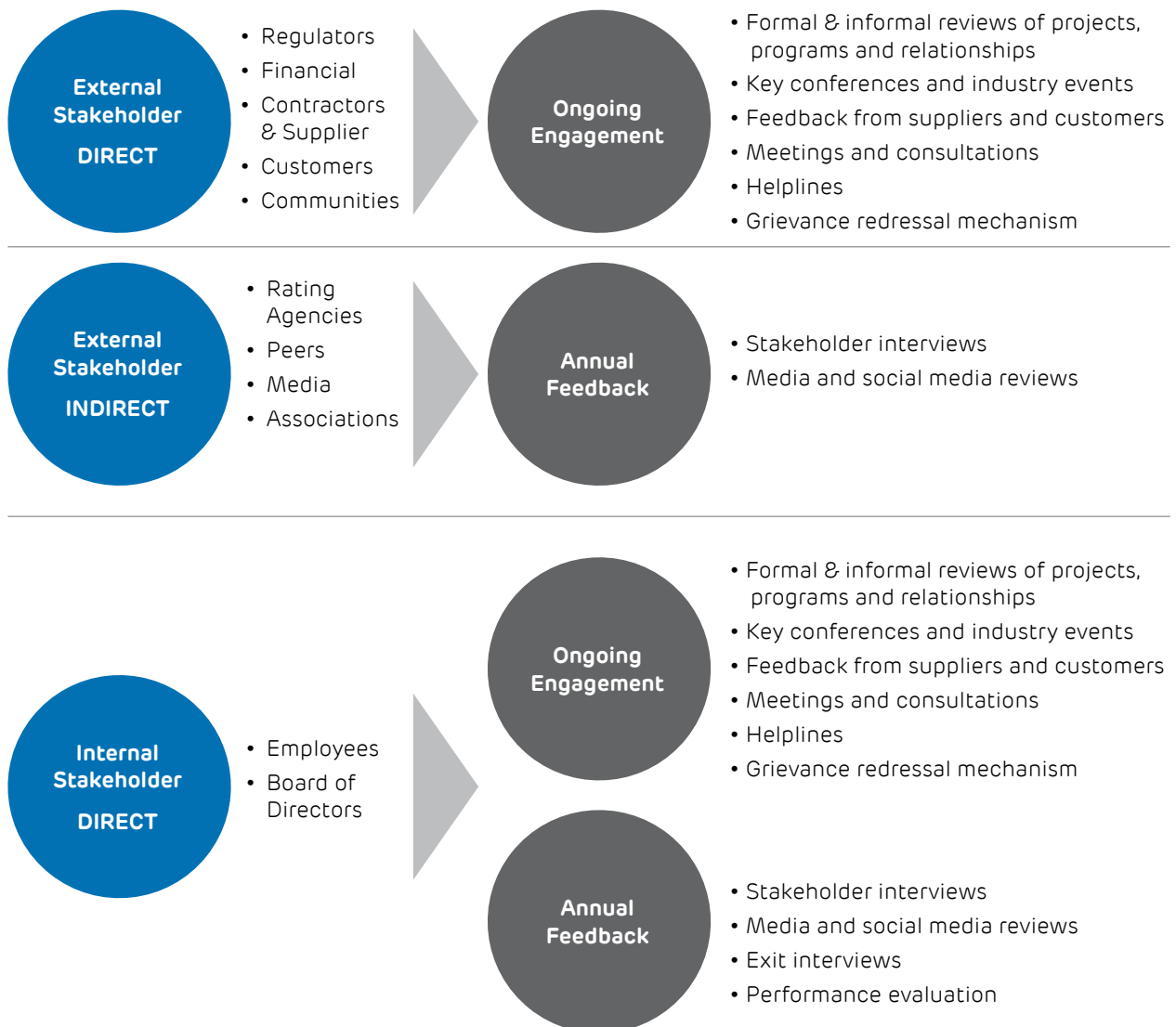
communication with our stakeholders on important issues. We also seek additional feedback from stakeholders during the development of our sustainability reports, as this input is crucial for report preparation.

Our stakeholders encompass a wide range of groups, including customers, employees, investors, government, communities and suppliers. All these groups have a significant impact on the Company's risks, opportunities and potential for growth. The Company provides quarterly briefings on stakeholder engagement to the Board of Directors. The responsibility of Stakeholder Engagement lies with Head ESG and Investor Relations.

We conduct a thorough analysis of each stakeholder group to understand their expectations, needs, concerns, and potential contributions to our organisation. We prioritise the stakeholders based on stakeholders who

can influence or/ are impacted. Thereafter, we develop inclusive engagement strategies that consider the diverse perspectives and needs of stakeholders and create platforms for open dialogue, feedback mechanisms, and participation opportunities. We ensure that underrepresented or marginalised groups have a voice and are actively included in decision-making processes.

We maintain transparent and accurate records of stakeholder engagement activities and document key decisions, feedback received, and actions taken. The local implementation of the group-wide Stakeholder Engagement policy is explicitly included as a component of the annual performance review for the top managers of the local operations. Local managers at all locations till top level undergo training programs focused on how to undertake stakeholder engagement.



Stakeholder concerns

	Community	Customers	Investors	Suppliers	Regulators	Employees
Why we engage	To effectively share information regarding our work and its potential risks and impacts. This involves actively listening to their concerns, gaining a thorough understanding of their perspectives and taking appropriate actions to address any perceived impacts and meet their expectations. Additionally, we strive to create opportunities for local development and growth.	To gather valuable feedback and insights that can help inform product and service development, improve customer satisfaction and increase customer loyalty.	To further emphasise our dedication to the financial success of the Company and generating value for our shareholders.	To promote sustainability including health and safety in our value chain.	To obtain clarity on regulatory requirements, potential risks and opportunities.	To advocate for issues such as prioritising safety in our operations, showing consideration for the environment and demonstrating respect towards people - including our employees, contractors, suppliers and the communities we operate in.
What matters to our stakeholders	The communities residing around our operations heavily rely on natural resources and it is crucial for us to maintain positive and healthy relationships with them. Sharing resources with the communities and ensuring that their livelihoods are not impacted is our top priority	To ensure sustainable growth, it is essential for us to understand the changing preferences of our customers. By gaining insight into their needs and demands, we can adapt and develop our offerings accordingly	Maintaining the support of our investors is vital to ensure continued access to capital. We recognise the importance of building and maintaining strong relationships with our investors to secure the resources we need to grow sustainably	To ensure an efficient and productive supply chain, effective relationships with suppliers of materials and service vendors are essential. By maintaining a secure and reliable supply chain, we can ensure smooth operations and minimise disruptions.	We abide by the regulations and requirements set forth in the environment in which we operate. We work collaboratively with regulatory bodies to develop effective solutions for common challenges, ensuring compliance with the regulatory environment	Our growth and success depend on our people's quality. We recruit and retain top talent and value employee feedback to maintain a fulfilling work environment.

	Community	Customers	Investors	Suppliers	Regulators	Employees
How we respond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood support • Social infrastructure • Health & safety • Environment conservation • Biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service quality • Automated access to services • Clear information on meeting • Sustainability initiatives ease of business cost and price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business performance • Esg agenda • Corporate governance • Compliance • Strength of leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health & safety • Fair payments • Ethical & fair practices • Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations tax • Human rights • Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation & benefits • Training & development • Diversity & inclusion • Feedback & engagement
Where to look in the report	Empowering communities: driving change for better future	Value offered to customers - safety, speed, and delight	Nurturing stakeholder relationship	Sustainable supply chain practices: balancing efficiency and environmental responsibility	Nurturing stakeholder relationships	Employee empowerment: nurturing talent and inclusive work environment



Stakeholder concerns

At APSEZ, we maintain an ongoing communication with our stakeholders through a variety of channels. In the fiscal year 2022-23, we engaged in in-person and digital one-on-one interactions with most of our stakeholder groups and shared the insights gained with our teams. After stakeholder engagement activity, we conduct debriefing sessions involving the project team or individuals involved. These sessions provide an opportunity to reflect on the experience, identify successes, challenges, and areas for development and share cross learnings. Key insights and lessons learned are documented and shared within the organisation. We utilise internal communication channels such as newsletters, intranet portals, or dedicated collaboration platforms to share lessons learned from stakeholder engagement experiences.

We recognise that obtaining feedback from stakeholders requires resources, but we are committed to actively listening to their input. To guide us in revising our materiality matrix, we consider the nature of our business relationships, as well as industry trends and outlooks.

Suppliers engaged via ESG assessment and human rights assessment

As a part of our supplier evaluation process, we perform ESG assessments, which involve examining their environmental practices and measuring their performance based on key indicators like energy and water usage. We also keep a close eye on their adherence to our Company policies and environmental laws. Suppliers who receive a score above 90 are acknowledged, and we work with them to establish action plans for further improvement. Moreover, we carry out third-party audits to ensure that their operations meet standards for safe working conditions, labour policies, and human rights. We evaluate their alignment with our human rights policies by conducting annual vendor engagement surveys and engaging in one-on-one discussions.

Customers engaged via survey

Customers (shipping lines) are required to adhere to the Berthing Guidelines, which outline operational and environmental safety measures endorsed by the Marine Department. As customers have a significant impact on marine biodiversity, they are evaluated on their environmental and sustainability policies and alignment with APSEZ's goals. Surveys assess their management systems, certifications, and targets for carbon reduction, waste management, and water efficiency. Human rights policies are also evaluated, including adherence to labour laws, minimum wages, and anti-discrimination policies.

Community members engaged via need-based assessment and impact assessment surveys

We conduct need assessments to determine which interventions are necessary for communities, and third-party impact assessments are performed to measure the positive effects of our CSR projects. Additionally, we conduct human rights studies and assessments.

Employees engaged via employee survey and human rights survey

Annually, we carry out surveys to evaluate our performance, identify areas that need improvement, and understand employees' perspectives. This helps us to achieve our goal of being an employer of choice. In this year's survey, we gathered feedback on the effectiveness of our system for identifying and reporting human rights issues, awareness of reporting mechanisms, and instances of workplace harassment or discrimination.

Materiality

Approach to materiality

Our approach to materiality involves taking a strategic and value-creating assessment to identify all environment, social and governance issues of significance to stakeholders and impacting business performance. These material issues are identified through active engagement with stakeholders and keeping track of industry trends. The Integrated Report considers both internal and external impacts of our activities and centres around our performance on these material issues. The process of determining materiality at APSEZ is compliant with the prescriptions of the IIRC and draws from the 6 capitals of integrated reporting.

Since 2015, we have conducted

materiality assessments annually and updated them through a comprehensive process every two years. These assessments help us evaluate the importance of various topics for our stakeholders and business, enabling us to prioritise those that have the highest level of importance. These topics are included in our ESG agenda, which focuses on issues that pose risks to our business continuity and have a financial and reputational impact. Our comprehensive approach to developing our ESG agenda ensures that we stay up to date with emerging priorities and stakeholder expectations. We continually monitor relevant business developments, risks and opportunities, sustainability trends, changes in legislation and the perspectives and needs of our

stakeholders.

During FY 2022-23, we undertook a third party-led materiality assessment with internal stakeholders (executive board members, functional heads, and employees) and external stakeholders (suppliers, investors, customers, non-governmental organisations and business associations) to validate whether our current material topics continue to be appropriate and to identify emerging issues. The assessment followed the principles of double materiality which involved a two-pillar approach where both our organisation's impact on the economy, environment, and society, and the impact of society and the environment on our organisation has been considered.

Financial materiality	Impact materiality
Sustainability matters impacting financial undertakings i.e., generating risks and opportunities influencing cash flow over short, medium, or long term	Sustainability matters having a significant impact on people or environment, over short, medium, or long term

DOUBLE MATERIALITY

Methodology

Our materiality analysis involved a systematic and methodical approach to identify and prioritise the most critical issues. We commenced the process by gathering pertinent insights through primary and secondary research and proceeded to perform necessary calculations to construct the materiality matrix. We obtained primary inputs by directly engaging with stakeholders to discuss material issues.

Identify

This comprehensive approach enables us to identify critical

ESG topics for our business and stakeholders. It includes social media analysis, benchmarking against peers and reviews of emerging national and global regulations and international standards. Internal insights, such as group and company strategies, risk registers and policies, are also considered.

To ease out data driven analysis, we seek feedback from stakeholders for highlighting limitations, implications and forward-looking highlights. For each material issues, an impacted group of stakeholders (internal and external) is identified and engagements are conducted

through surveys and interviews to analyse the inward and outward impact.

Assess

We group issues into common themes and evaluate their importance to stakeholders and potential impact on the business using a defined scoring methodology and materiality matrix.

Determining key business objectives and risks

We concentrate on identifying and addressing operational, strategic, compliance and reputational risks across both financial and non-financial realms.

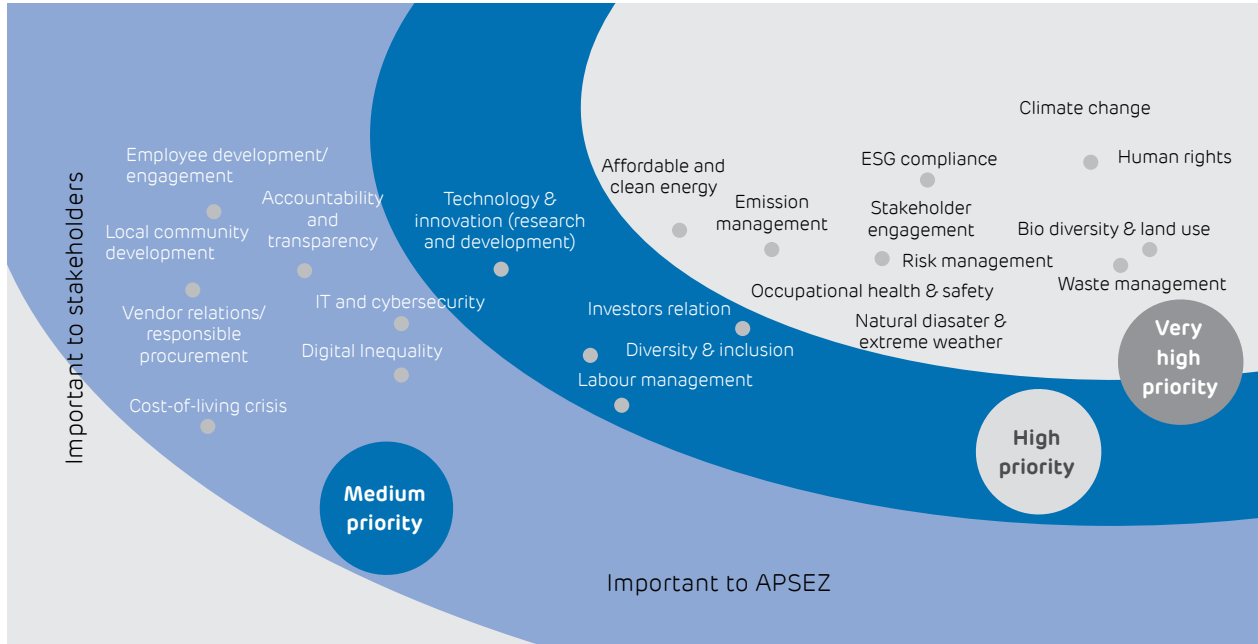
Each year, a comprehensive risk assessment is carried out at the Group level. Identified ESG topics are built into our ERM process. This helps to ensure that the full range of sustainability topics are incorporated into the risks and opportunities that are considered across the Company.

Prioritisation and Mapping

Issues are arranged according to their significance and impact to establish an ESG agenda. The prioritised responses are mapped into an ESG themed matrix.

Report content, and some of these topics have changed

in importance over time with regards to responses from various stakeholders and scoring methodology used for prioritisation of these issues.



Monitoring and Validation

Our materiality approach ensures that the sustainability risks and opportunities faced by our business are integrated into our

enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. Our Chief Risk Officer maintains a constant oversight over the process, and the outcomes of materiality assessment results are then

validated and signed off by the Board of Directors. The process of materiality assessment and its outcomes are verified by a third-party assurance provider.

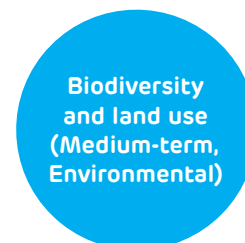


Top three material topics

The below figure illustrates the top material concerns and stakeholder feedback, as well as its relevance to our business. The findings of our materiality exercise have been classified into

very high priority, high priority medium priority categories, based on stakeholder impact and contribution to business success in the short, medium, and long terms. The senior leadership has revisited the material economic issues through various stakeholder

engagement processes and business reviews. These ESG priorities are integral to our vision of becoming the world's largest port company by 2030. Two out of three top materiality topics are from the environment theme.



Human Rights (Medium-term, Social)

Human rights is a material topic and we have developed policies and practices that respect and promote human rights, conduct human rights due diligence to identify, address risks and engage with stakeholders to understand and address their concerns.

Climate Change (Long-term, Environmental)

Our belief is that the low-carbon economy is essential for achieving business sustainability and remaining competitive. Therefore, we are continuously investing in processes that promote growth while enhancing energy efficiency and developing low-carbon technologies to support infrastructure development.

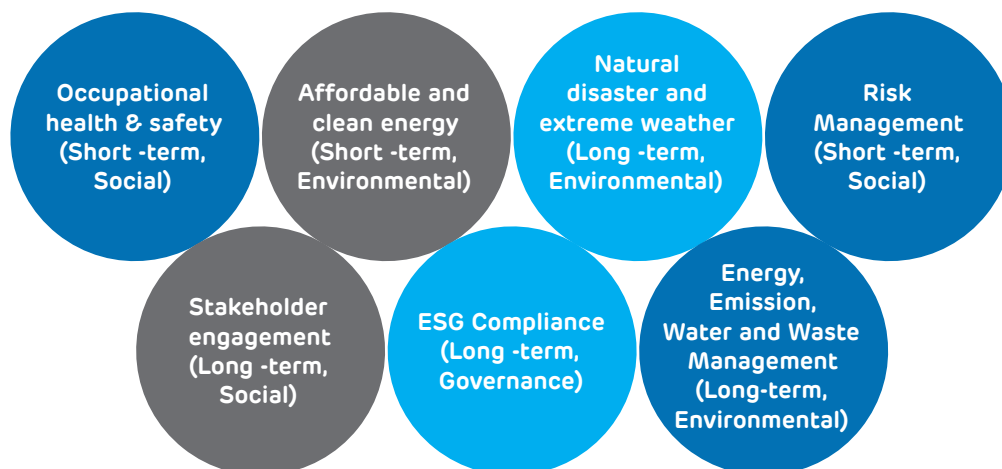
Biodiversity and land use (Medium-term, Environmental)

As a company engaged in port and logistics, we acknowledge our responsibility towards the marine ecosystems. We are committed to minimising any adverse effects and safeguard the flora and fauna on land and underwater to the best of our abilities and it remains our top priority.

Material Issue	Business Case	Mitigation Approach	Impact	Target Metric	Progress
Human rights	<p>Port operations in areas with weak governance and legislation to protect human rights, face community related risks, causing failure to account for rights of indigenous people.</p> <p>At APSEZ, we recognise the importance of universal values, emphasis on human rights and the rights of indigenous people. Upholding human rights is essential for protecting organisation's communities, employees and other stake-holders for avoiding stakeholder liabilities.</p>	<p>We foster a culture free from discrimination and powered by diverse employee capabilities.</p> <p>We regularly conduct human rights assessment for employees, suppliers, customers and communities.</p> <p>We provide awareness and training to suppliers on human rights.</p> <p>All our ports and offices are assessed on aspects such as child labour, forced/involuntary labour, sexual harassment and discrimination at workplace and wages.</p>	Risk	Assess 100% sites for human rights reviews or human rights impact assessment	100% of own operations are assessed for human rights impact

Material Issue	Business Case	Mitigation Approach	Impact	Target Metric	Progress
Climate change	Physical and transition risks related to climate change directly impact our business. Physical risks comprise the direct consequences of climate change such as increased frequency and severity of heatwaves, changes in precipitation patterns and temperature variability. Whereas transition risks refer to changes in energy market because of efforts to mitigate climate change. Adapting to climate change risks is necessary for our business model, as we face increased competition from new entrants and alternative energy sources, as well as risk of regulatory penalties for non-compliance with new emission standards.	<p>-We have taken steps to mitigate the emissions in our operations and value chain by committing to SBTi</p> <p>- We have implemented energy efficient measures, such as the use of LED lighting</p> <p>- Aspire to switch from fossil fuel to green hydrogen.</p> <p>- Increase of renewable electricity in total electricity.</p>	Risk	Green ports and Carbon Neutrality by 2025 Net zero by 2040	Climate risk assessment conducted for 12 ports
Biodiversity & land use	Business activities such as habitat fragmentation, deforestation and erosion can lead to loss of habitats for wildlife, as well as decline in diversity and abundance of species. Ecosystem and biodiversity has an impact on our operations as non-compliance to land-use, greenfield expansions, rehabilitation and redevelopment etc. can expose it to regulatory and legal risks.	<p>Development footprint is kept outside Eco-sensitive area.</p> <p>We have aligned our ports to Oil Spill Action plan in accordance with the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP), International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association.</p> <p>We assess the results of approved projects that are required to be released on half-yearly basis to the relevant authorities.</p> <p>We have signed a CII-supported India Business and Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI).</p>	Risk	Net Positive Impact on Biodiversity across all the operational sites by 2050 No Net Deforestation by 2050	1183 hectares of terrestrial plantation 3990 hectares of mangrove afforestation Development of site-specific Biodiversity Management Plan for our ports in Mundra, Dhamra, Hazira and Vizhinjam

Other material topics



Addressing 'high priority' concerns

Our material issues along with measures and linked key performance indicators are mentioned in the table below:

ENVIRONMENTAL

Material concern	Measures taken	Linked KPIs
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of fossil fuel-based equipments to greener fuel. • Introduction of electric internal transfer vehicles across the sites for transportation of cargo • Installation of captive solar and wind power plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emissions intensity • % of renewable electricity in Total Electricity • % of fuel energy in total energy
Affordable and clean energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of captive solar and wind power plants. • Green power purchase agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of renewable energy

Material concern	Measures taken	Linked KPIs
Biodiversity & land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESMPs (Environment and social management plans) across the sites • Mangrove afforestation and conservation • Terrestrial plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area of Mangrove afforestation • Total area of terrestrial plantation
Energy, emission, water and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of best available technologies • Automation of systems for optimisation of process • ZLD at sites • Reuse and recycle of wastewater • Installation of STP & LTP • Zero waste to landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific energy consumption • Specific water consumption • No of sites certified with ZWL
Natural disaster and extreme weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and social management framework • Site specific environmental and social management plans • Shore line impact assessment • Mangrove afforestation • Emergency preparedness plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of sites covered under ESMPs

SOCIAL

Material concern	Measures taken	Linked KPIs
Occupational health and safety (OHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build safety leadership capability at all levels. • Achieve zero harm. • Improve competency and capability for hazard identification and risk management. • Achieve zero harm to contract employees by strengthening deployment of Contractor Safety Management Standard • Excellence in Process Safety Management (PSM) • Establishment of industrial hygiene and improvement in occupational health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost Time Injury (LTI) • Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) • Fatalities
Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment of Human Rights Guidelines, Suppliers Code of Conduct and Diversity, Equity & Inclusion policy • Assessing Suppliers before onboarding • Provide access to quality health facilities to the nearby community and to a create healthy society. • Internal audits • Responsible recruitment procedure • Clear contract with agencies/suppliers • Training on Human Rights awareness • Grievance Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy commitments • Incidents of discrimination and harassment

Governance

Material concern	Measures taken	Linked KPIs
Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of specialised channels, such as public meetings, vendor-focussed committees, 'Speak Up' • toll-free number and platforms, such as Ariba and construction conclaves and similar events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance in various surveys conducted periodically for stakeholder categories, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Satisfaction Survey • Vendor Satisfaction Survey
ESG compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent improvement in our disclosures through the <IR> framework, CEO water Mandate and UNGC communication on progress • Engagement with ESG rating agencies for improving disclosure practices and enhance access to sustainable finance. • Updating the Company's website periodically to enhance transparency and meet stakeholder requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scores and achievements in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDP • DJSI assessment • ESG ratings
Risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise risk management committee • Standardised ERM process to identify and assess the risk on regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Risk management committee meetings. • Number of sites covered with the ERM process

Impact on external stakeholders

Material issue for external stakeholders	Cause of the impact	Impact area(s) / external stakeholder(s)	Type of impact	Quantitative impact
Human Rights	Operations	Social (Community, employees, suppliers, and customers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impact • By upholding human rights APSEZ promotes inclusive environments that foster respect and cooperation, ultimately leading to peace and development in the community, well-being of the employees and satisfaction of the suppliers and customers 	Output metrics Reduction in injury rate of workers by 12%. Improved customer satisfaction scores (from 4.1 to 4.3 out of 5) Improved supplier satisfaction scores (from 4.1 to 4.25 out of 5) Impact Metric Employee (60%) & supplier (19%) awareness on human rights issues Safety SOPs and Company Code of Conducts Gender and social diversity of new hires increased by 1% than last year Human rights risk identification and mitigation for all stakeholders

Material issue for external stakeholders	Cause of the impact	Impact area(s) / external stakeholder(s)	Type of impact	Quantitative impact
Biodiversity	Operations	Environment (Community)	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Biodiversity provides ecosystem stability, supports food security, holds economic value, regulates climate, has cultural and aesthetic significance, and provides ecological services such as water purification and soil fertility. Preserving biodiversity is crucial for these benefits and overall well-being.</p>	<p>Output Metrics</p> <p>Increase in mangrove afforestation (23%) and terrestrial plantation (10%)</p> <p>Improved native species diversity and abundance in conservation areas and operational sites</p> <p>Impact Metrics</p> <p>Mangrove plantation and conservation, terrestrial plantation, and grassland protection</p> <p>IUCN protocol followed for lighting & dredging to protect endangered species (ridley turtle & dolphins)</p> <p>Regular monitoring of any threat to endangered species and assessment of biodiversity richness at the operational/ conservation site</p>
Energy and Emissions Management	Operations	Environment, Social (Community, employees)	<p>Negative Impact</p> <p>Our business can have significant environmental and social impacts, particularly with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, resource utilisation, energy consumption as well as health and well-being of stakeholders. APSEZ identifies and assesses the potential in energy reduction associated with its operations.</p>	<p>Output Metrics</p> <p>Increase in energy consumption by 7.2%</p> <p>Impact Metrics</p> <p>14% renewable energy consumption</p> <p>Adoption of Best Available Technology (BAT) for energy efficiency and GHG & non-GHG emissions reduction</p> <p>3.9% reduction in emissions intensity</p>

Material issue for external stakeholders	Cause of the impact	Impact area(s) / external stakeholder(s)	Type of impact	Quantitative impact
Water Management	Operations	- Environment, Social (Community)	<p>Negative Impact</p> <p>Inefficient water management and excessive freshwater consumption can result in water scarcity, ecosystem degradation, and conflicts over access. Unsustainable practices contribute to environmental damage, including pollution and depletion of freshwater sources, threatening human health, agriculture, and the overall well-being of ecosystems.</p> <p>At APSEZ, effective water and effluent management is deployed to reduce risk of environmental pollution, maintaining compliance with regulations, reducing costs and conserving valuable water resources. Proper water and effluent management are critical for long-term success and viability of our operations</p>	<p>Output metrics</p> <p>38% increase in freshwater consumption</p> <p>Impact Metric:</p> <p>Recycling of 85% wastewater generated</p> <p>4% reduction in water intensity</p>
Waste Management	Operations	- Environment, Social (Community)	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Waste from ships (used oil, solid waste etc.) and waste generated by port-related activities. We focus our stewardship efforts on recycling as much waste as possible at the source. A 5R approach has been implemented to demonstrate our commitment to sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>Output metrics</p> <p>52% waste recycled, 20% being reused, 13 % reprocessed, and 7% recovered.</p> <p>Zero waste to landfill at six sites</p> <p>Impact Metrics</p> <p>All our sites have successfully eliminated the use of single-use plastics</p>

Excellence driver

Building a better tomorrow through prudent financial management

Overview

At APSEZ, effective financial resource management is critical for scale and expansion, assuring the continuous availability of funds towards debt servicing and long-term growth capital needs.

APSEZ has showcased its ability to construct assets from the ground up and expand them to global scale, while protecting liquidity and profitability through structured capital management and an optimised capital structure.

APSEZ enjoys access to a range of investors (domestic and international), validating a well-rounded capability to fund growth through diverse capital sources (internal accruals, equity issuances, variety debt products).

Consistent and sustainable free cash

flow generation

APSEZ has maintained a consistent track record in generating substantial free annual cash flow. This strong cash flow position has empowered APSEZ to reinvest its free cash into strategic plans aimed at transforming the Company into a transport utility. APSEZ stands out among global port companies for achieving an EBITDA margin consistently exceeding 60%. This remarkable margin underscores its ability to consistently generate free cash flows, available for reinvestment in growth opportunities. Over the past few years, APSEZ has relied significantly on free cash flows generated to fund its expansion programmes, moderating the role of debt or external fundraising.

Capital allocation discipline

APSEZ maintains capital

allocation discipline through two key measures: ensuring that capital deployed generates a minimum pre-tax Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 16% at the portfolio level and managing net debt to EBITDA within the guided range of 3x to 3.5x. These practices empower the Company to effectively allocate capital, balancing profitability and financial leverage while adapting to evolving circumstances. The Capex plans of the Company are flexible and modular; they are reviewed in line with the external environment or internal needs.

RoCE-enhancing initiatives

APSEZ is dedicated to strengthening Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) through initiatives aimed at improving asset productivity across the value chain. Through the

implementation of cutting-edge technologies and advanced analytics, APSEZ strives to optimise operations at every level. These initiatives ensure efficient utilisation of assets and resources, leading to increased productivity and ultimately higher RoCE. APSEZ's commitment to leveraging the latest technologies and analytics underscores its proactive approach to continuously improve performance and value.

Strategic partnerships

The Company maintains a consistent strategy of partnering strategic players and leading global companies to foster value creation and unlock opportunities. These partnerships mitigate market risks while facilitating growth without affecting the Company's credit rating. Some prominent joint ventures comprise partnerships with MSC in AICTPL, collaboration with CMA CGM in ACMA, alliance with TotalEnergies in DLNG, joint venture with Petronet LNG in Dahej, partnership with JKH in CWIT and partnership with Gadot Group in Haifa Port Company.

Resource mix

APSEZ has demonstrated its ability to mobilise growth resources through a mix of debt, equity and internal accruals. This approach has been instrumental in supporting the Company's growth and strategic initiatives.

One notable success of capital mobilisation was when the Company secured ₹800 crore from Warburg Pincus in April 2021 with a nominal equity dilution of 0.49%. This demonstrates APSEZ's capability to attract investment while protecting shareholder interests.

In addition to raising equity, APSEZ pursued strategic acquisitions. The Company acquired the remaining 58.1% equity stake in Gangavaram Port

Limited through an equity share swap. This allowed APSEZ to enhance its market presence and leverage operational synergies.

APSEZ has consistently maintained its Net Debt/EBITDA ratio within a target range of 3.0-3.5x. This prudent financial management empowers the Company to access capital markets and mobilise additional debt when needed to address growth needs. By adhering to the target range, APSEZ has demonstrated its commitment to a healthy Balance Sheet and sustainable financial position.

Overall, APSEZ's successful track record in raising capital through a balanced mix of debt, equity, and accruals, combined with strategic acquisitions and prudent financial management, positions it attractively for growth and value creation.

Revenue broad basing

APSEZ expanded its presence on India's east coast, increasing regional port capacity. It enhanced the share of east coast operating port capacity from 7% of its total port capacity in FY 2014-15 to 40% in FY 2022-23, broadbasing its geographic footprint.

To broaden revenue streams further, APSEZ has transformed from a port company into a comprehensive transport utility. This evolution has been facilitated by the addition of new verticals such as logistics and warehousing. By complementing these segments into its core portfolio, APSEZ aims to provide integrated transport solutions that extend from the port gate to the customer's gate. This strategic shift empowers APSEZ to capture a larger share of the customer's business by offering a comprehensive service bouquet.

APSEZ's east coast expansion and integration of transport-centric segments position the

Company to offer holistic end-to-end solutions. By diversifying operations and expanding service offerings, APSEZ aims to deepen its competitive advantage and strengthen its market position.

Liquidity management

APSEZ emphasises financial prudence and adequate liquidity to address unforeseen circumstances or capitalise on opportunities. In doing so, the Company ensures that it is always prepared to build a better tomorrow. This approach acts as a safeguard, enabling APSEZ to withstand market disruptions triggered by external events like the pandemic.

The availability of adequate liquid funds represents a key component of APSEZ's Capital Management Programme. This serves as the foundation for the Company's financial stability and resilience. By nursing readily available resources, APSEZ is empowered to respond rapidly to evolving market conditions, pursuing strategic investments, and navigating uncertainties.

APSEZ's commitment to financial prudence and its focus on maintaining ample liquid funds reinforces its ability to seize opportunities, mitigate risks and reinforce long-term sustainability.

Capital Management Policy

APSEZ reconciles fiscal discipline with growth. As a part of this commitment, the Company strives to keep key credit ratios like Net Debt/EBITDA within the targeted 3.0 to 3.5x range. This focus ensures that in the pursuit of growth APSEZ does not compromise its debt capital market access.

In recent years, APSEZ consistently demonstrated its ability to meet capital requirements without straining its Balance Sheet. This is evident

from the improvement in the Company's Net Debt/EBITDA ratio of 4.4 times in FY 2015-16 and 3.1 times in FY 2022-23. These figures highlight APSEZ's prudent financial management, reflected in the ability to grow while maintaining sustainable debt.

By maintaining a targeted credit ratio range, APSEZ not only safeguards its financial stability but ensures that it can pursue growth opportunities whenever they arise. This has helped balance expansion and prudence, empowering it for long-term success.

Long-term resources

To ensure sustainable growth, APSEZ focuses on extending its average debt maturity tenures. A notable example of this strategy was when in July 2021, APSEZ issued US Dollar bonds worth US\$ 750 million with maturities of 20 years and 10.5 years. This achievement marked a milestone, making APSEZ the first Indian infrastructure company to secure 20-year funds from the international markets, underscoring the strength of its business model.

By proactively extending average debt maturity tenures, APSEZ has enhanced access to long-term growth resources. This approach enables the Company to secure funding for its expansion and capital requirements across extended timeframes. As a result, APSEZ has strengthened its financial position and mitigated potential risks associated with short-term debt obligations.

The commitment to extend average debt maturities is reflected in APSEZ's financial performance. This progression demonstrates APSEZ's efforts to secure favorable and sustainable debt structures, strengthening its foundation.

APSEZ's focus on extending average debt maturities highlights its proactive approach to financial

management and its ability to tap international markets for long-term funding. By securing longer-term resources, APSEZ has strengthened its financial position and platform.

Credit rating

APSEZ stands out as the only Indian port infrastructure company to receive an Investment Grade rating from leading international rating agencies. This distinction places APSEZ's credit profile at par with the sovereign rating of the Government of India. The Investment Grade rating opens the Company's access to the international debt capital markets, widening its investor base.

The investment-grade credit rating enables APSEZ to leverage its dollar-linked revenues by accessing dollar-denominated debt capital. This approach serves as a natural hedge, aligning its cost of debt with global companies of a similar size and rating. Approximately 64% of APSEZ's total long-term debt has been financed through the issuance of offshore US\$ bonds, amounting to around US\$ 3.9 billion. This utilisation of international debt capital markets empowers APSEZ to secure funding at competitive rates.

The Investment Grade rating also facilitates APSEZ's ability to mobilise financing from foreign banks through avenues like external commercial borrowings and trade credits. This access to lower-cost financing options from foreign banks strengthens the Company's financial position.

By leveraging its Investment Grade rating, APSEZ has not only diversified its funding sources but also optimised its debt cost. This approach aligns APSEZ with global standards and positions it to operate on a playing field that is leveled with international peers of a similar size and rating.

APSEZ's Investment Grade rating empowers it to tap into international debt capital markets, secure competitive funding and leverage its credit profile to drive sustainable growth.

Disciplined capital allocation

APSEZ adheres to a disciplined capital allocation strategy to invest in projects that meets its benchmark requirement of a minimum 16% pre-tax Internal Rate of Return (IRR) on a portfolio level. This standard ensures sustained profitability.

By maintaining this benchmark, APSEZ carefully evaluates and selects investment opportunities, whether greenfield (new ventures) or brownfield (expansion or upgrades of existing facilities). This profitability focus helps APSEZ allocate capital to ventures that demonstrate strong potential for generating attractive returns.

The minimum 16% pre-tax IRR requirement serves as a filter to assess the viability and profitability of projects under consideration. By setting this benchmark, APSEZ aims to maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of its capital allocation, ensuring that investments contribute positively to the Company's financial performance.

Through this disciplined approach, APSEZ prioritises projects expected to deliver sustainable profitability. By prudently evaluating investment opportunities and maintaining a minimum IRR threshold, APSEZ aims to generate attractive returns and long-term value.

Foreign exchange risk management

APSEZ generates a significant portion of its revenues from port operations, including US dollar-linked revenues. This revenue structure serves as a natural hedge against borrowing in US

dollars, presenting an opportunity for APSEZ to tap into global markets for raising debt capital in dollar terms. Access to global debt capital markets provides APSEZ with dual advantages.

Firstly, it grants APSEZ access to a large pool of capital and a diverse range of investors. By accessing global debt markets, APSEZ is positioned to attract funding from a broader investor base, potentially securing larger capital amounts. This expanded capital access enhances the Company's financial flexibility and provides resources necessary to execute strategic projects.

Secondly, accessing global debt capital markets allows APSEZ to procure low-cost debt without exposing itself to currency fluctuations. By raising debt in US dollars, which is aligned with dollar-linked revenues, APSEZ circumvents risks associated with currency exchange rate fluctuations. This mitigates the potential impact of currency volatility on the cost of debt, ensuring a stability in its financial structure.

By leveraging its US dollar-linked revenues and accessing global debt capital markets, APSEZ optimises its financial position and strengthens its ability to fund future investments. The dual advantages of accessing a diverse investor base and securing low-cost debt contribute to APSEZ's long-term growth and financial stability.

APSEZ's revenue structure, with a significant portion derived from US dollar-linked revenues, provides a natural hedge for borrowing in US dollars. This enables APSEZ to access global debt capital markets, benefiting from a larger capital pool and diverse investors, while simultaneously mitigating currency fluctuation risks. This

strategic approach has enhanced APSEZ's financial position and supported its growth objectives.

Low-cost debt

APSEZ's Investment Grade rating offers valuable benefits, including access to a broader investor base and a wider range of financing products. This enhanced access enables the Company to negotiate favorable financing terms and optimise debt costs.

The Investment Grade rating provides APSEZ with the credibility and confidence in the eyes of investors. It signals that the Company possesses a robust credit profile and is considered a reliable borrower. As a result, APSEZ can potentially attract a larger pool of investors willing to provide funds at competitive rates.

With access to a wider range of financing products, APSEZ can customise its debt structure to suit specific needs better. This flexibility allows the Company to select financing instruments at terms that align with its long-term financial goals. By optimising its debt structure, APSEZ can achieve favorable interest rates and repayment terms, reducing the overall debt cost.

The Investment Grade rating enhances APSEZ's ability to explore diverse financing options beyond traditional bank loans. It provides the Company with opportunities to tap into capital markets, issue bonds, or secure other forms of financing that may offer more advantageous terms.

Long-term financing

The Investment Grade rating plays a crucial role in mobilising debt from patient investors, such as sovereign funds and pension funds, over extended time horizons ranging from 10 to 20 years.

By mobilising debt from such investors, APSEZ can secure funding that spans a significant duration, typically in the range of 10 to 20 years. This longer-term financing aligns with the Company's capital-intensive nature and provides resources necessary to support infrastructure development projects.

Shareholder reward

APSEZ is committed to reward shareholders through its 'Dividend Distribution and Shareholder Return Policy.' The Company aims to provide a stable dividend or capital return of 20 to 25% of its profit after tax. This commitment ensures that shareholders receive a consistent and significant portion of the Company's earnings.

By adhering to this policy, APSEZ prioritises shareholder value and recognises the importance of distributing profits to its investors. The stable dividend or capital return offer shareholders a reliable income source and empower them to participate in the Company's financial success.

After fulfilling its dividend distribution obligation, APSEZ allocates the rest of the funds towards business growth. This strategic approach ensures that the Company can reinvest retained earnings to sustain expansion, pursue opportunities, and enhance long-term shareholder value.

The combination of stable dividend distribution and funds allocation for growth demonstrates APSEZ's commitment to balancing shareholder rewards with strategic investments. By providing a reliable and competitive investment return, APSEZ aims to attract and retain shareholders while catalysing growth and profitability.



Empowering change: Our ESG approach for a sustainable future

Overviews

We are committed to being a leader in managing risks and operations while contributing to the social welfare of communities and reconciling business growth with sustainability.

Our ESG strategy is aligned with various national and international standards, frameworks, guidelines and commitments such as TCFD, UNGC principles, NGRBC, GRI standards, IIRC, BRSR, SDGs and IBBI to achieve our objectives. Our ESG principles are implemented throughout the project's lifecycle, from its conception to the end-of-life by material ESG topics across

all business stages. We prioritise setting and implementing targets backed by an appropriate policy framework approved by the Board of Directors and relevant committees. Addressing stakeholder concerns and responding to the voice of various stakeholders, internal as well as external, are important to our ESG approach. We fulfil these through continuous stakeholder consultations and grievance redressal initiatives.

We disclose our ESG performance through our integrated report, dashboards and other publications or forums. To keep disclosures

transparent and accurate, we follow a robust assurance process. APSEZ participates in disclosures like CDP and S&P Global's Corporate Sustainability Assessment.

Finally, we remain committed to becoming carbon-neutral by 2025 and aligning with various commitments linked to a social license to operate, climate change, employee well-being and ecosystem preservation. We believe that sustainable value creation is not just beneficial for the Company but the entire value chain and our ESG strategy reflects this belief.

ESG Governance

To ensure the oversight of our sustainability agenda and ESG priority areas, we have a well-defined governance structure, from the Board level to strategic business units.

- At the Board level, we have formed the Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) for overseeing the implementation of our ESG strategy and ensuring alignment of sustainability standards and climate-related risks and opportunities with our business. The committee also monitors and oversees progress on the sustainability goals, including climate-related goals and targets
- Our cross-functional Sustainability Leadership Committee (SLC), led by the CEO, is responsible for ensuring the operationalisation of sustainability as part of our business strategy.
- At the site level, the departmental heads facilitate the implementation of our sustainability strategy within their respective functions through the Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC).

Our Board is supported by committees like the Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC), Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC), stakeholder relationship committee and Risk Management Committee (RMC). The CRC oversees the implementation of our ESG strategy and policies and manages transition risks. ESG priorities are embedded across business areas, corporate and business unit levels, with the ESG team developing the Company's ESG agenda and supporting business functions in driving implementation. Business functions, in turn, are responsible for executing the ESG agenda, tracking and monitoring performance.



 Board oversight	Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC) stakeholder relationship committee (SRC) Risk Management Committee (RMC)	Quarterly meetings
 Management oversight	Sustainability Leadership Committee (SLC) - Corporate Level	Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC) – site level
 Working group	CORPORATE ESG TEAM Develops the Company's ESG Agenda and supports business functions in driving the implementation.	Site ESG team Responsible for the implementation and execution of the ESG agenda, tracking and monitoring performance.
Business functions Responsible for the implementation and execution of ESG agenda, tracking and monitoring performance.		

Management approach

Policies and guidelines

APSEZ's policies are approved at the Board level and in line with global standards. They aid in identifying, managing and mitigating ESG risks and impacts, ensuring sustainable business operations.

Name of Policy	Details	Stakeholder Groups	Board committee
Environmental Policy	Environmental & climate objectives and targets	Employees Suppliers Customers Governments	Corporate Responsibility Committee Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Energy & Emission Policy	Energy and carbon mitigation strategies	Employees Suppliers Customers Governments	Corporate Responsibility Committee Risk Management Committee
Biodiversity Policy	Biodiversity, land use and no net deforestation	Communities Governments Employees Supplier	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Corporate Responsibility Committee
Water Stewardship Policy	Fresh water footprint, wastewater treatment	Employees Suppliers Governments	Corporate Responsibility Committee
Corporate Social Responsibility Policy	Improve lives through Integrated & Sustainable Development	Communities Governments	Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Occupational Health & Safety Policy	Safe and healthy workplace; prevent occupational illness	Employees Suppliers Customers	Corporate Responsibility Committee
Human Rights Policy	Prevention of child labour & forced labour, employee workplace harassment and discrimination	Employees Communities Suppliers Customers	Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
Related Party Transaction Policy	Approval, disclosure and reporting requirements for related party transactions	Shareholders	Audit Committee
Dividend Distribution & Shareholder Return Policy	Dividend payout	Shareholders Investors	Nomination & Remuneration Committee
Nomination & Remuneration Policy	Qualification and remuneration of directors and senior management	Directors Investors	Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Nomination & Remuneration Committee
Code for Fair disclosure of UPSI	Procedures for fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information	Investors	Risk Management Committee

APSEZ has recently updated its policies on Environment, Diversity and Inclusion, Sustainable Procurement, Information Security and Working Hours to align with global best practices. These policy updates demonstrate our commitment to adopting responsible and sustainable practices in key areas.

Our focus on environmental protection is guided by our Company level Environmental Policy, which provides company level commitment related to operations, logistics, management with suppliers and joint ventures. Environmental policy applies to or covers all services, operations & maintenance business facilities, corporate processes, distribution and logistics, management of waste facilities, suppliers, service providers, contractors, joint venture partners, due diligence, mergers and acquisitions.

Coverage of environmental policy

Type	Total coverage (%)	Examples of certification document
Our EMS is verified through international standard ISO 14001:2015	100	International Organisation for Standardisation certification ISO 14001:2015

In 2018, we developed an Environment Action Plan to guide our Company's efforts in reducing its environmental footprint and driving positive changes within the shipping sector through advocacy and by influencing our value chain partners to be more responsible. As part of our commitment to transparency and accountability, we propose to report annually on our progress in implementing the plan. Given that we expect stringent regulatory actions for any non-compliance, we believe that early action to drive aggressive management of impacts will lead to a more competitive business overall. Integrating a proactive approach to environmental management enables us to improve our operational efficiencies, mitigate risks to our business and impacts to nature, build better relationship with communities and other stakeholders. We have aligned with the highest standards of corporate governance practices with an approach to prevent, engage and continuously improve our emissions management, energy use, water consumption and biodiversity conservation.

Systems supporting ESG implementation

The integrated management system supports the

implementation of our ESG policies across all units, including joint ventures, partners, customers and suppliers, based on legal requirements and standard operating procedures. All our operating ports and two joint ventures (AICTPL and ACMTPL) are certified with IMS (Quality Management System (ISO 9001:2015), Environment Management System (ISO 14001:2015) and Occupational Health and Safety Management System (ISO 45001:2018), Energy Management System (ISO 50001:2018). Three of our ports are ISO 28000:2017-certified (Security Management System for Supply Chain). Our dredging company SSIDL and harbouring company TAHSL are certified with IMS. Three logistics sites (Kishangarh, Patli, Mallur) are certified with IMS, comprising Quality Management System (ISO 9001:2015), Environment Management System (ISO 14001:2015) and Occupational Health and Safety Management System (ISO 45001:2018). All our operating agri-logistics sites are certified with Food Safety Management System (ISO 22000:2018).

At APSEZ, we have implemented ISO 27001:2013 to ensure compliance with our information security policy and all business

and department heads are responsible for adhering to it. Around 61% of our operational ports are certified with ISO 27001:2013. We provide regular training on information security to employees and third parties, including sub-contractors, consultants and vendors, to meet audit, legal, statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements. We conduct extensive training programs and use cross-functional teams to continuously share knowledge and best practices.

The Sustainability Information Management System (SIMS) facilitates decentralised data input, enabling designated individuals to regularly evaluate ESG related performance and progress. Both the site and corporate ESG teams oversee this process, providing monthly reports on ESG indicators to senior management. Additionally, they report quarterly to the Board and external stakeholders. SIMS streamlines the monitoring and reporting of sustainability information, ensuring effective communication and transparency throughout the organisation.

At APSEZ, we prioritise regular training to employees, third parties and contractors to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. We implement

multi-level training programs that involve cross-functional teams to share best practices across the organisation. These training initiatives aim to enhance knowledge, skills and awareness related to regulatory compliance. Furthermore, we believe in motivating our employees through rewards and incentives. As part of our motivation strategy, we offer variable pay components for specific employees, aligning their performance and contributions with their compensation. This approach encourages employees to strive for excellence and actively participate in meeting organisational goals.

Audit and assurance

We conduct audits to ensure that our sustainable operations comply with applicable laws and regulations. We use Environmental Management System (ISO 14001:2015) and other standards to evaluate our performance. Environmental audits are conducted annually by IR Class and sustainability assurance is conducted half-yearly by EY. Additionally, internal audits are carried out every six months.

Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) is crucial in today's globalised economy as it allows businesses to integrate environmental and social standards into core operations, anticipate risks and address concerns from stakeholders. We have made environmental and social

management frameworks in accordance with IFC Performance Standards and have developed environment and social management plans aligned to the standard. Suppliers and vendors are regularly monitored and graded on ESG performance, while customers are required to follow berthing guidelines and comply with environmental protection guidelines.

Incident investigation and correction

APSEZ has implemented a robust system of corrective and preventive actions aligned with our Integrated Management System (IMS), which adheres to ISO-14001:2015, ISO-45001:2018 and ISO-9001:2015 standards across all our facilities.

We have developed various channels for reporting grievances. These include a 24x7 mechanism on our website, dedicated telephone numbers and drop boxes placed in prominent locations. Individuals such as supervisors, seniors and department heads across our sites can be directly contacted to report any grievances. We have developed a system that allows communities to report grievances, which are then recorded, reviewed, escalated and addressed within a specified timeframe. In the pursuit of enhanced transparency, we are implementing an Integrated Grievance Management System that enables aggrieved individuals

to view the status of their grievances, track their resolution and provide feedback.

Compliance management

APSEZ diligently monitors and ensures adherence to all legal and statutory obligations through Legatrix. If there are any instances of non-compliance, our IT-enabled compliance management system, Legatrix, promptly informs the Compliance Officer. Legatrix serves as a comprehensive resource library for the management, providing a detailed framework. The Compliance Officer regularly reviews it to minimise any potential mishaps.

Regarding environmental compliance, APSEZ consistently submits necessary reports and documentation to relevant regulatory authorities, such as the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and the State Coastal Zone Management Authority (SCZMA). This includes a half-yearly compliance report on Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance, as well as an annual Environment Statement (Form V). These submissions are also made available on the Company's website. Furthermore, APSEZ ensures transparency by showcasing copies of all obtained Environment Clearances and six-monthly environment compliance clearance reports on its website.

The Company was not required to pay any environmental compensation in FY 2022-23

	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Location	All APSEZ operations	All APSEZ operations	All APSEZ operations
No of non compliances	Nil	Nil	NIL
Monetary fines	Nil	Nil	Nil

Status of key legal cases

Mundra	
Case detail (Number, parties to the case, filed at and on)	<p>SLP 28788 of 2016</p> <p>Pravinsinh Bhurabhai Chauhan Versus State of Gujarat & Others</p> <p>Petitioner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pravinsingh Bhurabha Chauhan <p>Respondent</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State of Gujarat 2. APSEZ 3. MoEF&CC, New Delhi 4. MOC&I, New Delhi 5. Collector, Bhuj 6. Principal Secretary, Gujarat
Case brief (Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public interest litigation was filed before the Honourable Gujarat High Court by Mr. Pravinsingh Bhurubha Chauhan alleging, presence of sand dunes in the APSEZ project area. • APSEZ has submitted its representation that no sand dunes are present in the project area and same was also verified during the site visit carried by the Committee, constituted by the Collector, Kutch on 25.07.2014 and later by Regional Office of MoEF&CC, Bhopal on 25.09.2014. • The Honourable High Court of Gujarat had dismissed the PIL filed by the Petitioner, vide their order dated 18.02.2015 stating that, 'There is no need of constituting a new committee to look into the alleged violations as there is already a committee constituted by the ministry and a report by the same committee has also been submitted'. • Later a Special Leave Petition was filed in Supreme Court by the Petitioner vide dated 26.10.2015 against the above said order of the Honourable High Court of Gujarat • In view of the above, Honourable Supreme Court vide their order dated 23.08.2017, had requested the earlier formed Sunita Narayan Committee to relook into this matter and submit their report. • The Committee had visited the site on 3.01.2018 and 4.01.2018 and has submitted their detailed report to the Honourable Supreme Court. • Further, based on the findings of the report, the subject land is not classified as sand dune and therefore allegations are not correct.
Last status	Case heard on 14.09.2018
Current status as on 31st March 2023	Matter pending at Honourable Supreme Court
Action taken/proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a part of their submission to the Committee, APSEZ has submitted authenticated maps and report available for this area proving that there are no sand dunes, in the area. • The Committee visited Mundra on 3rd and 4th January, 2018 and the core issues to be examined by the Committee were (i) whether sand dunes are allotted in the forest land and whether APSEZL has destroyed/ disturbed them and (ii) whether measurement of land was wrongly done. The Sunita Narain committee filed its report in The Honourable Supreme Court on 14.09.2021. • The Committee heard representations from both the parties and concluded that the term 'Dhuva' is not synonymous with shifting sand dune. The Committee concluded that there is no incontrovertible evidence that Mor Dhuva was a sand dune, and it cannot be said that M/s. APSEZL violated any conditions of the Environmental Clearance. With regards to the issue of measurement of land, the Committee stated that there was no credible evidence to show that Mor Dhuva was not part of the allotment to APSEZ, and all measurements were done appropriately.

Status of key legal cases

Mundra	
Case detail (Number, parties to the case, filed at and on)	Kheti Vikas Seva Trust Versus Union of India & Others CA 9124 of 2011
Case brief (Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The writ petition has been dismissed by the Honourable Gujarat High Court on 17.04.2015. The Honourable Supreme Court of India on 18.03.2016 dismissed the appeal against the said order dated 17.04.2015 of the Honourable Gujarat High Court. However, an application filed by the petitioner alleging non-compliance of an order of the Gujarat High dated 12.07.2011, prohibiting the cutting of mangroves and other forests during the pendency of the petition without permission of the State Forest and Environment Department in relation to the writ petition is still pending
Last status as on 31st March 2023	The matter was listed on 10.03.2022. The next date is awaited
Current status as on 31st March 2023	Matter pending at High Court
Action taken/proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee of Mr. Claude Alvaris, Mr. Subrata Maity and the Deputy Conservator of Forest, Kachchh was appointed, and the committee submitted its report on 07.06.2016. The committee suggested various measures like re-planting of mangroves in the 5333 ha area, GCZMA to re-examine the entire proposal of APSEZL in line with CRZ notification, measures to safeguard Bocha Island and annual uploading of satellite images by APSEZL. APSEZL has challenged the recommendations of the committee stating that it has exceeded its terms of reference and APSEZL has already done mangrove reforestation and follows the Environment Clearance(EC) dated 18.9.2015, the Sunita Narain Committee recommendations have already been captured in the EC conditions and the Company complies of the same.

Goa	
Case detail (Number, parties to the case, filed at and on)	<p>Mr. Sherwyn Filipe Francisco Correia & five Others Versus Goa State Pollution Control Board & Others PIL WP No. 24/2018</p> <p>Petitioner</p> <p>1. Sherwyn Filipe Francisco Correia and five Others</p> <p>Respondent:</p> <p>1. Goa State Pollution Control Board 2. Mormugao Port Trust 3. South West Port Limited 4. Adani Mormugao Port Terminal Private Limited 5. Vedanta Limited 6. Town and Country Planning Department through its Chief Town Planner 7. Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change Through its Secretary 8. Mormugao Municipal Council through its Chief Officer</p>
Case brief (Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PIL is filed before the Honourable High Court of Bombay at Goa alleging severe pollution in Vasco city due to coal handling activity at Mormugao Port. Such pollution causes health problems to citizens of the Vasco city residing 500 metres of terminal. As per law, coal operations are not permissible within 500 metres of human settlement. It is also alleged that the port has also failed to monitor the prescribed pollution standards. As the authorities failed to control the pollution, the Petitioners have asked for closure of coal handling operations at Mormugao Port.

Goa

Last status as on 31st March 2023	The matter was listed on 24.07.2018. The next date of hearing is awaited.
Current status as on 31st March 2023	Matter is pending before High Court of Bombay at Goa
Action taken/proposed	AMPTPL and others have filed their reply and court had ordered GSPCB to obtain report from IIT on the effect of pollution due to coal. IIT is yet submit its final report. The case is pending hearing for final disposition. Next date of hearing is awaited.


Dahej


Case detail (Number, parties to the case, filed at and on)	Conservation Action Trust vs. Union of India(Uoi)& Others Appeal No. 74 of 2016 Petitioner: The Conservation Action Trust through Executive Trustee Mr. Debi Goenka Respondents: 1. Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority through the Member Secretary 2. The Union of India through the Secretary, Ministry of Environment 3. Forests and Climate Change Government of Gujarat through the Secretary Department of Forest and Environment Gujarat Pollution Control Board by its Member Secretary 4. M/S. Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited Principal Chief Conservator of Forest and Head of the Forest Force (HOFF)
Case brief (Matter)	• Appeal against the EC and CRZ clearance dated 14.10. 2016. EC and CRZ clearance was granted to APPPL by MoEF &CC for expansion of APPPL (referred to as Impugned EC) . This EC is with respect to the phase III of the Dahej Port for which the proposal has been submitted by the Respondent Company .The expansion involves reclamation of an area of 23 hectares for supporting infrastructure and expansion of the cargo handling facility.
Last status as on 31st March 2023	The matter was last listed on 18.07.2022. Next date of hearing is awaited.
Current status as on 31st March 2023	Matter is pending before National Green Tribunal, Pune
Action taken/proposed	Adani had filed its detailed reply refuting all allegation made in the appeal.


Gangavaram	
Case detail (Number, parties to the case, filed at and on)	<p>Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (AGPL): Lakshmana Guntreddi (Applicant) Versus State of Andhra Pradesh & Others. (Respondents)</p> <p>Application is registered based on a letter petition received by email. Original Application No. 571/2022</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Respondent No.1: State of Andhra Pradesh 2. Respondent No.2: The Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India 3. Respondent No.3: The Secretary, Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Government of India 4. Respondent No.4: District Magistrate, Visakhapatnam 5. Respondent No/5: M/s. Visakhapatnam Port Trust (Project Proponent) 6. Respondent No.6: M/s. Gangavaram Port Limited. (Project proponent)
Case brief (Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri. Lakshmana Guntreddi, Visakhapatnam filed an application before Honourable National Green Tribunal complaining that residents of Visakhapatnam are suffering from air and water pollution due to improper transportation of materials by M/s. Visakhapatnam Port Trust and M/s. Gangavaram Port Limited. • The Honourable National Green Tribunal took cognizance of the complaint and heard the matter and issued order on 07.09.2022; and constituted a joint committee to undertake visits to the sites, investigate the grievances of the applicant, associate the applicant and representative of the concerned project proponents and verify the factual position. • The Joint committee visited your site and submitted a report to the Hon`ble National Green Tribunal on 13.12.2022; and the same is communicated to you. • The Honourable National Green Tribunal issued order on 19.12.2022 in O.A No. 571 of 2022 and the operative part of the order • APPCB was served a Show Cause Notice dated 10.02.2023 based on observations and recommendations of the Joint Committee constituted by Honourable National Green Tribunal.
Last status as on 31st March 2023	The matter was considered for hearing on 29.03.2023
Obligation (if any)	The matter was not heard on 29.03.2023 and is next listed on 13.07.2023
Action taken/proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGPL had submitted the compliance and action taken report on observations and recommendations vide letter dated 23.02.2023, on against APPCB served Show Cause Notice on 10.02.2023. AGPL submitted an affidavit in reply on behalf of answering Respondent no. 6, Gangavaram Port Limited at Honourable Tribunal on 17.03.2023

ESG targets and performance


APSEZ has set ESG goals and targets to achieve by 2025, including those that will help the Company reach carbon neutrality. Our reporting boundary covers ports, logistics, dredging and other businesses. The Company strives for continuous improvement in its ESG performance and regularly reviews its ESG strategies, targets and initiatives to ensure they remain relevant and effective.

Environmental			
			
Indicator	FY 23 target	Actual achievement by FY 23	2025 target
Renewable share in total electricity	14%	14%	100%
Energy intensity reduction	45%	46%	50%
Water consumption intensity reduction	58%	60%	60%
Water withdrawal from non-shared resources	50%	50%	80%
Waste intensity reduction	30%	35%	30%
Zero waste to landfill certification	6	6	12 ports
Mangrove afforestation	3800	3990	5000 Ha
Terrestrial plantation	1100	1183	1200 Ha

Social			
			
Indicator	FY 23 target	Actual Achievement against FY 23 target	2025 Target
Voluntary attrition	8%	10%	< 4%
Employee satisfaction	4.2	4.11	4.5/5
Average employee training (days)	4	3.75	5days
Supplier satisfaction	4.25	4.25	4.75/5
Customer satisfaction	4.25	4.3	4.75/5
Safety (fatalities)	0	2	Zero Incidents
Community based skill development programme (no. of beneficiaries)	100000	122510	100000 enrolments
Women's self-help group (no. of groups formed)	265	338	265

Governance		Contribution to UN SDGs:
		
Indicator	FY 23 target	Achievement against FY 23 target
New policy/ Strengthening existing policies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Biodiversity policy approved by Board. • Strengthening of existing policies : Human Rights Guidelines, OHS Policy, Anti-Bribery & Anti-Corruption Guidelines, Cybersecurity Policy, Diversity & Inclusion Guidelines, Board Diversity Policy, Environment Policy and sustainable procurement policy.

Our guiding focus.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ participated in CDP annual disclosures for climate change and water security. •In CDP Disclosure 2022, APSEZ Scored 'B' for Climate Change and 'B' for Water Security. APSEZ also received 'A-' in the Supplier Engagement Rating.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ is participating in DJSI Corporate Sustainability Assessment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ is committed to Science Based Targets initiative – Business ambition for 1.5 degree Celsius. •APSEZ is in the process of setting a target and submitting it for validation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ aligned its ESG activities with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ signed up for Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative. • APSEZ submitted its first progress report in 2020.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ is a member of the Climate Ambition Alliance, committed to net zero emissions by 2040.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ is a supporter of the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures. • The Integrated Annual Report FY 2022-23 is aligned to TCFD recommendations. • APSEZ will publish its TCFD report in H1 FY 2023-24
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ is a member of International Union for Biodiversity Conservation. (IUCN LfN India) • APSEZ is enhancing awareness among employees across its sites through IUCN - Leaders for Nature.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ is a member of United Nations Global Compact and committed to conduct all the activities in alignment with the 10 Guiding Principles. • APSEZ submitted its communication on progress in FY 2022-23
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ is endorsing the United Nations CEO Water Mandate. • APSEZ submitted its Communication on Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ developed the Environmental and Social Management Systems in alignment with IFC's eight performance standards. • APSEZ developed site-specific management plans which are under implementation across the sites.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ aligns its ESG reporting framework with GRI standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ publishes its annual disclosure as per the IIRC framework.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •APSEZ submits the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report (BRSR) as part of Integrated Annual Report.

Climate change

Overview

The rapid progression of climate change is exceeding the expectations of many, and it is widely considered to be the most significant crisis of our era. We set ourselves an ambitious goal to become carbon-neutral by 2025

Climate strategy

We believe it is our duty to minimise our ecological impact to the greatest extent feasible. To achieve this objective, our climate strategy focuses on three key pillars: Reducing our impact, Building resilience and strengthening the system of our operations to the impacts of climate change and developing

strong frameworks to integrate climate change considerations. Our commitment to reducing our carbon footprint and conserving resources is reflected in our initiatives to conserve water, reduce waste and adopt energy-efficient technologies.

Our business infrastructure heavily relies on the sea, and our Climate Vulnerability Risk Assessment study has identified Mundra, Dhamra, Hazira, and Krishnapatnam as vulnerable to climate change-related risks. The rise in sea levels due to global warming poses a significant threat to our port facilities, resulting in higher indirect costs, extended turnaround times, and decreased operational efficiency. It is

imperative for us to take proactive measures to manage these risks effectively.

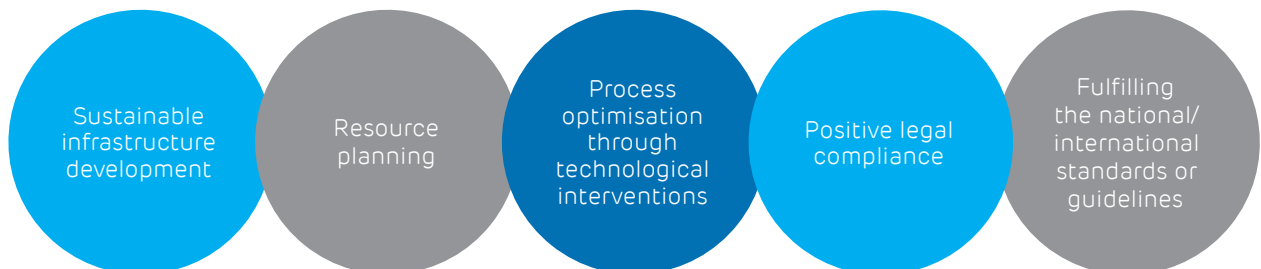
Five levers

Net-zero by 2040 is an important goal in the context of addressing climate change and our strategic roadmap has five levers that act as stepping stones to achieve it. Each of these levers complement and reinforce each other and a combination of actions under each lever can help to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040. We regularly assess progress, adapt strategies as needed and collaborate with stakeholders at different levels to ensure an effective implementation of the roadmap.

Three pillars of climate strategy



Five levers



Climate governance

The Board, supported by Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC), Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSRC), Stakeholders' relationship committee and Risk Management Committee (RMC), monitors performance, adherence to the standards and risks in the organisation. The Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) oversees the implementation of the ESG Strategy and policies, including the management of transition risks and delivery against ESG targets. Management of ESG priorities is embedded across business areas, corporate and business unit level, flowing from the Board. At the corporate level, CRC reviews performance against environmental and social metrics and develops a strategy while the ESG team develops the Company's ESG agenda and supports business functions in driving implementation.

At the executive level, business risk management is the responsibility of the Head of ESG (Chief Risk Officer). The ESG Head reports directly to the CEO to ensure independence from other functions. The Company has instituted a systematic risk management approach which comprises the creation of a Group level Risk Management Team to appraise changes in the external and internal business environments as and when they transpire (real-time) and implement counter measures. The ERM and risk assurance procedure is integrated with the business planning and compliance functions. In recent times, climate-related risks became important to APSEZ's

risk management process. The ESG Head engages with the Risk Management and Audit Committee on all climate change risks and including and updating them in the Company's Enterprise risk management. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) at the business unit level and site-level environmental management team are responsible to identify and respond to climate change risk at the site level along with cross-functional teams. Climate related issues are on the agenda of the board of directors and discussed annually.

Climate action

Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges our planet is facing today. As global temperatures continue to rise due to human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation and industrial processes, it is essential to take urgent and comprehensive action to address this crisis. The Paris Agreement aimed to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degree Celsius. (COP 27) reaffirmed the commitment of countries to the Paris Agreement and emphasised the need for accelerated and collective action to achieve its goals. The conference highlighted the importance of implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - country-specific climate action plans - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance resilience to climate impacts in the logistics sector and beyond. Stakeholders are increasingly demanding scaled-up action on climate change and given the complex nature

of climate change, concerted efforts by governments, business and individuals are necessary to foster a transition to a sustainable future.

Climate action is a critical component of our sustainability efforts. As an organisation, we recognise that the impacts of climate change pose risks to our business, as well as to the communities and environment in which we operate. We have consistently conducted our business according to our climate strategy ensuring operational sustainability. APSEZ has committed to 'carbon neutrality' by 2025 and net zero thereafter. We have taken a proactive stance in our pursuit of carbon neutrality by committing to set emission reduction targets through the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for achieving net zero emissions. Our target-setting process is currently underway and once finalised, will be submitted to SBTi for validation. As a leader in climate policies, we are confident in our ability to achieve net zero emissions ahead of the target set under India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

Progress towards carbon neutrality.

- Total of 338 electric E ITVs were deployed across various locations during the fiscal year 2023.
- Fleet of nine Tata Nexon EVs was introduced at various sites to facilitate employee travel.
- Formalisation for sourcing 250MW of renewable electricity was completed.
- Electrification process for nine diesel cranes was completed.

Climate-related management incentives

We recognise the importance of incentivising actions that contribute to mitigating climate change and promoting sustainable practices. Our Company offers a range of

Climate-related management Incentives to encourage our stakeholders, including employees, to actively participate in our climate change initiatives. These incentives can be financial or non-financial and they are designed to reward and recognise

individuals or entities that demonstrate exceptional efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency and promoting climate resilience.

Climate-related management incentives

Employees	<p>Madhyam is an on-line reward scheme introduced at Group level in the year 2016. The objective of Madhyam is to provide employees with a channel to share their ideas, suggestions and insights to the Chairman, on strategy, operations, organisation, CSR, financial and technology. Based on the value addition or impact of the idea, it passes through various levels of assessments. Ideas are further categorised into three categories based on the level of impact, financial impact and the impact sphere i.e., Group, business or department level impact. The financial incentive for the idea ranges from ₹5,000 to ₹50,000. Chairman awards the employee if the idea is implemented on ground.</p> <p>Activities incentivised: Emission reduction projects, emission reduction strategy, emission reduction targets, energy reduction projects, energy reduction targets, efficiency project company performance against a climate-related sustainability index.</p> <p>Employee Spot recognition scheme is introduced to promote a sense of belongingness and motivation among employees by recognising and rewarding exemplary behaviour/contribution of employees for implementing best practices in energy saving, waste management and following greener commute.</p> <p>Employees Award & Recognition for Technical Projects introduced in 2018 to encourage and motivate technical professionals for plant performance (energy efficiency) enhancement and adoption of advanced technology to achieve business goals through scientific approach towards business suitability and plant reliability.</p>
Business unit managers	<p>Corporate target outlined as ESG targets further cascaded to divisional, departmental levels across the sites (all ports, logistics and agri logistics). Each of these sites has individual targets. Each site and division have a separate tracker and target set for FY 2024-25 at quarter level. Naturally, divisional owners - usually CEOs and Head of the section at corporate level - have such targets in their dashboards. Similarly, each department has a cascaded target (for example, engineering service, horticulture, marine operation). Heads of department such a target. Achievement of target is captured in performance evaluation and outcome is linked with variable pay.</p>
CEO	<p>For the CEO, the variable pay is linked to the following financial and ESG indicators - Revenue, EBIDTA, ROCE, health and safety, energy intensity, GHG intensity, water intensity, zero waste to landfill (ZWL) and mangrove afforestation area. On the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the remuneration paid/ payable by way of salary, perquisites and allowances (fixed component), incentive and/or commission (variable components), to its Executive Directors within the limits prescribed under the Act is approved by the Board of Directors and by the shareholders in the General Meeting.</p>
Others	<p>30% of the compensation is linked to ESG performance and organisation performance.</p>

Climate risk assessment

We recognise the potential impacts of climate change on our operations, including rising sea levels, changing weather patterns and extreme weather events. Through comprehensive climate risk assessment, we systematically identify, evaluate and mitigate potential risks associated with climate change to ensure the resilience of our operations and infrastructure. APSEZ conducts climate risk assessments to identify material physical and transition climate-related financial risks and potential business impacts and identifies, assesses and manages short-term, medium-term and long-term risks – including climate-related risks – on an ongoing basis.

To manage and report on climate-related risks, we rely on the guidance of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), which provides a framework for categorising and addressing such risks. By following the TCFD recommendations, we can better understand and manage the potential financial impact of climate-related risks on our business and develop appropriate strategies to address them.

In alignment with our climate risk process, we have undertaken qualitative and quantitative climate change scenario analysis to explore climate vulnerabilities and enhance our resilience to climate-related risks. Climate change scenario analysis is a

crucial approach used to assess and understand the potential impacts of climate change on various aspects, such as ecosystems, economies and societies. By considering different climate change scenarios, APSEZ tries to understand and capture a wide range of possibilities and encompass different levels of risk, uncertainty and volatility. Our aim is to make certain that our assets and operations are equipped and capable of managing climate-related risks effectively and taking advantage of opportunities that arise as a result. We have conducted climate-related scenario analysis this year on two scenarios 2°C or below 2°C and Above 2°C.



Types of risks

Physical risks

- Acute (extreme weather events)
- Chronic (changing weather patterns and rising mean temperature and sea level)

Transition risks

- Policy and legal
- Technology
- Market
- Reputation

Climate change risk mitigation

We have set our Carbon Neutrality Roadmap to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2025.

Our emission mitigation plan is to:

- Reduce energy intensity by 50% in 2025 from the level in 2016,
- Achieve fuel-switch through electrification of equipment such as RTGs, MHCs, ITVs and locomotives,
- Source entire electricity from renewable sources and offset the remaining emissions.

Based on our forecast, we expect to achieve 69% emissions reduction from the sourcing of renewable electricity, 3% from the electrification of equipment and 28% from carbon offsets.

A Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Assessment has been conducted for the infrastructure related to port operations, following guidelines suggested by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and best practices for climate risk analysis. Subsequently, a qualitative evaluation has been carried out for the four most vulnerable ports, outlining the implementation time frame and expected cost implications of adaptive measures. So far, the Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment has been completed for 14 ports to determine their exposure and sensitivity to the changing climate.

Managing climate-related risks

APSEZ leadership team, board and relevant committees provide regular oversight of the groups principal risks and uncertainties annually. APSEZ internal controls include policies, processes, management systems, organisational structures and standards to manage our businesses and associated risks. The group's operational risk committee provides oversight of operational risk management for the group including risks related to climate change and sustainability.

Internal carbon pricing

Internal carbon pricing helps our organisation reduce GHG emissions, navigate and mitigate the potential financial impacts of existing and anticipated GHG regulations, drive low carbon investments and energy efficiency within the organisation. At APSEZ, prior to project implementation, we conduct a thorough evaluation of greenhouse gas (GHG) projects from a financial perspective. If the projected GHG emissions are high, we prioritise the assessment of better technologies that can help reduce emissions. This approach ensures that our projects not only meets financial objectives but also contributes to environmental sustainability by actively seeking and adopting cleaner and more efficient solutions. We also leverage ICP as a strategic tool to align with stakeholder expectations and catalyse behavioural changes within our operations. APSEZ has implemented an internal carbon pricing mechanism, applying a price of US\$ 20 per metric ton of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e) on all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from its operations. The Company sets aside an equivalent cumulative amount for investment in renewable projects and energy efficiency measures. As a result, in the fiscal year 2022-23, APSEZ generated a fund of US\$ 7.6 million through this carbon pricing measure.

Enabling a low-carbon services

We are committed to contributing towards a low-carbon society. We do this by offering our customers a range of sustainable solutions that can help them reduce their carbon footprint. Our focus is on providing integrated logistics solutions to our customers, with a desire to enhance the sustainability of our Services and strive towards the goal of offering more sustainable transportation options.

In FY 2022-23, we used internal accruals and debt to invest ₹767.4 crore in projects related to electrification of equipment, rail infra, energy efficiency, emission reduction, environment protection, water management, waste treatment and adaptation to climate change. Overall, ₹384 crore was spent on electrification of equipment of which ₹347.7 crore alone was spent to purchase electric ITVs and develop infrastructure for its charging and maintenance. Around ₹331 crore was spent on different rail projects like electrification and upgradation of existing lines and equipment, which helped reduce energy use through modal shift and efficiency improvements. We achieved emissions reduction by shifting ceramics transportation from Morbi to Mundra in Gujarat from road to railway. This will reduce GHG emissions more than 50,000 tonnes by 2025, equivalent to taking 20,000 cars off the road. The spending on electrification of cranes and other equipment was to the tune of ₹19.9 crore and on the conveyer system of ₹16.7 crore in FY 2022-23. We made investments of ₹5.4 crore in various solar power projects and ₹8.6 crore in projects linked to water and wastewater treatment, storm water discharge and water efficiency measures.

Greenhouse gas emissions

The issue of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their

impact on global warming is a pressing global concern. The recent negotiations at COP27 and the evolving global narrative on climate change indicate that climate commitments, pledges and associated actions will have a profound impact on the agenda for global businesses. Our ability to effectively reduce GHG emissions that contribute to climate change today will play a pivotal role in shaping our future shared prosperity, societal well-being and business growth. Taking decisive action to mitigate GHG emissions is essential for building a sustainable and resilient future for all.

We are implementing energy efficiency measures across operational locations and increasing the proportion of renewable energy (solar, wind power) in the total energy mix. Going forward, we will continue to invest in decarbonising our operations through electrification and renewable energy. This requires us to continue taking the most effective actions, collaborating with partners and being innovative.

To achieve our Carbon Neutral by 2025 objective, we consistently strive to increase energy efficiency at all operations sites through our operation and maintenance excellence and increase the percentage of renewable energy sources (solar and wind power) in the overall energy mix. In accordance with our Energy and Emission Policy, we are constantly developing initiatives, adopting the best available technologies and working on enhancement of process to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We measure, monitor and review the GHG emissions of the organisation in accordance with our environmental policy at a regular interval. We use the GHG protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard for GHG emission inventory and

operational control as an approach for the consolidation of the GHG emissions. The standard covers the accounting and reporting of seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol – carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PCFs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

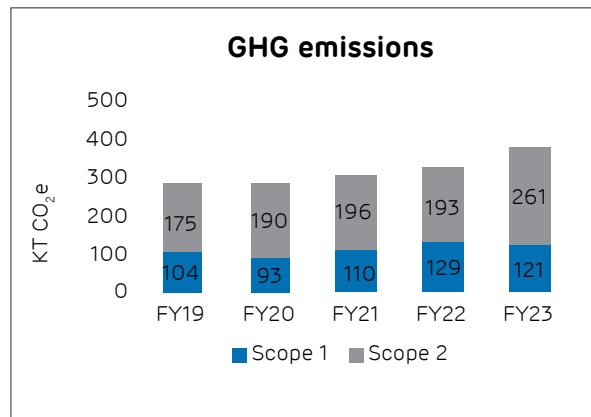
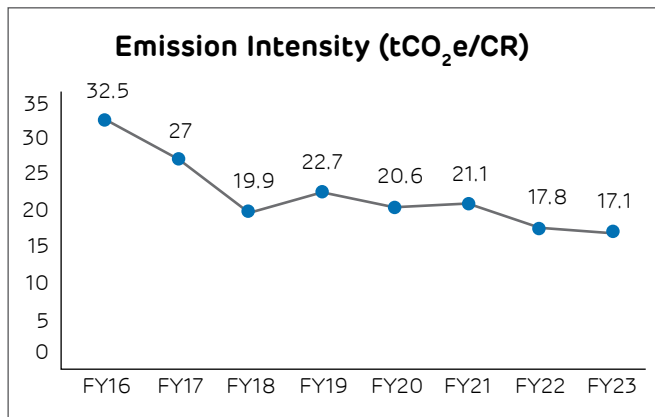
APSEZ has primarily generated emissions through its electricity consumption, which is categorised as Scope 2 emissions. This has guided our approach to carbon mitigation, as we aim to reduce these Scope 2 emissions by integrating renewable energy sources. The overall direct emissions produced by our operations. We have successfully achieved emissions levels well below our targeted amounts for the fiscal year 2022-23. Specifically, our emissions intensity for scope 1 and scope 2 were significantly lower than the previous year. For the fiscal year 2022-23, we have set the following annual targets for Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions, which are as follows: 128,960 tCO₂eq for Scope 1, 274,040 tCO₂eq for Scope 2 and 20,50,000 t CO₂eq for Scope 3. Though our absolute emissions have increased because of the increase in the volume of our business, the emission intensity per unit of revenue has seen a slight decrease. In FY 2022-23, the share of Scope 1 emissions in the total Scope 1 + 2 emissions was 31.61%, with key sources being emissions from fossil fuels like diesel, natural gas and furnace oil (residual fuel oil) use in the equipment and vehicles owned by us. We constantly strive to reduce our Scope 1 emissions by using alternative fuels, electrification and enhancing the energy efficiency of our operations. In the past, APSEZ has historically generated the largest amount of emissions through its electricity

usage, which is categorised as Scope 2 emissions. While we concentrate on lowering Scope 1 emissions by electrifying our operations and implementing energy-efficient practices, our

main objective is to decrease Scope 2 emissions by increasing the proportion of renewables in our power generation. By doing so, we aim to decrease the overall direct emissions produced by our

operations. This year though, our Scope 2 emission increased by 35% compared to the previous year due to the acquisition of the Gangavaram Port.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO THE LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE OF DECARBONISING OUR OPERATIONS. OUR PRIMARY FOCUS IS TO DECREASE EMISSIONS FROM OUR OPERATIONS THROUGH THE EFFICIENT UTILISATION OF ENERGY



	Scope 1 (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)	Scope 2 (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)	Scope 3 (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)
Target FY 2022-23	1,28,960	2,74,040	20,50,000

Ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Quantity (Kg)
R-22	682
R-407C	88
R-410	264
R-32	52

Scope 3 - Inventory Group (Category wise)

APSEZ understands the significance of acknowledging Scope 3 emissions, as they provide insight into the climate risks associated with our upstream and downstream supply chains. We actively monitor and report Scope 3 emissions to strengthen our carbon reduction initiatives. By doing so, we can identify major sources of emissions throughout our value chain, enabling us to enhance our efforts in reducing our overall carbon footprint. For accounting of the GHG emissions against the different categories, we use the primary source details and apply the methods mentioned in the scope standards of GHG Protocol.

Scope 3 Category	FY 22 (tCO ₂ e)	FY 23 (tCO ₂ e)
Purchased goods and services	Not calculated	4,75,391
Capital goods	Not calculated	8,48,219
Fuel - and energy- related - activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	49,492	1,32,022
Upstream transportation and distribution	2,88,191	4,22,719
Waste generated in operations	58	329
Business travel	531	169
Employee commuting	1,801	1,367
Upstream leased assets	Not applicable	Not applicable
Downstream transportation and distribution	69,097	97,653
Processing of sold products	Not applicable	Not applicable
Use of sold products	Not applicable	Not applicable
End of life treatment of sold products	Not applicable	Not applicable
Downstream leased assets	10,236	11,589
Franchises	Not applicable	Not applicable
Investments	52,242	33,614
Other downstream	Not applicable	Not applicable
Other upstream	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total	4,71,648	20,23,072

GHG emission reduction initiatives

Case study: Reduction in carbon emissions through the procurement of e-ITVs

Objective:

To eliminate diesel consumption in ITVs used and thereby reduce carbon emission (Aligned to UN SDG13)

Activity: Procurement of E-ITVs towards Climate Change Mission and Carbon Neutrality

Project description

Internal transfer vehicles (ITVs) play a vital role in port operations, specifically for the transfer of container cargo between ships and the yard. However, these ITVs are primarily powered by diesel fuel, resulting in significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In our efforts to reduce carbon emissions and work towards our

carbon neutral mission, we have taken proactive steps to address this issue.

To mitigate GHG emissions associated with ITVs, we procured 338 electric ITVs across all sites. By switching to electric ITVs, we aim to eliminate carbon emissions from this aspect of our port operations. Moreover, to support the charging

requirements of these electric ITVs, we implemented a solar power system, ensuring that the charging process is powered by clean and renewable energy sources.

Outcomes

- 100% reduction in diesel consumption
- Emission saving is around 811 tCO₂e/ month

Energy performance

APSEZ Group is dedicated to developing and improving our operational energy conservation capacity, as well as continuously exploring initiatives in the Company's utilisation of renewable energy sources to enhance our ability to minimise environmental impacts. We are committed to enhancing our operational energy conservation capabilities and seeking ways to increase our utilisation of renewable energy sources, as part of our ongoing efforts to reduce our environmental footprint.

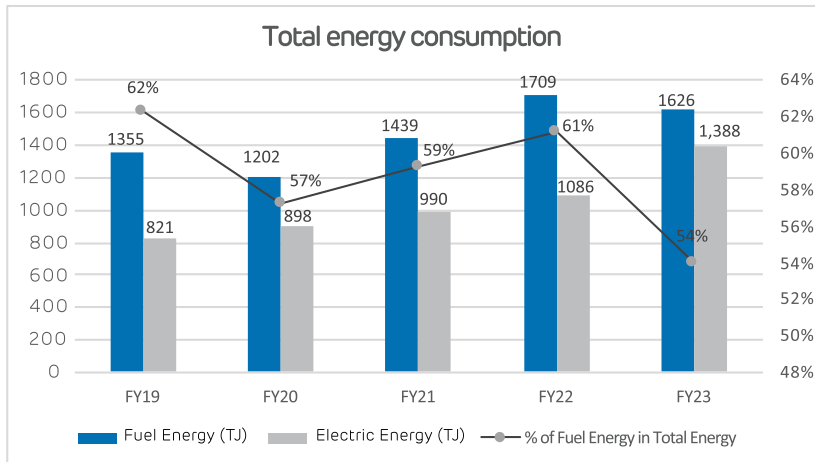
At APSEZ, effective energy management is a crucial aspect

of our climate change agenda. As energy consumption is one of the major contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, we recognise the importance of optimising our energy usage. Furthermore, considering that energy costs directly impact our operational expenses, managing energy efficiently is essential in controlling operational costs. We acknowledge the significant role of energy management in mitigating climate change and its impact on both the environment and our operations. The Company actively and efficiently manages the energy consumption, as seen in trends of constant decline in

our energy consumption intensity over the last few years. APSEZ monitors energy consumption KPIs across the sites by using a systematic data collection and analysis of irregularities process in energy consumption.

Our energy management strategy involves

- Enhancing the energy efficiency of our operations by increasing awareness and implementing monitoring measures
- Adopting new technologies
- Utilising alternative fuels
- Electrification of equipment and machines

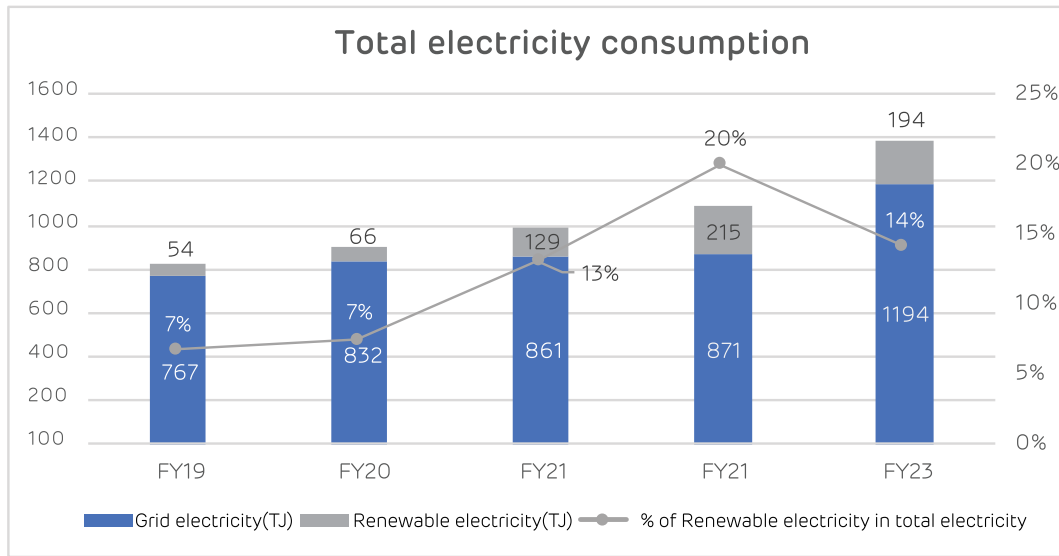


In FY 2022-23 the total energy consumption was 3013.41 TJ, which was 7.12% more than FY 2021-22 this was due to the acquisition of 2 more ports-Gangavaram and Dighi, However, the energy intensity of our operations saw a decline from 0.154 TJ to 0.134 TJ per revenue in crore. As a part of our sustainability goals, we set a target to reach 14% of total electricity consumption from renewable energy sources by 2023. We achieved a commendable 14% of renewable energy consumption in FY 2022-23. We remain committed to our long-term objective of achieving 100% electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2025. This ambitious target reflects our determination to reduce our carbon footprint, promote clean energy practices and contribute to a more sustainable future.

Materialwise energy consumption (GJ)

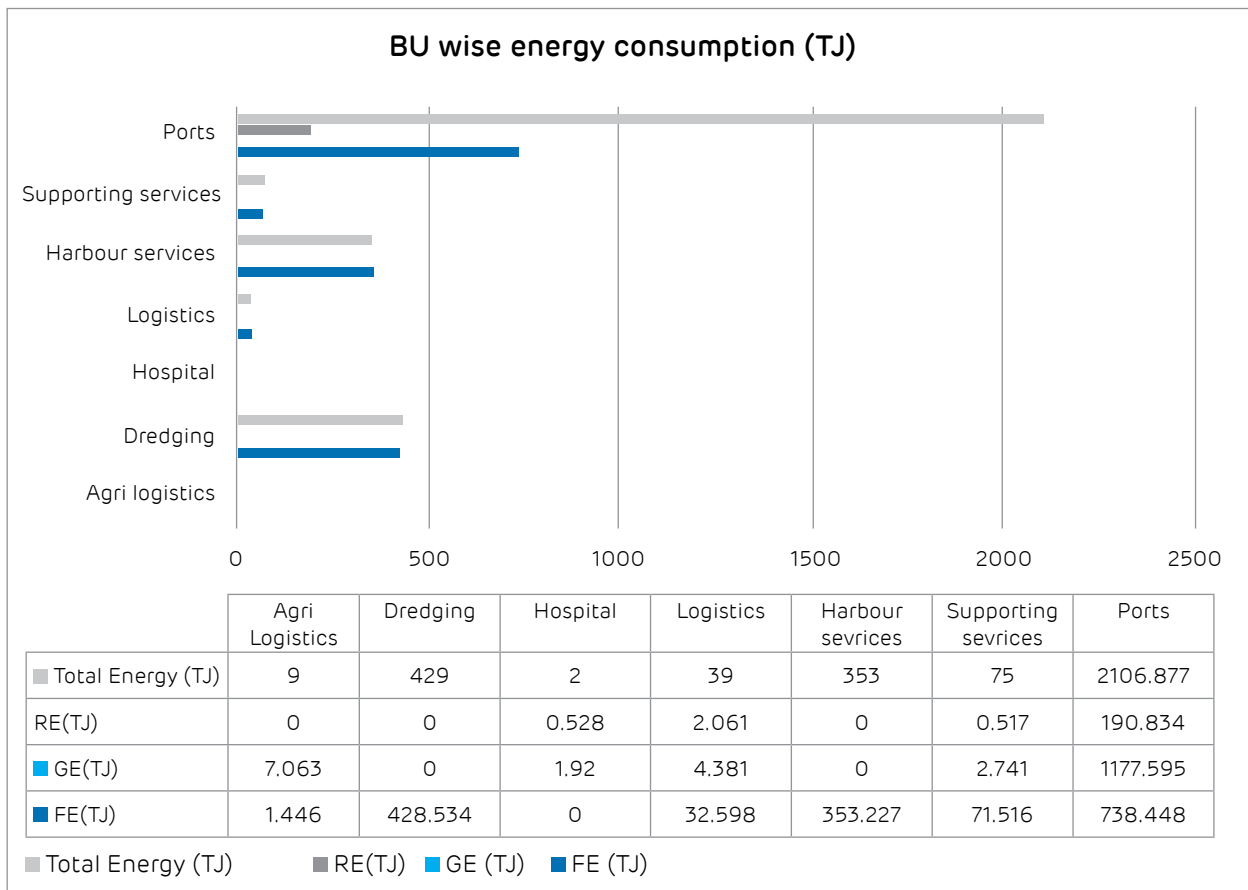
Material	Energy (GJ)
Acetylene	31
Bio diesel	-
Diesel	12,93,436
FO/HFO	2,53,988
Jet kerosene	71,516
LPG contract	3,769
LPG own	1,431
Petrol	931
PNG own	665
Total material energy	16,25,768

Break-up of electricity consumption (grid + renewable)



Note: 100% data coverage

Our energy consumption increased marginally by 7.12% in FY 2022-23 due to addition of two sites (Gangavaram port and Dighi port). Although, the overall energy consumption intensity is decreased in FY 2022-23.



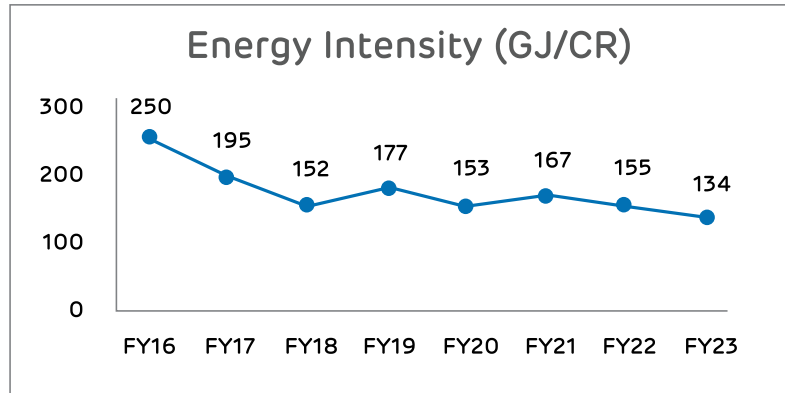
RE stands for Renewable Energy, GE stands for Green Energy, and FE stands for Fuel Energy

Energy reduction initiatives across value chain

Our ports have implemented a variety of technological and operational measures to enhance energy efficiency. While some of these measures are directly aimed at improving energy efficiency, others focus on improvements that indirectly result in reduced energy consumption within the port area. To enhance operational efficiency and reduce environmental impact, Krishnapatnam Port has undertaken two significant initiatives.

Firstly, the mechanisation of Berth number 6 has been implemented, streamlining port operations and enabling faster and more efficient handling of cargo. This modernisation effort improves overall productivity while minimising manual labour requirements.

Secondly, the port has replaced conventional lights with high-efficiency LED lights on the high mast tower. This transition to LED lighting not only ensures better visibility and safety within the port premises but also significantly reduces energy consumption and carbon emissions.



Ambient air quality

Apart from greenhouse gas emissions, the combustion of fuel in operations also generates air pollutants like nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulphur oxides (SOx), which contributes to the environmental impact of the industry. Air pollution, caused by the extensive effects of fuel combustion and associated emissions, has the capacity to significantly affect public health and disrupt the delicate balance of the earth's natural systems. At APSEZ, we are

committed to maintaining and improving our sustainability performance by actively managing air quality as part of our environmental stewardship efforts. Our aim is to minimise the amount of air pollutants produced to the greatest extent achievable. In pursuing this objective, we adhere to applicable legal regulations governing air emissions. This includes implementing robust air quality management measures, monitoring emissions, and identifying opportunities to reduce our environmental



footprint. We acknowledge that communities in proximity to ports can be disproportionately affected by air emissions from port operations, goods movement operations, and other co-located industries. We acknowledge the increasing demand from stakeholders to lower emissions and enhance air quality and proactively engage with stakeholders, including nearby communities, regulatory agencies, and industry partners, to collaborate on initiatives aimed at reducing emissions and improving air quality.

A significant portion of emissions generated at our port facilities can be attributed to combustion-related sources, with equipment, vehicles, and marine vessels that utilise diesel fuel being identified as the primary contributors. These diesel engines emit pollutants, including particulate matter (PM), nitrogen oxides (NOX), carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur oxides (SOX), and air toxics. In addition to emissions resulting

from combustion, dust generated during cargo handling and storage operations may also affect air quality at our dry cargo handling terminals in Krishnapatnam and Kattupalli. We employ a variety of scientific methods to effectively control dust emissions at our dry cargo handling terminals, including the use of dry fog dust suppression systems, water sprinklers, wind screens, modern pollution-tested transport vehicles, closed conveyor belts for cargo handling, and tarpaulins for cargo coverage.

Additionally, we recognise the importance of greenbelt development as a buffer between our ports and local communities to mitigate the impact of air emissions and noise. Guided by our Environmental Policy and in compliance with regulatory requirements, we are committed to reducing non-greenhouse gas (GHG) air emissions through identification, ambient monitoring, and regular reporting to regulatory authorities.

Time-bound targets: Reduction of non-GHG Emissions

At APSEZ, we implemented an Integrated Management System (IMS) procedure to identify and monitor non-greenhouse gas (GHG) emission sources, both point sources and area sources, across all our ports. Our approach involves rigorous monitoring and measurement practices. To ensure compliance with regulatory approvals from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB), we conduct stack monitoring for various non-GHG emissions. Parameters such as Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), Ozone (O₃), Lead (Pb), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Ammonia (NH₃), Benzene (C₆H₆), Benzo(a)Pyrene (Ba), Arsenic (As), and Nickel (Ni) are included in our existing environmental monitoring program for both ambient air and stack emissions.

DG stack emissions

Parameter	UOM	FY 22	FY 23	FY 25 Target
NOx	(Mg/Nm ³)	95.00	92.04	100.00
SOx	(Mg/Nm ³)	11.43	7.51	15.00
Particulate Matter (PM)	(Mg/Nm ³)	20.55	13.51	10.00

Case study

Particulate Matter (PM) emission reduction by retrofitting in diesel generator sets at Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.

Objective

Reduction in particulate matter emission by retrofitting diesel generators sets in the Kattupalli and Ennore ports (aligned with UN SDG 13)

Project description

In the port operations, diesel generators were utilised as backup power supply, but they were identified as sources of PM (particulate matter) emissions. To address this concern, the Company took measures to reduce the PM emission levels of these diesel generators. This was achieved by retrofitting them with high-efficiency equipment, resulting in improved emission performance and a reduction in PM emissions. The effectiveness of the emission control devices, such as the Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP), was evaluated following the ISO-8178 D2 5 mode cycle procedure, in accordance with the guidelines

provided by TNPCCB (Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board) or CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board). The ESP facilitated the charging of PM (particulate matter) with a surface charge, attracting the oppositely charged ESP plates. The accumulated PM was then removed using a proprietary self-cleaning mechanism incorporated within the ESP. This testing and cleaning process ensured efficient removal of PM emissions from the system.

Outcomes

The retrofitting of equipment in all DG (Diesel Generator) sets resulted in a significant reduction in PM (particulate matter) emission levels. The efficiency of the retrofitting equipment was carefully observed and found to be above 90%, surpassing the TNPCCB (Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board) requirement of >70%. This high efficiency signifies the effectiveness of the retrofitting measures in minimising PM emissions, aligning with regulatory standards and demonstrating the commitment to environmental sustainability.

Noise management

Despite not being recognised as one of our primary material concerns due to our operations being predominantly conducted in remote areas, we remain dedicated to identifying and addressing any potential impacts of noise pollution. Our commitment includes identifying and addressing the impacts of noise pollution, reducing noise levels, conducting ambient monitoring and regularly reporting our findings to regulatory authorities. This includes efforts to reduce noise levels, conducting ambient noise monitoring and regularly reporting our findings to regulatory authorities. Our permits for operating rail and road movements also encompass the requirement for regular noise monitoring to ensure compliance with regulations.

Noise pollution due to vessel berthing activities and cargo handling can have significant effects on marine ecosystems. To gain more insight into noise pollution at our ports we carried out noise pollution mapping to understand the intensity of noise levels in each area. Furthermore, we implement various other effective measures to

monitor and control noise levels during our operations. This includes:

- Maintaining closed engine doors on ships during berthing to minimise noise emissions
- Using appropriate equipment and sound insulation techniques
- Conducting regular maintenance of all vehicles and equipment to ensure they operate at their optimal noise levels.

These measures are implemented to mitigate noise pollution and ensure that our activities are conducted in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner.

As a part of our existing environmental monitoring program, we conduct noise measurement and reporting activities. We strive to maintain noise levels within the prescribed limits in accordance with our permits, licenses and standards. The results of our noise monitoring are available on our Company website, as part of our half-yearly EC (Environmental Compliance) report and we are pleased to report that the results consistently fall well within the prescribed limits. We are committed to ensuring transparency and compliance with noise

regulations as a part of our

environmental stewardship efforts.

Safeguard measures practiced for the management of noise

The measures taken to ensure safety at various sites were reported in the Company's semi-annual compliance reports, which are available on the Company's website.

- Procurement of machinery / construction equipment was done in accordance with specifications conforming to source noise levels less than 75 dB (A)
- All the machinery and vehicles were maintained to keep the noise at minimum
- Developed greenbelt along the periphery of the operational area.
- D.G. sets have acoustic enclosures
- Maintenance of plant machineries and equipment was conducted on regular frequency
- Noise attenuation was practiced for noisy equipment by employing suitable techniques such as acoustic controls, insulation and vibration dampers
- High noise generating activities such as piling and drilling were scheduled during the day (6 am to 10pm) to minimise noise impact
- Any equipment emitting high noise, wherever possible, was oriented so that the noise was directed away from sensitive receptors
- Personnel engaged in construction activity were provided with appropriate PPE's (Earplugs/muffs)
- Regular ambient noise monitoring was carried as per the environment monitoring plan







Water stewardship

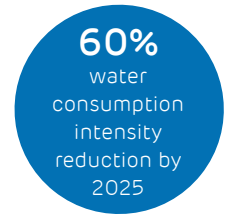
As water scarcity and pollution continue to pose significant challenges to ecosystems and communities worldwide, businesses and organisations must assess and manage their water-related risks. It is no longer viable to consider floods, droughts and rising sea levels as isolated phenomena separate from the broader issue of climate change. The most recent evaluation of the planetary boundary for freshwater reveals that we have already exceeded the safe limit, putting at risk the balance of ecosystems and leading to deforestation and soil degradation due to changing moisture levels. The absence of quality water can lead to an increase in preventable diseases, threatening lives and further deteriorating natural systems — risks that are exacerbated by the impact of climate change. These risks can range from physical risks, such as droughts or floods, to reputational risks associated with poor water management practices. To ensure long-term sustainability, companies need to incorporate water risk assessments into their operations

and supply chains, implementing strategies to mitigate risks and conserve water resources. By addressing water risks, companies can not only safeguard their operations but also contribute to the preservation of the planet's vital water resources.

At APSEZ, water stewardship is a critical component of our sustainability strategy, as we recognise the importance of responsible water management in ensuring the long-term viability of our operations and of the communities in which we operate. At the heart of our approach to effective water stewardship is a focus on continuous monitoring and measurement of key water-related factors such as withdrawal, discharge and reuse. This enables us to periodically review and revise our water management processes and systems, ensuring transparent water governance. We are committed to managing water responsibly and taking measures to avoid any adverse impacts on local and regional water resources, making it a priority for our operations. We have implemented a range of initiatives

to achieve these goals, including the adoption of sustainable water management practices, investing in water-efficient technologies and collaborating with local stakeholders to better understand and address water-related challenges. We have also set ambitious targets for reducing our water consumption and we regularly track and report on our progress towards these goals. Through our water stewardship efforts, we aim to contribute to a more sustainable future for all, where access to clean, safe and abundant water is assured for generations to come.

Acknowledging our responsibility as environmental custodians in our operational areas, we understand that climate change's growing impact on rainfall intensity and water availability necessitates a more systematic and proactive approach to water stewardship



Water strategy

To mitigate water-related risks, we conduct a risk assessment by developing local scenario plans that are tailored to the specific context. Internally, we take action to optimise water use, improve efficiency and minimise water consumption. We partner a variety of stakeholders, including local municipalities and communities, to establish collaborative resource management strategies and address water-related issues collectively.

The Water Stewardship Policy of APSEZ is the driving force behind the Company's commitment to responsible water management. By taking a comprehensive approach, the policy seeks to ensure that the Company's operations are sustainable, durable and effective in the long term. It considers various factors such as water usage, conservation and protection, as well as stakeholder engagement and community involvement, all with the goal of improving efficiency, resilience and long-term viability. This policy reflects APSEZ's dedication to sustainable business practices that not only benefit the Company but also contribute to the well-being of the environment and local communities. Each locality faces unique challenges when it comes to water scarcity and quality. To tackle these issues effectively, we collaborate with local individuals and organisations to gain insights into the specific contexts and address the risks in a manner that protects and preserves valuable water resources. We also endorse and

commit to CEO Water Mandate, it is a UN Global Compact initiative launched in 2007 to encourage business leaders to adopt sustainable water practices. The mandate provides a framework for companies to address water-related challenges in their operations, supply chain and local communities. This initiative is essential, as water scarcity is becoming an increasingly critical global issue and companies must take a leadership role in addressing this challenge.

As a part of this, the Company set the following targets to be achieved by 2025, keeping FY 2016-17 as the baseline:

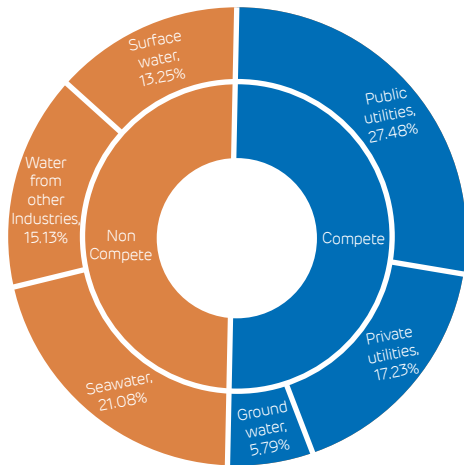
- 60% water consumption intensity reduction
- 83% water withdrawal from non-competing sources
- Alliance for water stewardship certification for 12 ports
- WASH assessment for 12 ports
- <20% freshwater withdrawal share

By adopting responsible water management practices, we can provide our customers with greater value. Additionally, responsible water management can help reduce the challenges associated with shared resources in the local community. We proactively engage within our value chain to increase awareness of the challenges associated with water scarcity among employees, suppliers and customers to enhance their understanding of the issue.

APSEZ has identified water management as a critical area of

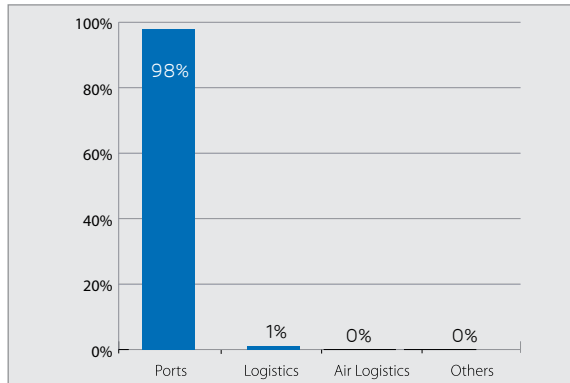
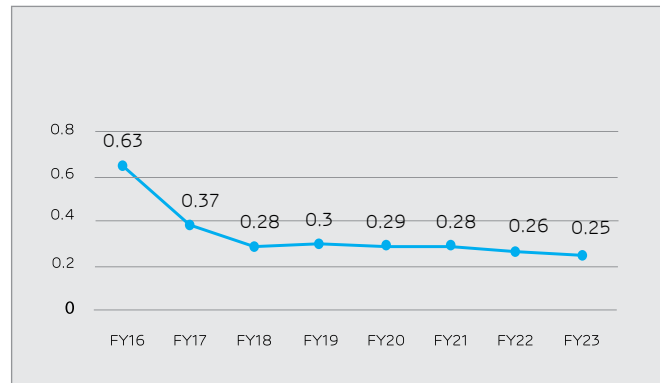
focus to ensure the sustainability of its operations. To achieve this, the Company has developed a comprehensive approach that includes several focus areas.

- Ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for vulnerable communities and assist these communities in adapting to the impacts of climate change on water resources.
- Support and encourage local governments, groups and initiatives that aim to advance the water and sanitation agenda.
- Partner with local stakeholders to conduct water-resource education and awareness campaigns.
- Collaborate with public authorities and their agents to promote the development of adequate water infrastructure, including water and sanitation delivery systems.
- Include a description of actions and investments related to The CEO Water Mandate in the communication on progress for the UN Global Compact. Reference relevant performance indicators such as water indicators found in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines.
- Publish and report on the Company's water strategy, including targets, results and areas for improvement, in relevant corporate reports. Use water indicators found in GRI guidelines.
- Improve transparency in dealings with governments and other public authorities on water-related issues.

Water withdrawal sources**Water performance**

APSEZ regularly conducts evaluations of its operational sites to assess their impact on water resources, as well as to identify potential risks and opportunities. These assessments consider factors such as water availability, quantity and quality, along with any relevant regulatory requirements. All potable water withdrawal comes from third-party water source supplied by municipalities or groundwater. During the fiscal year 2022-23 our net

freshwater consumption increased by 38% as compared to the previous year and the Company was able to bring a 4% reduction in water intensity. The primary reason for increase was due to the addition of 2 new ports-Gangavaram and Dighi. The Company's primary focus has been on enhancing the efficiency of freshwater usage in its operations. Most of the water consumption, amounting to 98%, was attributed to its port operations.

Business unit wise water consumption (%)**Water consumption intensity (ML/crore)**

Indicator	FY 25 target	FY 23 target	Status FY 23
Water consumption intensity reduction*	60%	58%	60%

*Base year FY 2015-16

Water consumption

Water consumption	Unit	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
A. Withdrawal: Total municipal water supplies (or from other water utilities)	million cubic meters	0.7467	1.1885	2.1743	2.5374
B. Withdrawal: Fresh surface water (lakes, rivers, etc.)	million cubic meters	0.6288	0.3962	0.2214	0.7519
C. Withdrawal: Fresh groundwater	million cubic meters	0.2358	0.2641	0.2214	0.3286
D. Discharge: Water returned to the source of extraction at similar or higher quality as raw water extracted (only applies to B and C)	million cubic meters	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0055
TOTAL net freshwater consumption	million cubic meters	1.6113	1.8488	2.6171	3.6179
Other water		2.3200	2.2500	2.5400	2.6200

Wastewater management

Wastewater management is an essential component of responsible water management. APSEZ recognises the crucial need for responsible and safe management of wastewater, from its generation to its final disposal. The Company aims to adopt the principles of wastewater reduction and recycling/reuse to decrease the amount that needs to be ultimately disposed. APSEZ is committed to minimising the potential adverse impact of its wastewater management practices on the environment and human health. It is essential to prevent or reduce the generation of wastewater as much as possible. When necessary, wastewater should be recycled or reused, and the systems and processes should be modified accordingly. Any remaining wastewater will be managed in an environmentally responsible manner to minimise its impact on the surrounding ecosystems.

As a part of this commitment, we implemented initiatives such as zero liquid discharge (ZLD) projects to increase the efficiency of our effluent treatment plants (ETPs); we successfully recycled 85% of the total wastewater

generated in the fiscal year 2022-23 and increased the reuse of wastewater by 282 ML compared to the previous year.

APSEZ follows the wastewater management hierarchy principle for sustainable management of water and prioritises source reduction, reuse and recycling, treatment and disposal to ensure that wastewater is managed in a responsible, sustainable and safe manner that fosters environmental protection and sustainable development.

Water conservation initiatives

APSEZ annually conducts audits of its water management process. We monitor the monthly water consumption of our key business units to identify any sudden increases in water usage. To decrease dependence on freshwater, APSEZ utilises wastewater from various sources for operational activities that do

not require drinkable water. To reduce reliance on freshwater and minimise water usage, APSEZ implements localised water strategies at individual sites. These strategies focus on exploring alternative water sources and investigating the use of treated wastewater obtained from other industries. Additionally, APSEZ installs rainwater harvesting systems at its sites to mitigate the risk of water scarcity.

Recognising that water conservation is a collective responsibility, we actively engage with suppliers and vendors through meetings and quarterly reviews. These interactions aim to promote water conservation practices that align with our overall water management strategy.



Case study

Development of infrastructure for managing recycled water from Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO)

Objective

To reduce freshwater footprint in a cost-effective manner (aligned with UN SDG12)

Project description

Adani Hazira Port Ltd (AHPL) successfully partnered Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) in a project that involved the utilisation of treated sewage for industrial purposes. Through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between AHPL and KRIBHCO, AHPL committed to purchasing 2000 KL of treated wastewater from KRIBHCO.

This collaboration has proven to be a cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution, significantly reducing AHPL's freshwater consumption and its overall environmental impact. By utilising treated sewage water, AHPL demonstrates its commitment to sustainable practices and responsible resource management.

Activity

AHPL has undertaken the development of an 18 km dedicated pipeline, connecting KRIBHCO to facilitate the transportation of recycled water to AHPL.

Methodology

KRIBHCO sent treated wastewater to AHPL through a pipeline and charged as per agreement and for a minimum 2000 KL/ daily quantity. If the withdrawal of water exceeded 2000 KL/daily, it was charged extra on a per KL basis at a pre-agreed rate. In FY 2022-23, 496416 KL recycled water was used in industrial applications.

Project cost

₹1120 lakh

Estimated project benefits

- Reduction in freshwater footprint
- Availability of a good quality of water in a cost-effective manner
- Lower capex and opex with respect to alternate options, i.e., desalination
- Hassle-free operations of pumping and pipe network system for water reception

Case study

Water management measures in port operations

Objective

- Utilisation of desalinated water from the sea water reverse osmosis plant instead of freshwater for port operations
- Reusing the entire treated water of STPs, ETP and harvested rainwater for greenbelt development and maintenance

Activity

Water management measures adopted in port operations to sustainably manage and protect natural resources of fresh water

Project description

The water requirements for port operations at AHPL were fully met through two sources: the Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewage Board and a desalination plant with a capacity of 100 MLD. The port operations did not rely on any freshwater sources such as surface water or bore water. Domestic wastewater from various sources, including canteen washing water and office building toilet flushing water, was treated in sewage treatment plants with a total capacity of 45 KLD. The treated water was then reused in gardening after ensuring that it met the required water quality standards. Additionally, an efficient effluent treatment plant with a capacity of 50 KLD was installed to treat liquid

tank washings and the treated water from this plant was also reused for gardening. These measures showcase AHPL's commitment to sustainable water management, minimising freshwater consumption and promoting water reuse in an environmentally responsible manner.

Methodology

Desalination plant: The main source of raw water for the Kattupalli port was from the CMWSSB 100MLD desalination plant adjacent to the Kattupalli port. Sea water was treated through reverse osmosis.

Sewage treatment plant: Domestic wastewater was treated in packaged sewage treatment plants and treated water was reused for gardening.

ETP: Effluents were generated during liquid tank washings in a high efficiency effluent treatment plant of 50KLD capacity through processes like Stage-1 RO, Stage-2 RO and a multi-effective evaporation process.

Outcomes

- MIDPL utilised desalination water for port operations
- There was no dependence on fresh water
- Treated water from STPs and ETP was reused for gardening
- Harvested rainwater from the rainwater harvesting pond was used for gardening.

Waste management

By practicing effective material management and waste reduction strategies, we can achieve cost savings, reduce our environmental footprint, enhance productivity and foster a sense of pride among our employees for being associated with a company that prioritises the future. We adhere to the principles of sustainable consumption and production aim to reduce the use of resources, minimise the utilisation of toxic materials and limit the emission of waste and marine pollutants throughout the entire life cycle. APSEZ businesses strive to achieve their objectives of resource conservation by adhering to the principles, which entail enhanced resource utilisation and recovery via recycling and reuse. We take measures to prevent and reduce the production of waste and ensure responsible waste management. Our stakeholders have consistently prioritised addressing marine pollution, which arises from various stages of a port's life cycle, including project construction and

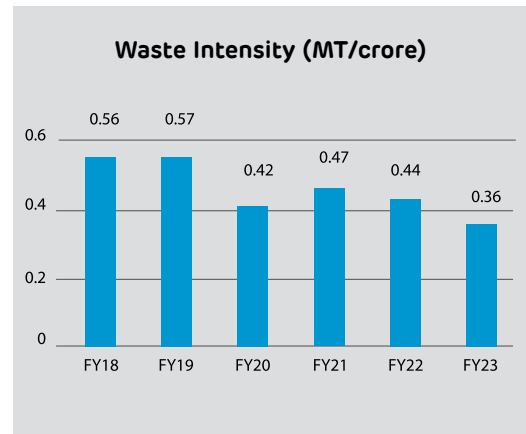
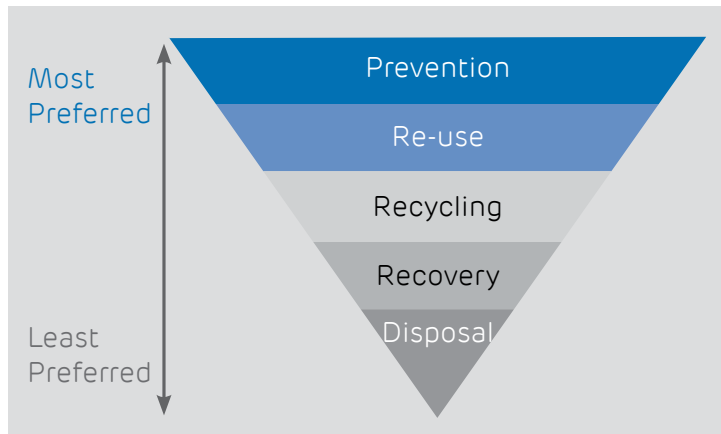
ongoing operations. Such waste encompasses dredged materials, ship-generated garbage and oily mixtures, cargo-related waste, as well as discharges from municipal and waterfront industrial activities. We successfully implemented waste management practices that involve reducing the amount of waste generated and ensuring its proper disposal through authorised treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDF). Additionally, we are promoting recycling and co-processing to minimise the amount of waste sent to landfills. For waste originating from ships, such as used oil and solid waste, as well as waste generated from our port-related activities (including hazardous waste, lead acid batteries waste, bio-medical waste, e-waste, non-hazardous waste and construction debris), we adhere to applicable rules and regulations for their management. Our ports also facilitate the direct disposal of hazardous waste from ships to authorised vendors.

Hazardous waste and bio-medical waste are appropriately

disposed in authorised facilities, including incineration facilities, in accordance with the necessary permissions obtained from the State Pollution Control Board. In compliance with the E-Waste Management Rules of 2016 and the Batteries Waste Management Rules of 2016, e-waste and lead acid batteries waste are sent to authorised recyclers for proper handling and recycling.

We have a legal obligation to safeguard the environment and as a part of this commitment, we implemented environmental programs and initiatives with a focus on waste recycling and reuse. We prioritise the practice of recycling waste at source to maximise efficiency. Furthermore, we aim to collaborate with organisations within our Special Economic Zone (SEZ) to closely monitor waste-related issues and jointly develop solutions that minimise any adverse effects on areas beyond our immediate control. By working together, we strive to minimise the environmental impacts associated with waste management throughout our jurisdiction.

Strategy	Activities
Reduce the use of single-use plastic	Since 2021, a comprehensive ban on single-use plastics has been implemented across all ports, including the SEZ at Mundra, by APSEZ. This ban encompasses a wide range of items such as straws, wrappers, disposables and crockery items. APSEZ took proactive measures to eliminate these items by providing alternative solutions to all employees within its port offices and facilities.
Conversion of waste to fuel	Biogas: Biogas plants in Mundra and Kattupalli serve as a foundation of our circular economy commitment, focusing on nutrient recycling and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Vermicomposting: This is an effective approach for low-cost recycling and an eco-biotechnological waste management process in which earthworms collaborate with micro-organisms to convert biodegradable waste, such as processed food waste and horticultural litter, into organic manure.
	Organic waste converter: Organic waste converters are machines that turn organic waste into valuable compost for organic farming. We employed organic waste converters at three port sites for converting organic waste into green manure.
Reducing paper use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The digitisation of our communications; putting all publications online • Encouraging employees to refrain from waste generation and promote recycling



Zero waste to landfill is an ambitious sustainability goal that aims to divert all waste from landfills and eliminate the need for traditional waste disposal practices. At APSEZ, through our 'Zero Waste To Landfill' initiative for non-hazardous waste, we are committed to responsible waste disposal practices, and implemented the 5R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle,

Recover and Reprocess) across all our facilities. This approach enables us to manage waste in an environmentally sustainable manner. By implementing the 5R approach, we are demonstrating our commitment to sustainable waste management practices, reducing our environmental impact and creating economic opportunities. At six of our sites, we achieved the goal

of zero waste to landfill. This accomplishment demonstrates our commitment to sustainable waste management practices, and we are proud of the efforts of our employees in achieving this goal. As we move forward, we will continue to work towards achieving zero waste to landfill across all our facilities, demonstrating our commitment to sustainable business practices.

Indicator	FY 25 target	FY 23 target	Status FY 23
Zero waste to landfill	12 ports	6 ports	6 ports

Essential measures we take towards effective waste management:

- We implemented a sustainable waste management practice by recycling bio-degradable waste and using it as manure.
- Non-biodegradable waste such as paper, plastic and scraps was sent to recyclers.
- Non-recyclable and non-recoverable dry waste (loose refused derived fuel) was sent to cement plants for co-processing.
- STP sludge was used as soil conditioner/manure.
- We successfully accomplished our objective of establishing a single-use plastic-free port across sites as a part of our commitment to the 5R principle.
- We continuously educate and train our employees on

responsible waste disposal practices to ensure that they are aware of their roles in implementing sustainable waste management practices.

- Zero Unauthorised Waste Disposal (ZUWD)
- Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWL)
- Zero Effluent Discharge (ZED)

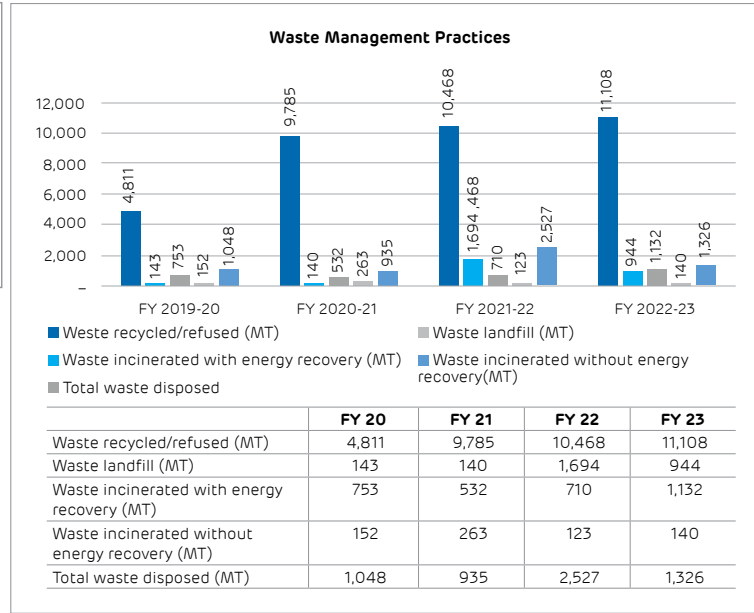
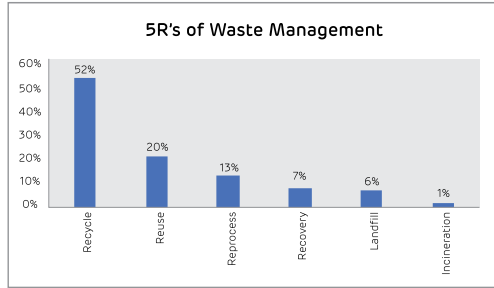
Waste performance

Some key performance indicators (KPIs) that we track:

- Quantity of waste generated - hazardous, non-hazardous
- % waste processed as per the 5R principle
- Quantity of waste disposed

In FY 2022-23, 92 % of the waste was handled using the 5R principle; 52% waste recycled, 20% being reused, 13 % reprocessed

and 7% recovered. Moreover, a significant amount accounting for 7,153 metric tonnes (MT) of metal scrap was sold with the intention of facilitating its subsequent recycling. This step was taken as a part of our efforts to promote sustainable practices and contribute to a circular economy. By selling the metal scrap for recycling purposes, we aim to reduce waste and minimise the environmental impact associated with traditional disposal methods. All our sites eliminated the use of single-use plastics, contributing to a more environmentally friendly and sustainable environment.



In FY 2022-23, APSEZ disposed 1312.41 MT of hazardous waste, 72.77 MT lead acid battery waste, 9.87 MT biomedical waste and 111.31 MT e-waste. Additionally, 5640 MT of metal scrap was

sold for onward recycling. APSEZ targets to reduce waste intensity 30% (from the 2017-18 level) by 2025 across our ports. The non-hazardous waste disposal and hazardous waste disposal

increased marginally due to addition of the Gangavaram and Dighi ports though our waste intensity declined from 0.44 in FY 2021-22 to 0.36 in FY 2022-23.

Waste disposal	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Bio-medical waste (MT)	5	5	7	9.87
Battery (MT)	19	29	35	72.77
E-waste (MT)	5	19	51	111.31
Hazardous waste (MT)	621	769	1052	1312.41
Non-hazardous waste (MT)	5,069	6,063	6,768	6,639

Case study

Generating organic manure from kitchen/organic waste generated at ports.

Objective

Recycle/reuse/repurpose waste material

Activity

Converting organic waste to valuable manure/compost.

Project description

APSEZ took up the initiative at most sites to convert organic/kitchen waste to organic manure. A waste converter, with a total capacity of 600 Kg/day, took were installed at ports. This converter is responsible for processing kitchen and organic

waste generated from the township, port canteens and waste collected from ships. The resulting compost is then used in-house for horticulture and nursery purposes. By implementing this waste management solution, APSEZ demonstrates its commitment to sustainable practices and reduces its environmental footprint by efficiently recycling organic waste into valuable resources.

Outcomes: During FY 2022-23, 1373 MT kitchen waste was processed and the manure produced was used by the horticulture department for the development of nursery and greenbelt, reducing a dependence on chemical fertilisers



Case study

Ensuring zero waste to landfill

Objective

- Identify and address the challenges and barriers associated with reducing plastic waste within mixed waste and residual waste streams, with a specific focus on stimulating the prevention and recycling of plastic waste.
- Promote the recycling of plastic polymers as a viable substitute for virgin plastic, emphasising the importance of diverting plastic waste from landfills and encouraging the use of recycled materials in various industries.
- Implement and advance the zero-waste approach, aiming to maximise recycling efforts, minimise waste generation, reduce overall consumption and ensure that products are designed to be reused, repaired, or recycled, either back into nature or reintroduced into the marketplace.

Project description

Our goal is to achieve a zero-waste inventory by implementing an integrated waste management system that aligns with the 5R's principle of reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and reprocess.

Methodology

An assessment was conducted to identify different sources of waste and explore sustainable techniques for managing them. The objective was to achieve

milestones related to zero waste to landfill and obtain certifications as a single-use plastic-free port. With a comprehensive understanding of the zero waste to landfill concept, the management made a firm commitment to implement sustainable waste management techniques. As a part of this commitment, the use of single-use plastics was prohibited within the port premises.

Outcomes

APSEZ established an integrated waste management system to effectively manage different types of waste, including dry solid waste and hazardous waste. The system encompassed the following measures:

- Collection, segregation, storage and disposal of dry solid waste and hazardous waste were implemented as a part of the waste management system.
- Recyclable materials such as paper, plastic, cardboard, PET bottles and glass were sorted and sent to authorised recyclers for recycling.
- Wet canteen waste was directed to an in-house biogas unit. The produced biogas was utilised as a fuel source in the canteen.
- Zero waste to landfill was achieved in six ports (Mundra, Tuna, Kattupalli, Ennore, Goa and Dhamra)

Enhancing biodiversity

Addressing climate and biodiversity, which are interconnected and interdependent issues rather than standalone problems

All living beings rely on interdependent natural systems called ecosystems to satisfy their fundamental requirements such as sustenance, water, refuge and leisure. The level of biodiversity in these ecosystems has a significant impact on their resilience. Ecosystems that are in good health are better equipped to withstand natural disasters such as extreme weather or flooding when there is a rich diversity of biological organisms present. The crucial ecological services that businesses and society depend on are more effectively safeguarded when biodiversity is robust. The proper functioning of our operations is contingent upon the existence and well-being of biodiversity. Regardless of their scale, location, or activities, our businesses are reliant on and influenced by these ecosystem services and the biodiversity that underpins them.

The biodiversity and land-use of coastal areas can be influenced by the port sector, resulting in a range of impacts such as ecosystem degradation, habitat fragmentation, loss of ecosystems, contamination and disturbance to species. Urbanisation along coastlines can further exacerbate these impacts, leading to the destruction and

fragmentation of intertidal and shallow habitats, resulting in a loss of important ecological functions associated with these habitats. Being India's major ports company, it becomes crucial to investigate the environmental aspects company has on the ecosystem, especially coastal areas. Our operations also have an impact on mangrove plantations due to port construction and port activities and can have far-reaching consequences for biodiversity, ecosystem services, local communities, climate change mitigation, or other external stakeholder, and regulatory compliance. Mangroves provide essential ecosystem services that benefit both local communities and the broader environment. They act as natural buffers against coastal erosion and storm surges, protecting coastal communities from natural disasters. Mangroves also filter pollutants, improve water quality, and serve as nursery grounds for commercially important fish species. Any negative impact on mangrove plantations can diminish these vital ecosystem services, affecting the well-being of the environment and local communities. The introduction of new regulations concerning endangered species of plants and animals presents a potential

threat to our activities. Preserving biodiversity is an integral component of our Environmental and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The occurrence of an oil spill could have detrimental consequences on the marine ecosystem. Any such incident could result in a complete halt of our operations, significantly impacting our revenue and reputation.

At APSEZ, we have a strong, efficient and scalable way to understand, measure and manage the impacts of our business on the ecosystem, globally and locally.

As a company engaged in port and logistics, we acknowledge our responsibility towards the marine ecosystems. We are committed to minimising any adverse effects and safeguard the flora and fauna on land and underwater to the best of our abilities and it remains our top priority

Biodiversity risk assessment

The details of impact-based biodiversity risks are assessed and published in our EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) or EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) Reports. The EIS is based on legislative requirements, international conventions, guidelines, expert knowledge

and public involvement. All our operations have EIA/EIS assessment reports (available on Parivesh Portal). Dependency-based risks are identified based on the Ecosystem Service Matrix (ESM) analysis to identify dependency-related risks on the various ecosystems within the project boundary and surrounding

areas.

Risks related to biodiversity and ecosystems are covered in the broader corporate approach to managing sustainability risks, which include other material topics such as climate change, waste, water, communities and others. Within this approach, we

have a dedicated focus on nature-related risks on the coastal and marine ecosystem.

In carrying out the risk assessment, APSEZ adheres to the following frameworks and best practices:

- Local country regulations - applicable national, state and local environmental and social laws, regulations, policies, procedures and guidelines.
- International Best Practice Standards and Guidelines
- IFC Performance Standards on Environmental & Social Sustainability (2012)
- World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, including the General EHS Guidelines (2007) and relevant sector specific guidelines of Ports, Harbours and Terminals (2017) and EHS Guidelines for Shipping (2007)

Our biodiversity risk assessment

approach covers potential impacts on biodiversity that occur outside the immediate vicinity of a port but are influenced by its activities including upstream, downstream and sites of direct operations. These risks typically arise from various port operations and development activities, including infrastructure construction, dredging, shipping activities and land use changes. Some of the key potential risks evaluated include:

Upstream

- Disturbance to the habitat from land use change and construction activities
- Introduction of invasive species because of the movement of goods and vehicles

Direct operational

- Risks of pollution including oil spills and chemical discharges.
- Dredging activities that can alter the natural flow of water, affecting the hydrology of the surrounding areas

Downstream

- Movement of vessels, traffic, cargo handling that may generate significant noise and vibration disrupt the behaviour, feeding patterns and communication of marine animals

The process to screen and assess these risks are elaborated in the Biodiversity Risk Assessment steps below. In addition to the identification and assessment of these risks, APSEZ carries out monitoring ecological conditions on land and water. Our risks being related to the coastal and marine environment, we regularly monitor to assess the diversity of the marine ecosystem, shoreline erosion and quality of water. The details are collected at appropriate intervals to assess any diversion due to our operations and necessary actions are taken accordingly. Details of the monitoring methodology are included as a part of the biodiversity management plans prepared for each of our sites.

Our Biodiversity Risk Assessment process involves the following stages

Stage 1: Biodiversity risk screening

Conducting a screening assessment is a crucial step that APSEZ takes before starting any project. The purpose of this assessment is to identify any sensitive biodiversity areas that may be impacted by APSEZ's operations. We identify and evaluate the ecosystem services

such as erosion control, pollution control and others through the ESM analysis. We carry out risk screening for each site initially through the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) for Business and considering biodiversity rich areas and key species from databases including ENVIS Centre on Wildlife and Protected Area, IUCN Red List for Threatened Species, Birdlife Data Zone, ebird.org, Online database of 'Conservation International' and 'Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund', UNESCO World Heritage

Site, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites and Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

The ESM (Ecosystem Service Matrix) analysis is one of way to identify and evaluate the ecosystem services provided by the various ecosystems within the project boundary and surrounding areas. The APSEZ project, Mundra, was analysed based on the ESM methodology to identify the level of impacts, dependencies and management measures implemented to mitigate the risks related to biodiversity.

	Ecosystems																	
	Greenbelt			Scrub Forest			Grasslands			River & Streams			Mangroves			Coastal areas		
Ecosystem Services	DEP	IMP	MANG	DEP	IMP	MANG	DEP	IMP	MANG	DEP	IMP	MANG	DEP	IMP	MANG	DEP	IMP	MANG
Food and Fodder				ND	MI	PM	ND	MI	NM				ND	HI	PM	ND	MI	PM
Raw Materials				ND	LI	PM												
Water supply										ND	HI	PM						
Air Quality	HD	MI	PM	MD	HI	PM							LD	MI	PM			
Carbon Storage & Sequestration	HD	LI	PM	MD	LI	PM							MD	MI	PM			
Pollution Control	HD	MI	PM	HD	HI	PM							HD	MI	PM			
Erosion control	HD	NI	PM	HD	HI	PM	MD	MI	NM				HD	MI	PM	MD	MI	PM
Flood control	HD	NI	PM	HD	LI	PM							HD	NI	PM			
Habitat and Nursery							ND	HI	NM	ND	MI	PM	ND	MI	PM	ND	MI	PM
Noise Control	HD	MI	PM															
Pollination				ND	MI	NM	ND	MI	NM									
Species Diversity				ND	LI	PM	ND	MI	NM									
Water Recharge										MD	HI	PM	ND	MI	PM			
Nutrient cycling	MD	LI	PM				MD	HI	NM									
Soil Formation	LD	LI	PM				LD	LI	NM									
Soil Retention	HD	HI	PM				HD	LI	NM				MD	MI	PM			
Water Regulation										LD	MI	PM						

Dependencies Category	DEP		Impacts Category	IMP		Management level	MANG
High Dependency	HD		High Impact	HI		Not Managed	NM
Medium Dependency	MD		Medium Impact	MI		Partially Managed	PM
Low Dependency	LD		Low Impact	LI		Fully Managed	FM
No Dependency	ND		No Impact	NI		Alternative identified and implemented	AM

Stage 2: Biodiversity impact assessment

To assess the risks to biodiversity that were identified during the screening process, APSEZ assesses risks to biodiversity through a location-specific approach considering direct impact of operations on biodiversity and the ecosystem at the site level.

Biodiversity impact assessment is comprehensively covered in the EIA to include the following:

- Establishment of the environmental baseline conditions in the study area based on field studies and review of literature
- Identification and prediction

of significant impacts due to the proposed expansion on various environmental and social attributes

- Assessment of the project impacts and provide for measures to address the adverse impacts by the provision of the requisite avoidance, mitigation and compensation measures
- Integration of environmental issues including genuine stakeholder concerns in the project planning and design
- Preparation and development of appropriate management plans for implementing, monitoring and reporting of the environmental mitigation and enhancement measures suggested during all

stages of project cycle

Process description: The impact assessment study area covers an average of 10 Km radius from owned operational sites. The buffer area around the operational site generally covers the marine ecosystem, wetland ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems; the location specific approach is used for impact assessment of port operations and logistics sites. Different stakeholders who have location specific expertise in biodiversity are involved in the process. Procedural steps are elaborated below:

- **Identification of potential impacts:** Identification of potential impacts is an objective

exercise to determine what could potentially happen to the environment because of the project and its associated activities.

• **Evaluation of potential impacts:**

Once the identification of potential impacts is complete, each potential impact is described in terms of its various relevant characteristics (e.g., type, scale, duration and extent) and each potential impact is defined in terms of 'likelihood' and 'magnitude'. The likelihood of impacts is assessed based on historical information, modelling, industry data and professional judgment. The magnitude describes the intensity of the change that has the potential to occur in the resource/receptor because of the potential impact. The evaluation of potential impacts also considers the sensitivity/vulnerability/importance of the potentially impacted resource/receptor.

• **Determine significance of potential impacts:** Following the evaluation of potential impacts, the risks to biodiversity are further prioritised to identify potential impacts that require mitigation.

Assessment done for the operational sites

The study on marine ecology and operational impact on marine ecosystem have been conducted separately for all ports locations by different Government agencies like the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE); National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) together with Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM).

For our Vizhinjam port, Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (CEIA) have been carried out with the study area of 30 km stretch (15 km both sides) of the shoreline, the marine ecology study was carried out by Central Marine Fisheries Research

Institute (CMFRI) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Kochi, Kerala.

The land area for the proposed VISL (Vizhinjam International Seaport Ltd.) port being predominantly reclaimed land and with no sensitive marine ecosystems in the 10 nautical mile stretch, there are no direct dependencies or significant impacts on the biodiversity and ecosystem services from operations.

However, the study has identified potential short-term, localised impacts on the marine environment due to construction activities (capital dredging and disposal, for example) and port operations (including movement of cargo vehicles). Potential risks and impacts on biodiversity and proposed measures to mitigate impacts (as per the mitigation hierarchy) at different stages of operations have been elaborated in the report.

	Number of sites*	Area (Hectares)
Total number of sites	13	12517.0
Assessment	13	12517.0
Exposure	2	2293.5
Management plan	13	12517.0

*The assessment reported is of 12 ports and one logistics site.

Assessment: For the biodiversity impact assessment, study of species has been done to know their density, abundance and frequency. Primer-e software was

used to do the assessment. All species were sorted, enumerated and identified to the advanced taxonomic level possible. Indices reported were:

- Shannon-Wiener Diversity Index
- Margalef's Species Richness Index
- Pielou's Evenness Index
- Simpson Dominance

Case sample of our Hazira location: Diversity Indices (Average)

Diversity Indices	Intertidal Fauna	Subtidal macro-fauna	Phytoplankton	Zooplankton
Shannon_H	1.66	2.21	2.22	1.97
Simpson_1-D	0.68	0.86	0.88	0.81
Evenness_e^H/S	0.50	0.82	0.94	0.90
Margalef Richness	2.08	3.04	3.35	0.96
Berger-Parker	1.66	-	-	-
Dominance_D	-	-	0.12	-
Equitability_J	-	-	0.97	-

Key impact-related to biodiversity risks identified are provided below:

Construction of terminal

- Increased sediment load in the receiving surface water body and potential to result in an increase of suspended solid, decreased DO and increased BOD
- Impacts to surface water body due to the mixing of hydrocarbon

and chemicals; potential impact on water quality and aquatic ecology

- Potential increase in underwater noise and impact on aquatic fauna
- Potential impact in benthic habitat and fauna, primary productivity, spawning habitat of fishes marine organism, bioaccumulation of toxic materials

and marine mammals

Port operations

- Surface water body impacts due to an increase in organic load potential impact on water quality and aquatic ecology
- Potential impact on marine ecology due to a discharge of untreated wastewater, runoff water and vessel movement.

Stage 3: Biodiversity Management Plan

APSEZ takes a customised approach to biodiversity management by developing a unique and exclusive Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for each of its operations. This plan is informed by the findings of a technical biodiversity risk assessment and provides detailed guidance on implementing appropriate mechanisms to avoid and minimise the impact of operations on biodiversity, as well as conserve and restore the ecosystem.

APSEZ has prepared location specific Biodiversity Management Plans for Mundra, Dhamra, Hazira and Vizhinjam, which are covered under ESMS (Environmental and

Social Management System) reports, developed as per IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles. We have a framework for Land & Biodiversity Management as part of ESMS for every site.

APSEZ prepared an NCAP report for the Mundra and Dahej ports. NCAP is a site-specific document developed to improve biodiversity quotient (performance of biodiversity and ecosystem services) of the project and to mitigate risks. The process of NCAP is focused on identifying, evaluating and conserving relevant aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The aim of NCAP:

- Mitigating biodiversity loss, with the objective of maintaining the

diversity of species, habitats and ecosystems and the integrity of ecological functions; and

- Seizing opportunities for enhancing biodiversity as a contribution towards achieving the Global Goals, India's National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) and GRI Standards

This approach prioritises avoidance of harm, minimisation of impacts, restoration of affected areas and, as a last resort, offsetting residual impacts. By following this framework, we aim to ensure that our projects are developed in a sustainable and responsible manner, while also considering the needs of the communities and ecosystems in which we operate.



Biodiversity mitigating actions and examples

Mitigation hierarchy

When planning a new project, we use the mitigation hierarchy – a decision-making framework that involves a sequence of five key actions: avoid, reduce, regenerate, restore and transform.

Once the significant negative potential impact (moderate, major and severe) has been characterised, the next step is to the development of mitigation, enhancement and monitoring measures following the mitigation hierarchy (aligned with IFC Performance Standard and Science Based Targets Network)

Under the mitigation hierarchy, preference is given first to measures in the following sequence:

- **Avoid at source:** Avoiding negative potential impacts from the project through the designing of the project or through engineering control to prevent unplanned events. APSEZ considers the results of biodiversity risk screening to decide on the location and design of ports, associated infrastructure and operations. Land area for the proposed VISL (Vizhinjam International Seaport Ltd.) The port is predominantly reclaimed land. The portion of available land does not have any mangroves. Hence, proposed port development will not have any impacts on mangroves. The international transshipment route is ten nautical miles away. There is no wadge bank or any sensitive marine ecosystems in these ten nautical miles stretch. Therefore, there will not be any impact to the wadge bank (located 40 km away) due to the construction and operation of the Vizhinjam deep water port.

- **Reduce at source:** Reducing negative potential impacts by improvements to the design to abate the potential impact

(for example pollution control equipment, sea traffic controls, etc.) APSEZ conducts ship tranquillity study as and when required for the ports to assess sea traffic and take control measures if required. We have done a ship tranquillity study for our biggest port i.e., Mundra Port.

To avoid and reduce impacts on the marine water quality and ecology in the harbour basin, it is proposed to prevent discharges, APSEZ ensures that runoff from berths and cargo storage areas are directed to collection ponds where the water quality is tested and then discharged into the sea if the water quality meets the marine water discharge standards.

- **Restore and regenerate:**

Some potentially significant impacts involve the potential for unavoidable damage to a resource (for example, water quality, fishery, etc.) and these potential impacts can be addressed through regular monitoring, repair, restoration or reinstatement measures, if they occur.

Impacts on the marine environment are assessed to be short-term; mitigation options have been proposed to reduce impacts on the marine environment and ecology. To restore and rehabilitate disturbance to the terrestrial ecosystems, eco-restoration measures through afforestation and tree plantation are planned by the respective environmental management units of the ports in consultation with the local forest departments.

APSEZ has proposed to take pioneering steps towards building sustainable growth in the Lakhpat region, Kutch, by restoring the natural grassland habitats (ecological restoration) along the Guneri village, for 40 Ha. grassland ecosystem in gauchar land, by collaboration with Gujarat Ecology Society

(GES) – a non-profit organisation, based in Vadodara, Gujarat. With the support of Gauchar Seva Samiti, a grassland in Siracha (40 acre) and Zarpara (165 acre) were rehabilitated, which resulted in a production of 82 tonnes of fodder.

As a result of restoration efforts, Bhatagadh reported 50 species while Chachh reported 64 species, Common babbler (*Turdoides caudata*), Grey francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Indian robin (*Saxicoloides fulicatus*), Red-vented bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) and White-eared bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucotis*) were the most common species observed during the survey period from December 2022 to March 2023. The survey also reported the presence of Black francolin and White-tailed lora in the area for the first time, clearly an indication of increased insect biodiversity as a prey for these birds. The sighting of the Ashy crowned sparrow lark increased, clearly an indication of improving biodiversity.

- **Transform:** Adopt measures to result in no-net loss of biodiversity (and net gain in case of endangered species and ecosystems) through broader positive change in the biodiversity of the landscape, including compensating for potential project impacts.

As a part of the total loss of green cover, VISL is committed to plant about 25 Ha based on the footprint of impact of vegetation cover along the acquired land. Additionally, APSEZ prepares a Natural Capital Action Plan (NCAP) in addition to the Biodiversity Management Plan to determine targets and appropriate interventions at the broader site level to mitigate biodiversity risks and improve the overall biodiversity quotient.

Stage 4: Implementation and monitoring

APSEZ places a great importance on regular monitoring and the reporting of Best Management Practices (BMP) and biodiversity performance indicators to make progress in managing biodiversity. To achieve this goal, the Company focuses on several key aspects, including reviewing current BMP and practices, developing site-specific protocols for biodiversity

and ecosystem services management, regular monitoring of marine ecology, shoreline monitoring and drawing from global best practices to achieve our commitments.

Biodiversity assessment of value chains activities

We monitor the marine ecology and do the assessment for our upstream activities. Our major operations provide services at port locations; indirect impacts may

arise from disturbances caused by maritime transport operations; we are carrying continuous monitoring to assess the diversity of the marine ecosystem, hydrodynamic environment, shoreline erosion, mangroves and associated biodiversity and quality of water. The details are collected at appropriate intervals to see any diversion due to our operations and to take necessary action are taken accordingly.

Biodiversity strategy

Environmental sustainability has been a long-standing priority at APSEZ. We have always been cognizant of the potential biodiversity-related risks surrounding our operations. To further our continuous efforts to deliver a positive impact to the community and their environment, the scope of our biodiversity commitment applies throughout our operations, while none of our operational sites are in any of the identified biodiversity hotspots or protected areas. We annually engage with internal and external stakeholders on biodiversity topics.

We assess our value chains annually on biodiversity aspects to understand their materiality related to biodiversity. We align our efforts in a way that minimises any adverse environmental impact caused by our operations and we aim to align our supply chains with our biodiversity policy.

We make considerable efforts to conserve biodiversity. We have promoted several ecological conservation programmes at our operational sites. Our biodiversity conservation programmes aim to create congenial rural wildlife habitat through various plantation programmes.

We also proactively engage with stakeholders, such as local communities, governments, NGOs and industry peers, companies to leverage their diverse perspectives and expertise to develop effective strategies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. APSEZ aims to contribute to the global effort of halting biodiversity loss, protecting critical habitats and promoting sustainable business practices that safeguard the health and resilience of our planet's ecosystems. We are following the development and pilot testing of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure's (TNFD) framework.

The final TNFD framework is expected to be released in September 2023. Both the COP15 Agreement and the evolving TNFD framework are anticipated to influence our environmental policy, biodiversity policy and standards going forward.

The Board Level Corporate Responsibility Committee drives the biodiversity agenda; it is considered an important aspect of doing business. The Board of the Company is well versed with the terms of reference with respect to managing the biodiversity aspects to ensure compliance. Our cross-functional Sustainability Leadership Committee (SLC), chaired by the CEO, is responsible for ensuring the operationalisation of sustainability as a part of our strategy. At the site level, the heads support the implementation of our sustainability strategy in their respective functions through the Sustainability Steering Committee (SSC).

Strategic partnerships to promote biodiversity

APSEZ recognises the significance of continuous communication with diverse stakeholders. Hence, we actively pursue collaborations with relevant global interest groups and organisations. Our goal is to promote the awareness of biodiversity and facilitate necessary measures to conserve

natural ecosystems. Through such partnerships, we aim to exchange knowledge gained from our biodiversity initiatives, while also acquiring insights from others to enhance our own practices. We are member of Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI) to promote sustainable management of biodiversity.

IBBI is a business-led initiative that serves as a national platform for business, to promote sharing and learning and will ultimately lead to mainstreaming sustainable management of biological diversity by business. IBBI was initiated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India. At present, more than

50 Indian and global businesses are signatories to IBBI along with 13 stakeholder and research

organisation. As a signatory to the initiative, which is a commitment made by our Board, biodiversity

features as a top organisational agenda.

Mapping biodiversity interfaces with business operations	Enhancing awareness on biodiversity within organisation	Considering the impacts of business decisions on biodiversity	Setting objectives and targets for biodiversity management
Designating an individual within the organisation as a Biodiversity Champion and assessing biodiversity risks and opportunities	Including the applicable biodiversity aspects in the environmental management systems	Encouraging relevant stakeholders to support better biodiversity management	Engaging in policy advocacy and dialogue with Government, NGO and academia on biodiversity concerns & initiating the valuation of relevant biodiversity and ecosystem services

APSEZ is a signatory to the Indian Business & Biodiversity Initiative; it strives to increase the climate resilience of the marine and coastal ecosystem.

Goal: To minimise the severity and magnitude of the highest net biodiversity value.

The potential effects of ports on biodiversity are diverse and can range from the degradation, fragmentation, or loss of ecosystems and their services caused by land intake for port

infrastructure, to contamination and the intrusion of invasive species, as ports serve as significant entry points for such species. Direct spatial impacts of ports include the loss of habitats due to infrastructure development and dredging activities. Indirect impacts may

arise from disturbances caused by maritime transport operations. APSEZ has integrated biodiversity impact assessments into the project planning processes to proactively avoid conflicts, costs and delays and to mitigate the project impact.

Biodiversity commitments

Our commitment recognises that there might be potential impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity through operations which we aim to firstly, balance and mitigate through interventions towards our goal of achieving No Net Loss (NNL). As a part of our NNL commitment, our Biodiversity Management Plans identify high-priority sites and options to mitigate risks as described in the mitigation hierarchy earlier. Finally, we aim to go beyond achieving NNL by implementing measures to conserve and restore biodiversity elsewhere, ensuring that the overall biodiversity impact from our operations is positive – resulting in Net Positive Impact by 2050.

Our commitments are aligned with 'Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework' and Convention on Biological Diversity 'living in harmony with nature by 2050.'

We align our efforts in a way that minimises the environmental impact resulting out of our operations. A new dedicated Biodiversity Policy has been approved by our Board.

We are also committed to No Net Deforestation by 2050 for our own operations, as well as ensuring that our operations steer clear of eco-sensitive areas like IUCN categories I-IV protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage Sites and wetlands on the Ramsar List.

The objectives of our biodiversity management:

- To promote the sustainable management of land and natural resources that integrate conservation needs and development priorities throughout APSEZ construction, operation and decommissioning activities.
- To undertake reasonable measures to avoid and minimise the direct and indirect impacts

of a project/site development, operation and decommissioning activities on land use, terrestrial and aquatic habitat (including, but not limited to, shoreline vegetation, wetlands, coral reefs, fisheries, bird life and other sensitive aquatic and near-shore habitats, etc.)

- To protect and conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services (including alteration and/or fragmentation of areas of high biodiversity value) within and in the surroundings of APSEZ project/site influence areas.
- To improve environment conservation through knowledge building and sharing through multi-stakeholder partnerships. As our commitment towards Net Positive Impact, we are trying to mitigate potential risks and footprint.

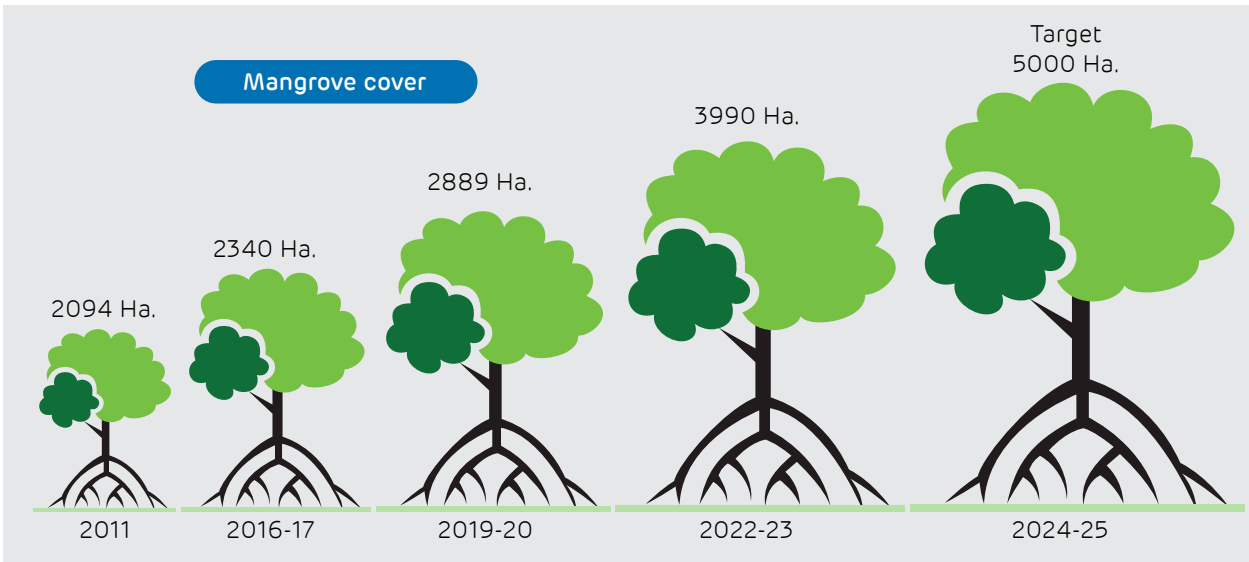
BIODIVERSITY COMMITMENTS

- Net positive impact on biodiversity across all the operational sites by 2050
- No net deforestation by 2050

Targets towards achieving net positive impact

- Develop 5000 Ha. of mangroves by 2025
- Increase the area of terrestrial plantation by 1200 Ha by 2025
- Engage in 10 community-based conservation initiatives by 2035
- Engage 100% of our critical suppliers for biodiversity conservative measures

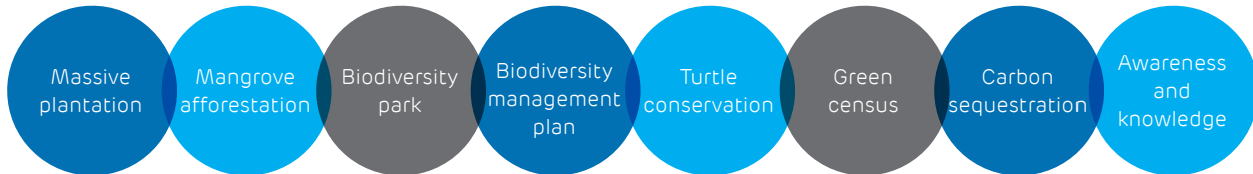
Indicators	UOM	2025 Target	FY 23 Targets	Status FY 23
Terrestrial plantations	Hectares	1200	1100	1183
Mangrove afforestation	Hectares	5000	3800	3990



Biodiversity conservation measures: We wish to manage natural resources equitably & sustainably for a flourishing and climate stable future. Ports have demonstrated over time that it is possible to plan integrated projects that reconcile port

development with nature protection and to enhance the sustainability of transport infrastructure. Mangrove conservation was done in Mundra, Hazira, Krishnapatnam and Dhamra, with 2852 Ha. conserved in FY 2022-23.

Strategic milestones for the future comprise:



Training and awareness

APSEZ conducts regular training to sensitise employees on the importance of biodiversity. We are giving training programmes for implementing our ESMS at all our sites. We have completed the training for four sites i.e., Mundra, Hazira, Dhamra

and Vizhinjam in FY 2022-23. The training is based on IFC Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management. The Company's biannual leadership program, Shikhar, brought together environmental professionals from various sites to enhance their understanding of topics related to the environment and sustainability.

Biodiversity enhancement and restoration:

We supported several projects in the region where we operate to enhance biodiversity and to have a Net Positive Impact.

Objective: To protect and conserve mangrove cover & its associated ecosystem

About the project: APSEZ has prepared a Comprehensive and Integrated plan for preservation and conservation of mangroves and associated creeks in and around the Mundra port by engaging the services of National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) institute of Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

The Gulf of Kachchh is one of the rare ecological zones in the world, having rich biodiversity, several Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs) with coral reefs on its southern coast and mangroves along the creeks on the northern coast. The mangrove spread of Mundra taluka is 19.1 km² distributed mostly along creek systems and islands. The total length of all creeks studied was estimated to be 43.18 km.

Outcomes

- Mangrove cover in and around APSEZ increased from 2094 Ha in 2011 to 3035 Ha in 2022
- No obstruction to any water stream (creeks / branches of creeks/ rivers)
- Mangrove cover will help in trapping the sediment and breeding grounds for marine biota like crab, fish and birds etc.

Objective: Multispecies mangrove park to enhance the coastal biodiversity of Kachchh, Gujarat

About the project: We contemplated to establishment of multi-species Mangrove Biodiversity Park in 20 Ha. in a village named Luni of Mundra taluka, Kachchh, Gujarat, in collaboration with Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), Bhuj. Tree harvesting methods were used for estimation of total biomass (above and below ground) by stratified random sampling. Further, carbon sequestered in the soil (up to 30 cm depth) was also examined.

Outcomes

- The mangroves planted in the Luni area of Mundra have the potential to become the most carbon-rich ecosystems. They showed a carbon sequestration rate of 46.8 mg per ha per year.
- GUIDE results support that although the mangroves account for less than one percent of the total tropical forest area, they can show approximately 3% of carbon sequestration.

Objective: Strengthen natural wind breaks or shelter belts in the coastal areas to protect the adjoining habitations and agricultural fields from the effect of strong winds and to develop a natural barrier against the impact of storm and tidal surge

About the project: First ever bio-shield project on the Gujarat coast were implemented by APSEZ at Hazira and Dahej port. An area of 1 km in length and 180 meters in breadth, on the seacoast was identified at village Tankari in Jambusar taluka of Bharuch District in Gujarat. The first 50 metres from the seaward end was used for mangrove plantation, protected by natural bamboo fencing, which helps in protecting the seacoast. The subsequent 50m comprised piludi plantations, an oil-seed plant followed another 50 metres consists of Sharu and Unt Morad plantation. The remaining 30 metres consisted of fodder, fruits and medicinal plants, which present substantial economic value and help in blocking saline winds, thereby enhancing the green cover of the region. The entire creation of nurseries, plantations, mangrove conservation and protection of the bio shield is being carried out with the help of the local villagers and fisher-folk community, providing them with livelihood opportunities.

Outcomes

- Improvement in air quality due to sequestration of CO₂.
- Help the fisherman community by enhancing fishery resource in the near shore waters.
- Enhance livelihood opportunities through plantation and regeneration activities, increased fodder availability for livestock owners by alternative resource creation.
- Increased availability of fuel wood and small timber through the sustainable harvesting of other plants.
- Since this is a community-based approach, the community has feeling of owning the programme and the concept will be sustainable in the long run.

Objective: To protect the endangered Olive Ridley species which are Schedule - I species of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (amended 1991)

About the project: All the species of sea turtles in the coastal water of Odisha are listed as vulnerable as per IUCN Red Data Book, Dhamra port is part of the comprehensive high level strategy initiative for the protection of the endangered Olive Ridley species.

The port area and its navigation channel are outside the Turtle Congregation area. As a part of compliance to IUCN recommendations - Lighting & Dredging protocol ensured that specially designed dark sky friendly lights were fixed in the port and township. Glare was not transmitted towards the sea & in the turtle congregation area. Dhamra port takes collaborative efforts with the government during mating, congregation, nesting & hatching like providing a trawler to the Forest Department for patrolling.

Dhamra Port submitted a proposal for establishing a Olive Ridley Turtle & Estuarine Crocodile Research Center at Dhamra in partnership with Government of Odisha (GoO). GoO is actively examining the proposal.

Outcomes

The breeding season for Olive Ridley Sea turtle in Odisha extends from November to May during which mating, egg-laying and hatching take place; with time, the numbers have increased .

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Gahirmatha (Near Dhamra port)	0.04 lakh	6.65 lakh	4.51 lakh	4.07 lakh	3.50 lakh	5.01 lakh
Rushikulya river mouth	3.71 lakh	4.45 lakh	No Mass nesting	3.23 lakh	No Mass nesting	5.50 lakh
Total	9.75 lakh	11.10 lakh	4.51 lakh	7.30 lakh	3.50 lakh	10.51 lakh

Source: <https://wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WildlifeCensus>

Objective: To understand the shoreline changes at Adani Hazira Port

About the project: A shoreline change analysis has been carried out using multi-date satellite images to estimate the rate of change in terms of distance of the shore eroded or accreted using cross-shore profile in terms of area and volume. From the satellite images, the shoreline has been extracted after rectification and co-registration. The rate of shoreline changes from 1990-2021 has been analysed and compared with DGPS survey and ground truth data for which Digital shoreline change analysis system (DSAS) software that works within the Geographic Information System (ArcGIS) software was applied.

The end point rate (EPR) & linear regression rate-of-change (LRR) statistics methods were done to know short-term and long-term shoreline changes.

Outcomes

The study indicated that a total distance of 11.8 km in the northern coast of Hazira from Suvali beach to the port area were identified as a zone of high erosion whereas from South Hazira coast, approximately 3.6 km up to the northern tip of Ubhrat beach, was the high accretion zones.

In the change in the shoreline during the last 30 years from 1990 to 2021 at Suvali beach block area, the maximum erosion occurred at a cross-section of ~804 m and at Ubhrat beach ~359m cross section. On the contrary, at Southern Hazira block, the maximum deposition (~903m) was found during 2009 to 2021.

Details of average and maximum long term shoreline changes

Period	Name of the Places	Average shoreline change (m/yr)	Maximum shoreline change (m)
1990-2021	Suvali Beach	(19.03)	(54.73)
	Southern Hazira	(6.9)	(24.58)
	Ubhrat Beach	(3.79)	(10.97)
2013-2-21	Suvali Beach	(18.49)	(51.03)
	Southern Hazira	18.61	71.37
	Ubhrat Beach	1.62	26.65

Details of average and maximum shoreline changes each decade

Period	Name of the places	Average shoreline	Maximum
1990-2001-02	Suvali Beach	(20.01)	(121.93)
	Southern Hazira	(30.15)	(154.26)
	Ubhrat Beach	0.92	20.23
2001-02-2009	Suvali Beach	(19.80)	(52.07)
	Southern Hazira	(73.82)	(177.3)
	Ubhrat Beach	(7.68)	(25.52)
2009-2021	Suvali Beach	(14.43)	(44.2)
	Southern Hazira	53.14	166.3
	Ubhrat Beach	(3.18)	(15.68)

Case study: Miyawaki Plantation - Naya Kapaya

Objectives: To reconstitute the indigenous forests by indigenous trees in Naya Kapaya Village

About the project

Nana Kapaya village is the proposed site for Miyawaki-Dense Plantation and is close to many industries in and around the Mundra landscape and coastal creeks. As discussed with villagers, we proposed the close or dense plantation at sites called Miyawaki Types of Plantations with the following four major compartments: (45X20 meters approx.) and with following strategies:

- Mixed plantation dominant with drought resistant plants
- Mixed plantation dominant with larger leaves
- Mixed plantation dominant with saline resistant plants
- Mixed plantation dominant with medicinal values

Outcomes

Plantation of 5880 saplings of 42 species is completed and will result in a dense forest.



Case study

Grassland Ecosystem Restoration

APSEZ has proposed to take the pioneering step towards building sustainable growth in the Lakhpat region, Kutch, by restoring the natural grassland habitats (ecological restoration) along the Guneri village, for 40 Ha. grassland ecosystem in gauchar land, by collaboration with Gujarat Ecology Society (GES), a non-profit organisation based in Vadodara.

The faunal survey had been conducted in December 2021 and continued till February 2022. The survey highlights the presence of 9 threatened species based on IUCN (2021) viz., Monitor Lizard Black Tailed Godwit, Black-headed Ibis, Common Pochard, Tawny Eagle, Steppe Eagle and White backed Vulture were sighted in the area.

The restoration process was planned to be spread over three years, starting initially with 10 Ha. and moving to 40 Ha by the third year.

In process: With the support of Gauchar Seva Samiti Grassland development in Siracha of 40 acres and Zarpara 165 acres resulted in a total production 82 ton of fodder.

The avifaunal survey conducted

in March 2023, indicated the presence of 24 species from the Bhathagadh area. Out of 24 species, 21 were resident birds and 3 were migratory compared to 19 species in January (resident birds: 10; migratory birds: 9), clearly indicating seasonal migration patterns.

Bhathagadh reported 50 species while Chachh reported 64 species, Common babbler (*Turdoides caudata*), Grey francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), Indian robin (*Saxicoloides fulicatus*), Red-vented bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) and White-eared bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucotis*) were the most common species observed during the survey period from December 2022 to March 2023.

The survey also reported the presence of Black Francolin and White-tailed lora in the area for the first time, clearly an indication of increased insect biodiversity as prey for these birds. The sighting of the Ashy crowned sparrow lark increased, an indication of improving biodiversity.

Case study

Smriti Van Memorial

Smriti Van Memorial Park is a unique initiative by Prime Minister to commemorate the death of about 13,805 people during the massive earthquake, which had its epicenter in Bhuj district. The memorial occupies around 406 acres of space of the Bhujia Dungar near Bhuj, Kutch, that shows people's oppressive response to a natural disaster. As a part of Smritivan Memorial Park, there is a museum, convention centre, sunset point and ecological park with

varied species of trees to attract biodiversity. For the ecological park, approximately 24 acres of land were demarcated, where it was proposed to plant ~3 lakh local species trees.

Adani Foundation supported 47000 saplings in Smriti Van. In August 2022, the Indian Prime Minister inaugurated Smriti Van Memorial, which celebrates the resilience of the people during the devastating 2001 earthquake in Kutch.



Prevention of spills

Spills of hazardous substances can cause severe soil and water pollution and lead to environmental disasters. Our facilities are protected through the implementation of Oil Spill Action Plan, in accordance with the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP) and International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association to prevent and reduce spills (oils, lubricants, fuels and other oily liquids) associated

with activities like anchoring, berthing and cargo handling. We also have scheduled inspections and maintenance programs for spill prevention measures. APSEZ designed the systems, including facilities supplied by third parties to meet the highest international pollution prevention design and operation standards, and to prevent irreversible environmental damage that could adversely affect the marine eco system and could have heavy legal penalties.

Apart from marine oil spills, the action plan also considers spills that may occur on land as they can reach shore area and contaminate the soil, affect the critical habitats and kill flora and fauna. If any oil spill incident is observed on land, immediate control and clean-up of the oil spill is done. A controlled oil spill is less likely to reach sensitive marine habitats. APSEZ did not experience any spills during the fiscal year 2022-23.

APSEZ's 7-point Oil Spill Action Plan

- Leak proof containers for transporting waste internally and externally
- Closed containers for storage and transportation of hazardous wastes like used/ burnt/ furnace/ transformer/ light diesel oil
- Proper stacking of containers
- Use of tarpaulin to cover the waste loaded transportation vehicle First-aid box in the case of minor injuries
- Periodic inspection to identify potential spills, including the maintenance and replacement of existing containers
- Adopting a safe working procedure during handling and operations



Sustainable supply chain practices: Balancing efficiency and environmental responsibility

Material Issues

- Human Rights
- Energy management
- Climate change
- Labour practices
- Health and safety
- Water management

SDGs Impacted



Performance Highlights

5343

Total Suppliers

5343

Number of Tier-1 suppliers

270

Total number of significant suppliers (Tier 1 and Non-Tier 1)

270

Significant Tier 1 suppliers

0

Significant non-Tier 1 suppliers

59%

Total spend on significant Tier 1 suppliers

Goal: Implement sustainability-based vendor ranking / scoring system for procurement by 2025

Overview and objectives

As a critical component of the global supply chain, APSEZ recognises the need to adopt innovative approaches to navigating disruptions, rather than relying on conventional methods.

We assist our clients in achieving agility by developing resilient and sustainable supply chains through an ESG-driven approach and the integration of key qualifiers that have resulted in enhanced supply chain efficiency and profitability.

Our primary objective is to create awareness among our supply chain partners about the importance of sustainable business practices and to instil this mindset in their supply chains. We believe that by

¹Vendors possessing proven skill sets, expertise and competencies

sensitising and educating our partners, we can collectively work towards achieving a more sustainable future. The objectives are as follows:

- Focus on local economic development by increasing our local sourcing and procurement spend
- Mitigate risks through a complete compliance with the environment, safety and labour regulations
- Create shared value by encouraging sustainable business practices like climate action plan, water management policy and human rights policy!

APSEZ is committed to securing its supply chain, developing a strategic supplier relationship framework and exploring opportunities to leverage suppliers' strengths for collaborative value generation. Our relationships with suppliers are critical to our vision of making Adani Ports the world's largest port company utility by 2030.

Strategy and management

At APSEZ, we strongly believe that sustainable procurement practices can only be achieved through a fundamental recognition of responsibility, adopting the right attitude and building skills and knowledge. We recognise that our long-term growth depends on maintaining strong relationships with our stakeholders based on mutual trust, respect and benefits. These relationships form the foundation of a robust working relationship that shields us against unfavorable business and economic cycles.

To strengthen the sustainability of our value chain, we carefully select suppliers who are willing to engage with us on a multitude of

sustainability-related issues while maintaining our high standards of excellence and affordability. Our sustainable procurement strategy centers around a comprehensive risk management and compliance approach that enables us to act on the sustainability performance and risks of our suppliers as a basis for fact-based decision-making in sourcing processes and the awarding of contracts.

Transparency is key to our approach, as it benefits risk management and risk mitigation, as well as dialogue and cooperation with our suppliers. We are committed to upholding our Environmental, Health and Safety Policy and Human Rights Policy, which encourage our suppliers to meet ESG requirements. We prefer ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 certifications, and all our suppliers must adhere to the APSEZ Supplier Code of Conduct, which provides comprehensive guiding principles for vendors and suppliers to comply with our expectations.

Sustainable procurement policy & Supplier code of conduct

In our materiality assessment, vendor development emerged as one of the key material issues for APSEZ. To encourage supply chain partners to share the APSEZ commitment on sustainable business practices and integrating various environment, social and governance parameters, we have crafted a sustainable procurement policy and supplier code of conduct. These guiding principles cover the following aspects:

- Regulatory compliance
- Freely chosen employment
- Equal opportunity
- Working hours, wages and benefits
- Human trafficking
- Freedom of Association

- Health and safety
- Environment management
- Anti-corruption
- Anti-Competitiveness
- Conflict of interest
- Compliance
- Sub-contracting
- Bribery or corruption
- Conflict of interest
- Grievance redressal
- Intellectual property
- Third party representation
- Prohibition of insider trading

Our sustainable procurement policy and supplier code of conduct are a testament to our dedication to meeting globally recognised standards, which include the UN Global Compact, the fundamental conventions of the International Labor Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore, we comply with the industry's prevalent standards to utilise resources more effectively, uphold human rights, promote ethical business conduct and maintain safety and health in our operations.

Additionally, APSEZ has established key performance indicators (KPIs) and targets for supply chain management sustainability that apply to Tier 1 suppliers. These suppliers are deemed high dependency, as they are the direct vendors with whom the Company engages in large volume transactions. Our system records and verifies all suppliers' Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) parameters and we provide them with the necessary knowledge to improve their ESG metrics. We prioritise these suppliers because they provide us with critical components and services that are difficult to substitute.

To encourage suppliers to embrace sustainability-linked measures, we use procurement decisions as a means of incentivising sustainability practices. We are currently

working towards implementing a vendor ranking system that is based on sustainability metrics. Our goal is to integrate this ranking system into all procurement decisions by 2025.

By prioritising sustainability in our procurement processes, we aim to create a more sustainable future for ourselves and our partners.

KPIs	Target
1. Quality Management, Environment and Safety Certification	Achieve 100% coverage by 2025
2. Environment policy, Climate Action Plan and Water Management Policy	Achieve 100% coverage by 2025
3. Continuously monitor and improve suppliers' ESG performance	Have a system in place by 2025
4. Sustainability based vendor ranking/ scoring system and its use in the procurement decision making	Fully implement by 2025

Supply chain due diligence

APSEZ understands that when companies outsource production, services and business processes, they also outsource responsibilities, risks and

opportunities. While outsourcing can increase a company's flexibility, it can also create supply chain risks and dependencies that may not be immediately apparent. Therefore, it is crucial to have a formalised process

for identifying, monitoring and managing sustainable risks in the supply chain. We have a supplier ESG program in place to help us identify and address material ESG risks and impacts in the value chain.

Supplier assessment	Supplier code of conduct	Supplier onboarding and training	Monitoring and reporting	Transparency and communication
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Best supply chain management practices

Purchasing practices towards suppliers are continuously reviewed to ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with ESG requirements.	Suppliers are excluded from contracting if they cannot achieve minimum ESG requirements within a set timeframe.
Suppliers with better ESG performance are preferred by applying a minimum weight to ESG criteria in supplier selection and contract awarding.	Training systems for buyers and internal stakeholders on their roles in the supplier ESG program

Supplier ESG programme

Our supplier-focused ESG program encompasses various activities and measures designed to identify, assess and mitigate potential ESG risks, assess supplier performance and plan corrective measures. The oversight on implementation of Supplier ESG program is on the Board of Directors.

The following are the key measures pertaining to our supplier ESG programs.

Continuous review of purchasing practices:

APSEZ places a significant emphasis on reviewing its purchasing practices to ensure alignment with the Supplier Code of Conduct and to avoid potential conflicts with ESG requirements. This process involves periodic evaluations to assess suppliers' adherence to APSEZ's established ESG standards. By regularly reviewing and refining its purchasing practices, APSEZ

Four levers



aims to drive sustainable business practices within its supply chain.

• Minimum ESG requirements and exclusion of non-compliant suppliers

Suppliers are held accountable for meeting minimum ESG requirements set by APSEZ. These requirements encompass environmental stewardship, social responsibility and robust governance practices. Suppliers failing to achieve the specified ESG criteria within a predefined timeframe are excluded from contracting with APSEZ. This proactive approach demonstrates APSEZ's commitment to partnering with suppliers who share its sustainability objectives and actively contribute to positive environmental and social impacts.

• Preference for suppliers with superior ESG performance

APSEZ actively promotes suppliers with better ESG performance by assigning a minimum weight to ESG criteria during the supplier selection and contract awarding processes. This signifies APSEZ's recognition and reward for suppliers that demonstrate exemplary environmental, social, and governance practices. By prioritising suppliers who align with ESG goals, APSEZ fosters a sustainable and responsible supply chain ecosystem.

• Training for buyers and internal stakeholders

APSEZ acknowledges that successful implementation of its supplier ESG program relies on the collaboration and commitment of its buyers and internal stakeholders. To equip these individuals with the necessary knowledge and skills, APSEZ provides comprehensive training on their roles within the supplier ESG program. This training encompasses educating buyers and internal stakeholders on minimum ESG requirements set by APSEZ, supplier screening criteria and assessment, and the significance of sustainable procurement practices. By empowering its personnel, APSEZ ensures a consistent and informed approach to supplier ESG integration.

Supplier's screening

APSEZ recognises that the important first step in supply chain management is to try to understand supply chain risks and dependencies from a general, environmental and economic point of view. The Company applies supplier screening to systematically identify significant suppliers. Once a company has identified significant suppliers, it can focus its supply chain monitoring and risk management effort on suppliers with the potential to cause problems.

Vendor registration and onboarding are significant for a stable vendor eco-system that reduces risks concerning third parties, provides clarity in supplier processes and practices, minimises the incidence of fines and mitigates reputation risks.

The Company manages all its suppliers through an online portal (contractor safety management & SAP Ariba) and seeks mandatory information on the labor laws, environmental management systems, quality controls, safety performance, governance structure, business relevance, social elements, employee & company revenue details to assess and check the level of suppliers to be aligned with our supplier code of conduct driven by a sustainable procurement policy. Assessment of all suppliers who seek to provide the services, products & management service done is against set parameters on a scale of 0 to 2. Each supplier is graded based upon their revenue details.

Aspects of supplier screening

- Environmental
- Social
- Governance
- Business Relevance

Grade	Criteria
O Grade	Less than ₹25 crore
B Grade	Between ₹25 to ₹50 crore
A Grade	Greater than ₹50 crore

We evaluate all suppliers through this online portal information, which they have furnished during the onboarding and set a frequency of one year.

In addition to the information furnished in our online portals, we assess them through their site visits, collecting information through questionnaires as a part of supplier engagement survey, external agencies and publicly available databases and news. Each supplier is given a score on a scale of 0% to 100%.

Significant supplier identification

Our Company identifies the Significant supplier's basis upon the High-volume suppliers or

similar, Significant component suppliers or similar, non-substitutable suppliers or similar, ESG risk & Past performance in ESG area, country-specific risk, sector-specific risk, commodity-specific risk, social and governance impacts related to a country's political, social, economic, environmental, or a regulatory situation.

Supplier risk identification matrix

	Location	Volume of business with organisation	Significant component suppliers	Mono poly Supplier	ESG Risk score
1.	Krishnapatnam	>5cr	Yes/No	Yes/No	< 65% A&B Grade
2.	Mundra				
3.	Kattupalli				
4.	Dhamra				
5.	Gangavaram				
6.	Hazira				
7.	Dahej				
8.	Goa	>3cr			
9.	Tuna				
10.	Ennore				
11.	Dighi				
12.	ALL				
13.	AALL				

The sustainability risk matrix is a tool that APSEZ uses to assess and evaluate the sustainability risks associated with its suppliers. The matrix takes into consideration various factors such as the grades given to suppliers and their ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) parameter evaluation scores. The aim is to categorise suppliers into different sustainability risk bands based on the level of risk they pose to the Company's sustainability goals all the high-risk suppliers in the supplier risk matrix tool are considered as significant suppliers.

Supplier risk matrix

Grade/Score	Above 85%	Between 60 to 85%	Below 60%
O Grade	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk
B Grade	Low risk	Medium risk	Medium risk
A Grade	Low risk	High risk	High risk

Supplier screening	UOM	FY 23
Total number of non-significant suppliers in Tier-1	Number	5073
Total number of suppliers assessed via desk assessments/on-site assessments,	Number	2378
% of significant suppliers assessed,	%	100
Number of suppliers assessed with substantial actual/potential negative impacts,	Number	19
% of suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts with agreed corrective action/improvement plan,	%	100
Number of suppliers with substantial actual/potential negative impacts that were terminated,	Number	1
Total number of suppliers supported in corrective action plan implementation	Number	134
% of suppliers assessed with substantial actual/potential negative impacts supported in corrective action plan implementation	%	100
Total number of suppliers in capacity building programs,	Number	270

Supplier assessment & development

Supplier assessment

Responsible sourcing is a key component of our strategic risk management and compliance approach. To establish long-

lasting partnerships, improve the stability of our supply chain and increase investment returns, we have developed a six-step responsible sourcing procedure. This procedure starts with the onboarding of our vendors and results in a continual cycle

of evaluation, analysis and improvement with our current providers. By employing this approach for the audit and evaluation of the sustainability performance of our suppliers, we cover nearly 100% of our procurement expenditure.

Pre-qualification and risk assessment



- Classification of suppliers across various categories to structure supplier engagement
- A dedicated team consisting of ESG, HR, and techno-commercial

professionals evaluates the pre-qualification criteria and track record of potential suppliers

On-boarding



- Vendor onboarding is critical as reduces third-party concerns
- Suppliers are expected to acknowledge APSEZ's Supplier Code of Conduct and Sustainable Procurement Policy

- Screening of prospective suppliers/vendors based on quality parameters, availability of manpower, experience and compliance with environmental and social norms

Preliminary audit



- APSEZ has established procurement guidelines and specifications for vendors to reduce overall environmental and social impact of projects
- Audits are conducted in partnership with third-parties to check compliance with standards and requirements

- Requirements include quality, environmental, safety and social standards

- Audits consists of On-site inspections (at production site of suppliers) and factory inspection (employees at all hierarchy)

Risk assessment and due-diligence



- Engagement with key stakeholders to embrace safe and environment-friendly practices throughout operational life cycle
- Supplier ESG performance assessment for integrate supplier performance assessment scorecard
- Scorecard attributes to ESG

parameters critical to APSEZ (10% weightage for safety and compliance and remaining for performance including other ESG criteria)

- Suppliers are required to maintain a minimum score of 60
- Scores are updated on a monthly basis

Corrective action and continuous improvement



- The ESG team and purchasing team examines audit results or self-assessment questionnaire results to pinpoint sustainability shortcomings.
- APSEZ engages with suppliers to develop corrective action plans to improve procurement sustainability and ensure continual improvement
- Recurring incidences of non-

compliance leads to supplier termination or non-renewal

- High-risk sustainability critical suppliers are required to provide mitigation plans and measures within an agreed timeframe, followed by regular follow-ups and performance reviews until re-assessment and re-audit

Re-assessment/ Re-audit



- Periodic re-assessments and re-audits to monitor supplier performance progress

- Ensures continuous improvement cycle comprising evaluation, analysis, and corrective measures

APSEZ considers the identification of significant suppliers as an essential part of its supply chain awareness, which is crucial to the Company's market performance, operational effectiveness and competitive edge. These significant suppliers make up approximately 54% of the Company's procurement expenditure and are used as an early warning system for sustainability issues.

Conducting due diligence helps us identify and mitigate potential risks and negative impacts associated with our supply chains, such as reputational damage, legal liabilities and financial losses. We evaluate the importance and reliance of our suppliers on our operations and concentrates on high-risk value chains associated with industries and services that could pose sustainability risks. For instance, the Company has a significant reliance on workforce contractors, which could result in risks related to safety, human rights and labour practices.

Supplier development

As a responsible company, APSEZ places a great emphasis on supplier management and works closely with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance.

The Company aims to drive positive change across the value chain through training programs and joint projects.

APSEZ maintains transparency of disclosure and compliance with the policies and frameworks to navigate to foster a culture of integrity and trust. In FY 2022-23, we assessed our suppliers on pre-defined impact evaluation criteria, and it was observed that one of our suppliers failed to meet the requirements. As a testament to the effectiveness of our supplier engagement efforts and compliance requirements, we have blocklisted the vendor to eliminate any supplier related risks from the ecosystem. To deepen supplier engagement, the Company is in the process of setting up new systems. We reinforce engagement with specific vendors through various platforms, such as annual vendor meets and supplier vendor audits, to ensure business continuity. At APSEZ, we value our partnerships with suppliers and partners and believe that collaborations can enhance efficiency and deliver the best value to our customers.

We conduct regular supplier audits to ensure that our supply chain operates ethically and complies with our Supplier

Code of Conduct. This approach minimises risk for APSEZ, our suppliers and customers, which ultimately contributes to our competitive edge. In addition to conducting audits, we have also established a framework for strategic supplier relationships. This framework helps us safeguard our supply chain and identify opportunities for collaborative value creation. We understand that our vision of becoming the world's largest port utility by 2030 hinges on the strength of our partnerships and we remain committed to nurturing and developing these relationships for our mutual benefit.

As a part of our supplier management activities, we work intensively with suppliers to improve their sustainability performance. We believe that we can initiate positive change through the value chain by engaging in training programs and joint projects with our suppliers. To ensure that our suppliers are well-informed about our Supplier Code of Conduct and our supplier ESG program, we provide them with necessary information and trainings. We believe that this knowledge sharing will help our suppliers align with our sustainability goals and contribute to the overall success

of our business. These initiatives to strengthen the business relationships with suppliers comprised:

Suraksha Samvad: APSEZ values safety as part of our efforts, to that end we organised comprehensive sessions with key contractors at various locations. The purpose of these sessions was to make our contractors aware of safety requirements during project execution. Our team covered several topics, including the Adani safety culture, Contractor Safety Management (CSM) portal and any grievances our suppliers may have had.

Our commitment to safety extends beyond our employees and contractors and we also strive to provide a secure workplace for our suppliers. These sessions were

conducted with more than 270 of our key business partners and we plan to continue prioritising safety moving forward. At APSEZ, we believe that maintaining a safe work environment is a shared responsibility and we are dedicated to taking the necessary measures to achieve this goal.

Sampark: As a part of our Sampark initiative, we conducted a series of sessions in 2023 to communicate our leadership's vision on key topics such as labour practices, safety, human resources, industrial relations, human rights and sustainability. The aim of the initiative was to engage with our partners and stakeholders and ensure that they were aligned with our vision and goals.

Over 175 partners attended the

first session in March 2022, where we covered important topics such as the Supplier Code of Conduct guidelines and the importance of complying with them, our ESG goals, HR and IR requirements and safety requirements. During FY 2022-23, more than 270 business partners attended these sessions. The feedback from our partners was positive and we plan to conduct more sessions moving forward.

Through our Sampark initiative, we strive to build strong relationships with our partners and stakeholders to promote transparency and collaboration. By engaging with them and communicating our vision and goals, we can work together to achieve sustainable growth and create shared value.

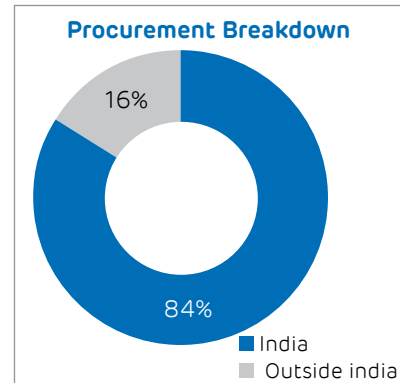
Local procurement

APSEZ drove economic development by enhancing procurement processes for social and environmental gains. The procurement focus was not just on local development but a range of accrued benefits of lower costs, higher brand recognition and livelihood support. Local vendors generally employed hundreds unlikely to leave that city, delivering benefits for the local economy in which they were based. Utilising procurement more progressively and innovatively

facilitated the participation of small-to-medium sized enterprises (SMEs) for public procurement in support of common societal goals.

The Company's business model supported the ethos of 'What is good for the country is good for us'. APSEZ's operations were dependent on vendors to execute the goal of being an end-to-end integrated logistics player. Local procurement was a key facet of the overall sustainable supply chain strategy. The Company aimed to fulfil these aspirations without compromising standards.

Some material supplies were procured centrally and through vendors from other parts of the country.



Supplier engagement and compliance

APSEZ has a multi-level supplier engagement process in place to ensure compliance with environmental, safety and labor regulations. During the on-boarding process, the Company collects information about suppliers' policies on climate change, human rights, carbon reduction, water conservation and environmental protection. These indicators are recorded in

the annual Vendor Engagement Survey, which helps assess the suppliers' progress on various parameters. Regular meetings and training sessions are also organised to share best practices and help suppliers align their policies with APSEZ's expectations.

Over the last three years, APSEZ has assessed 2669 suppliers using the Vendor Engagement Survey. These suppliers were evaluated on their ESG policies, compliance

with environment and safety regulations and human rights policies. They were also asked to rate their experience with the Company, including its business ethics and behavior, on-boarding and commercial processes, on-site safety, payment practices and fairness in dealing with suppliers.

In FY 2022-23, about 51% of the 1029 suppliers surveyed said they had external certification on quality management (e.g., ISO 9001/9002/9003), 29% on

health and safety (e.g., OHSAS 18001/ ISO 45001) and 23% on environment management (e.g. ISO 14001, RC 14001, EMAS). About one-third of the suppliers reported having a carbon

reduction plan and/or water conservation policy in place. Additionally, about 33% of the suppliers said that they were committed to UN guiding

principles (UNGC) for business and human rights, of which 90% conducted human rights due diligence and 85% had policies to avoid child labour and forced labour.

Aspects evaluated in the assessment survey of FY 2022-23




Policies, certifications and practices.

Environment/ Environment Health & Safety Policy	Environment Management System	Safety Management System	Carbon Reduction Plan
Quality Management System	Commitment to UNGC for business & human rights	Prohibition of forced labour and child labour	
Mechanism for prevention, monitoring, reporting and mitigation of human rights related issues	Water conservation practices	Human Rights due diligence process	



Employee empowerment: Nurturing talent and inclusive work environment

Growth with goodness - steering human capital from business lens

Material Issues	SDGs Impacted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Capital development Human Rights Diversity and inclusion 	  
Performance Highlights	
Great Place to Work for the second year in a row	
3052 Employee headcount	
2.39% Women in total workforce	10% Women in our Board of Directors
483 New employee hires	364 Employee attrition
30% New positions filled by internal employees	₹196575 Average hiring cost per employee
12090 Trainings conducted (behavioural training & E- learning)	
3052 Employees attended the training	₹15.2 crore Human Capital Return on Investment
₹1.72 crore Training expenditure (talent management and L&D expenditure)	₹5834.46 per person per year Average training expense (talent management and L&D expenditure)
90602 Total training (person-hours)	30 Average training person-hours per employees
Mandatory training on POSH, IT & Cybersecurity, Risk Management, Insider Trading	

Overview

Our goal is to become the benchmark for global integrated transport utilities. We aim to achieve this by creating assets and expanding our capacity. Our focus on asset creation and capacity expansion is geared towards improving connectivity and making it easier for people to move goods and services across the globe.

At the same time, we are also committed to fostering

connectivity within our organisation by promoting a people-first approach. We strive to create an inclusive work environment that values diversity in geography, gender and age and ensures continuous ownership and buy-in from business leaders. Through this approach, we aim to build a strong and connected workforce that is equipped to drive our growth and help us achieve our aspirational global targets.

By working closely with our HR function and business leaders, we can develop HR interventions that enhance connectivity and enable us to become a responsible business and employer of choice. We firmly believe that Capability Building, Capacity Management, HR Digitisation and People Analytics are key foundational pillars that can help us achieve our vision of connecting people and businesses across the globe

Capability management

Capacity building

HR digitisation

People analytics

The Human Capital strategy designed around the above 4 foundational pillars viz. capability building, capacity management, HR digitisation and people analytics needs to be synchronised with the overall business plan of APSEZ. To succeed in this journey, serious ownership and accountability is demanded from our business leaders. This can bring a paradigm shift in human capital management thus leading APSEZ to not only achieve but exceed its strategic action plan.

Capacity management

Capacity management is crucial to ensure that we have a ready talent pool to meet our growing needs as we scale up. To achieve this, we focus on strategic workforce planning and budgeting, robust talent acquisition and a strong employer value proposition. We are implementing an asset-based manpower budgeting model to work on strategic workforce planning and budgeting.

APSEZ is committed to building a diverse and inclusive workforce that welcomes talent from all backgrounds. Our capacity management approach is centred around attracting, retaining and developing professionals with the desired competencies and cultural fitment, regardless of age, gender, management level, race, ethnicity, nationality, country of origin, or cultural background.

To ensure that our hiring managers are equipped with the necessary skills to assess candidates effectively, all hiring managers undergo interviewing capability training. Every

year, we developed a pool of executives across different management levels who are skilled in conducting structured interviews to assess job-related competencies, workplace behaviours and motivation for the job and organisation. For FY 2022-23, we trained 24 employees for 192 person-hours, in the art of interviewing. The intent is to attract specialised talent with relevant experience and challenges like our port and logistics businesses; we used various sourcing channels like our website career portal, social media and recruitment consultancies to attract candidates from a large pool.

Candidates are assessed using a psychometric tool anchored around the Adani Behavioural Competency Framework (ABCF) to evaluate personality traits, drivers, potential derailers and agility. For senior management positions, we conduct extensive Senior Management Due Diligence (SMDD) checks to evaluate background, credibility, feedback

and market reputation.

Read further in the Talent attraction and Retention section.

Additionally, we recognise the importance of talent assimilation and our induction program that includes facilitating the interface of new hires with senior management professionals to build internal networks and understand our organisational culture. We also assign a Sahyogia buddy to every new hire to provide support during the settling-in phase and feedback is provided at intervals of 7, 30, 60 and 120 days to ensure their smooth integration into our organisation.

In FY 2022-23, we decided to transform the hiring process by leveraging the latest technologies to streamline and automate various recruitment processes. With the rapid pace of digitisation in business and operational activities, it has become imperative for our Human Resources function to embrace digital transformation to keep up with the changing times.

Capacity management

Age Group	FY 20		FY 21		FY 22		FY 23	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<= 30 years	464	10	359	13	346	11	336	23
31-50 years	1816	12	2015	27	2031	27	2215	46
> 50 years	294	2	316	3	318	3	428	4
Total	2574	24	2690	43	2695	41	2979	73

Management Position	FY 20		FY 21		FY 22		FY 23	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senior	80	0	79	0	131	0	145	1
Middle*	1232	13	1429	17	488	5	587	6
Junior**	1262	11	1392	26	2076	36	2247	66
Total	2574	24	2900	43	2695	41	2979	73

*Senior numbers include Top Management and Senior Management

**Junior numbers include Junior Management and Supervisory

New hires: Age group and gender split	< 30 years		30-50 years		> 50 years		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Top Management	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Senior Management	0	0	12	0	8	0	20
Middle Management	4	0	95	3	10	0	112
Junior Management	125	16	193	7	5	0	346
Supervisory/ Technician	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	129	16	302	10	26	0	483

New hires: Regions in India	Numbers
North	52
Central	73
East	67
West	207
South	80
Total	483

Workforce turnover: Age split	FY 20			FY 21			FY 22			FY 23		
	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total
< 30 years	1	28	29	1	38	39	28	172	201	10	75	85
30-50 years	0	118	118	1	154	155	29	99	127	38	200	238
> 50 years	2	51	53	15	46	61	39	23	62	34	7	41
Total	3	197	200	17	238	255	96	294	390	82	282	364

Workforce turnover: Management positions	FY 20			FY 21			FY 22			FY 23		
	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total
Supervisory	0	13	13	3	34	37	1	0	1	0	22	22
Junior Management	0	119	119	11	138	149	57	208	265	41	199	240
Middle Management	2	45	47	1	47	48	28	58	86	13	70	83
Senior Management	0	15	15	2	18	20	5	8	13	1	18	19
Top Management	1	5	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	197	200	17	238	255	96	294	390	55	309	364

Workforce Turnover: Gender Split	FY 20			FY 21			FY22			FY 23		
	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total	Involuntary	Voluntary	Total
Female	1	4	5	0	9	9	0	6	6	1	9	10
Male	2	193	195	17	229	246	96	288	384	54	300	354
Total	3	197	200	17	238	255	96	294	390	55	309	364

Capability building

Capability building in the ports and logistics sector is more than just providing traditional training to employees. It requires a fundamental change in the way employees operate and excel in their roles. To establish an organisation that can thrive in an increasingly complex business environment, a capability model has been developed that is aligned with the industry's needs. This model focuses on cultivating internal talent and recruiting skilled individuals externally, with a global perspective on growth and key factors such as sustainability, governance, digitisation, globalisation and inclusivity. The model provides a clear career development path for employees, including opportunities for cross-functional and multi-geographical exposure.

Continuous business interventions are necessary to develop a participative capability model that meets the industry's aspirations. Key positions are mapped against the required skill sets and benchmarking and implementing competitive compensation policies and learning and

development interventions are crucial. APSEZ recognises that its employees are its greatest asset and is committed to creating an inspiring workplace that nurtures their holistic capabilities and facilitates growth. The organisation offers a range of programs and practices, such as talent management, learning and development, performance management, job rotations, leadership development and more, to promote a growth mindset and unlock human potential.

Read further in talent attraction and retention section.

HR digitisation

At APSEZ, HR digitisation is a comprehensive approach that involves leveraging and adopting the latest SMAC technologies (Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud). It includes, but is not limited to, automating its systems & processes, without losing human touch.

Initiatives like going paperless through e-portals have proven to be extremely efficient and a stepping stone towards large-scale digital revolution in HR practices. Introduction of

Recruitment Cloud has been a game-changer, enabling us to improve the quality, speed and cost of hire while ensuring better governance and selection. With ever-increasing recruitment, tools like AI (Artificial Intelligence) enabled screening, shortlisting and interviews are the next steps towards hiring talent in larger number without compromising on quality. Through this cloud-based automated system, we have been able to collect quality data, which can be further analysed through AI/ML engines and fed back into the system, creating a cyclic close looped and self-correcting integrated HR eco-system.

The focus of digitisation in HR is on creating an integrated HR value chain to provide a better employee experience, engagement and augmenting organisational success by continually upgrading in an agile way. Digitisation in HR is not just about transforming the systems and processes, it is also about transforming the mindset of people. A buy-in from business will help in a faster adoption of the world's best digitisation practices.

People analytics

People analytics has dramatically improved the way APSEZ identifies, attracts, develops and retains talent. This has led to automation, reduced biases, improved employee experiences and enhanced HR processes. A culture of data-driven decision-making has enabled us to fulfil business demands and growth strategies in a diverse workforce.






Our focus is on bringing unified HR metrics across business units and designing data collection and analytical practices accordingly. By leveraging data and analytics, we make more informed HR decisions, drive better business outcomes and improve overall employee experiences.

Great Place to Work HATTRICK

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone (APSEZ) was recognised as a Great Place to Work by Great Place to Work® Institute, India for the year 2023-24. Based on the assessment carried out, APSEZ was adjudged a High-Trust, High-Performance Culture™ organisation for the third year in a row. We scored a Trust Index Grand Mean of 79% (up by 6% from last year). Trust Index Grand Mean is the score of employees that shared a positive response (rated 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale) to the 59 statements of the survey.

People and Culture, the most valuable assets of APSEZ, achieved aspirational goals YoY and consistently surpassed their standards. Such a performance and success over a long period is the result of strong underlying team strengths.

The key features of people analytics:

 Predictive modeling	Analysing data on attrition rates and employee performance to predict future workforce trends
 Workforce planning	Optimising recruitment, talent acquisition, upskilling and talent mobility using People Analytics to improve overall employee lifecycle process and retain top talent
 Total rewards optimisation	Developing effective and equitable total rewards frameworks using data on compensation and benefits
 Employee engagement assessment	Identifying factors contributing to employee satisfaction and retention using People Analytics and developing engagement action plans for each team
 Live Interactive HR KPI Dashboards	Monitoring and measuring various HR KPIs, including headcount, recruitment cost analysis, hire analysis, attrition, separation, demographic and diversity analysis using internal BI dashboards with state-of-the-art analysis tools

Talent attraction and retention

In today's competitive environment, attracting and retaining talent has become a challenge, especially with our exponential growth in the ports and logistics sectors. Therefore,

we inculcated the idea of building talent into our day-to-day management practices, where our business leaders take the ownership in nurturing talent in their respective areas. To build a cadre of domain experts in each

function across the organisation, it is important to have a strong bottom of the talent pyramid.

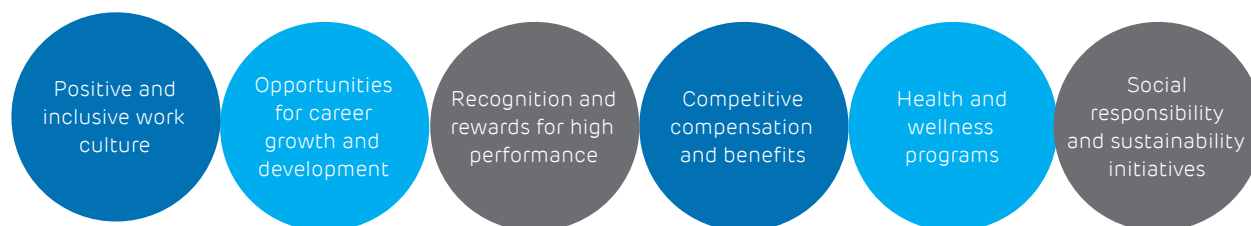
To keep pace with rapidly changing business models, our business leaders focus on developing Graduate Engineering

Trainees, Management Trainees, Post Graduate Engineering Trainees and Adani Accelerated Leadership Program (AALP) participants. We designed a career development path for young talent with a continuous focus on cross-functional and multi-geographical exposure; we

monitor their progress to ensure they become competent leaders.

The ports and logistics industry, is constantly evolving and facing new challenges, including technological advancements and changing customer demands, which require skilled and talented

professionals. Therefore, APSEZ takes a strategic approach to talent management that focuses on these key parameters, essential to ensure that the organisation can attract and retain the best talent to achieve its goals and objectives.



Positive and inclusive work culture

Positive and inclusive work culture include promoting diversity and equity, creating a sense of

belonging among employees. With this approach, APSEZ continues to prioritise diversity in its workforce. Despite challenges in attracting and retaining diverse talent due to the nature of its operations, we

remain committed to recruiting candidates regardless of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, sexual orientation, family status, or religious beliefs.

Diverse group of employees

Target	5% women in the workforce by 2024-25
Performance	2.39% women in workforce in FY 2022-23

To build diversity in all forms, APSEZ has implemented an extensive Diversity & Inclusion (D&I) program, which is encouraged and leveraged

throughout the Company. APSEZ is an equal opportunity employer and provides a welcoming environment for people from all backgrounds, experiences and perspectives. The Company has established DE&I guidelines and guidelines for the employment of differently-abled individuals. The Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Council established in FY 2021-22 tracks progress and implements initiatives related to diversity and inclusion. This Council

includes members from senior management who meet regularly to discuss and identify action areas for pursuing the D&I agenda. Throughout the year, sensitisation programs were conducted on promoting diversity, inclusion and equity in the workplace for all people managers. During the reporting period, the gender gap decreased by 0.93% and 99.7% of the 483 new recruits were added to the managerial team.

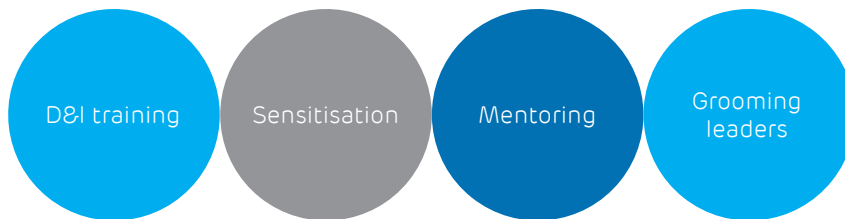
Our female workforce	FY 23		FY 22	
	%	Number	%	Number
Share of women in our total workforce (as a % of total workforce)	2.39	73	1.5	41
All management positions, including junior, middle and top management (as % of total management positions)	2.26	69	1.66	37
Women in junior management positions, i.e., first level of management (as % of total junior management positions)	2.03	62	1.77	32
Women in top management positions	0	0	0	0
Women in management positions in revenue-generating functions as % of all such managers (i.e., excluding support functions such as HR, IT, Legal, etc)	0.16	5	0.54	2
Women in STEM-related positions (as % of total STEM positions)	2.23	68	1.23	34

Workforce Breakdown: Ethnicity/ Management Position	FY 23				FY 22			
	Asian (Indian)	British	American	Australian	Asian (Indian)	British	American	Australian
Junior*	1253	0	0	0	2112	0	0	0
Medium	1716	0	0	0	492			1
Senior**	81	1	1	0	127	1	2	1
Total	3050	1	1	0	2731	1	2	2

*Junior Management numbers include JMC and SUP executives

**Senior Management numbers include TMC and SMC executives

APSEZ undertakes various initiatives to promote workplace diversity. These include conducting DE&I training by identifying training needs and organising sensitisation sessions for Junior, Middle and Senior Management Cadre executives under the Workplace Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in Action program.



We organise sensitisation sessions for the management cadre to leverage the potential of a diverse workforce and promote inclusivity.

Various mentoring programs were initiated to develop executives for leadership roles, with mentees being selected from diverse backgrounds based on factors such as nationality, caste, creed, gender, age, religious beliefs, family status, perspectives and other ideologies.

Besides, APSEZ groomed leaders by identifying critical and capable employees from diverse

backgrounds for mentoring and career development. Employees were provided opportunities to grow and learn based on their demonstrated contribution and potential. Through this mentoring engagement, we aim to foster an environment where employees from diverse backgrounds can be nurtured, mentored and coached to become leaders. Over the years, we welcomed and assimilated employees to be coached and mentored, regardless of differences in perspectives and ideologies.

Opportunities for career growth and development

In today's competitive job market, the significance of career growth and development cannot be overstated. APSEZ recognises the importance of attracting and retaining top talent and has implemented various strategies to achieve this goal. These include creating a positive work culture, providing opportunities for career growth and development and utilising data-driven insights through people analytics.



APSEZ aims to prioritise growth and expansion in the coming years and recognises the importance of a strong internal talent pipeline to achieve this.

To this end, APSEZ developed the Parivartan Cadre scheme to develop individual leadership capabilities and fill talent gaps. Recently, APSEZ completed the Induction & Assimilation Program of eight ex-Armed Forces recruits who have undergone extensive training and certification programs from premium institutes like IIMs, IIFT and NITIE.

These recruits bring exceptional problem-solving skills, determination and business acumen, making them valuable additions to the key roles in business operations at APSEZ's port terminals and Inland Container Depots.

APSEZ launched the EDGE Mission - Communities of Interest program, which constitutes functionally aligned groups at every site/BU. These groups hold regular knowledge sharing sessions on topics relevant to their work areas, led by HR SPoCs who coordinate with functional teams for execution.

Data points were collected monthly from HR SPoCs to analyse the quantitative aspects of the program's expansion, while a dip-stick survey in November 2022 assessed the qualitative effectiveness of the program. Feedback from employees who attended EDGE sessions was overwhelmingly positive.

The program expanded to distinct Cols across the organisation, with sessions held from July to December 2022. Participation in EDGE Mission has benefited employees by enhancing their functional/business knowledge, improving their articulation and presentation skills and exposing them to different perspectives.

Employee development programmes

APSEZ offers various employee development programs that aim to enhance the skills and knowledge of its employees. These programs include technical and behavioural training, leadership development and mentoring opportunities to support the professional growth of employees.

We implemented the ENRICH mission to enhance the capabilities of our employees. This initiative aims to establish a mutual understanding of the increased expectations between promoted employees and their respective reporting managers. It also identifies capability building needs to effectively handle a new set of responsibilities. To achieve this, all candidates for promotion are required to undergo KF4D assessments. The results of these assessments are interpreted in a session for promoted employees, where their strengths and development areas are identified. HR then assists the reporting managers and promoted employees in creating 70-20-10

developmental plans. The ENRICH mission provides structure and direction to promoted employees, enabling them to quickly transition into their new roles and effectively manage additional responsibilities. 200 (6.6%) employees have Individual Development Plans (IDPs) prepared for them under this program.

Our organisation developed an internal portal called Talent XPress to facilitate talent migration between different locations, functions and/or operating businesses. This portal helps in enhancing the competencies, know-how and application abilities of employees. The HR lead of a particular location or business unit can upload the profile details of employees who are ready-to-redeploy on the Talent XPress platform. Other HR leads in different locations or business units can see the profile details of these employees and shortlist and evaluate them for their open requirements. This process helps employees in meeting their career aspirations

through a transparent job rotation process and facilitates a better connection among HR leads to identify internal talent available for suitable opportunities.

Recognition and rewards for top performance

Recognition and rewards for high performance are crucial to motivate employees and enhance job satisfaction. At APSEZ, we established a Performance Management System that aligns individual employee goals with organisational goals, to acknowledge and appreciate employees who consistently exceed expectations and contribute to the success of the Company.

At our organisation, performance evaluations are conducted twice a year by reporting managers and higher department reviewers, utilising a multi-level appraisal process to ensure transparency and fairness. Mid-term reviews assess progress and training needs, with self-evaluation followed by a review by the reporting manager on

various factors such as results, approach and competencies. All performance-related aspects, as well as employee wellbeing, are covered in feedback sessions.

A four-rating scale is used to differentiate between top, strong, good and low performers and the process's effectiveness is measured by a third-party audit, which promotes Organisational Citizenship Behavior and productivity. Transparent promotions are also an important element of performance management, contributing to increased employee confidence

and dedication. All candidates for promotion are subject to a variety of evaluation methods, such as:

- Psychometric behavioural assessment (O3 (Deputy manager) to E3 (DGM))
- Psychometric behavioural assessment, situation judgement test and case study (E4 (AGM) & above)
- BEI and role play (AVP & above)
- Leadership interaction (AGM, GM & AVP) and APEX interaction (VP & above)
- Executives in O2 and below grades nominated were promoted

based on recommendations and review by respective site head/ BU CEO, functional heads-HO.

The outcomes of evaluations are reviewed to consider endorsing individuals for advancement. This is based on a blend of their scores against the success standards needed for the position and the availability of openings in higher-ranking positions (or increased responsibilities in their current role). As a result, individuals receive their appraisal reports and the feedback is explained through sessions.

Performance and career development reviews: Workforce analysis

Category	FY 23			FY 22		
	Total (A)	Number (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	Number (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Male	2525	2428	96*	2188	2083	95*
Female	69	69	100	37	30	81*
Total	2594	2497	96*	2225	2113	95*
Workers						
Male	454	454	100	507	505	99.6*
Female	4	4	100	4	4	100
Total	458	458	100	511	509	100

*Rest of the employees were not eligible for performance appraisal as per applicable service rules of the Company

To ensure successful implementation of the Talent Assurance agenda, it is crucial to establish an uninterrupted leadership talent pipeline, invest in promising resources and integrate them into a readily deployable pool to support the organisation's growth. This involves identifying talented individuals based on specific criteria, engaging with them and nurturing their development for mutual benefit.

APSEZ employees consistently go above and beyond their Key Result Areas (KRA) to fulfil their duties. The Xceed Quarterly Reward Program is a special initiative designed to recognise and reward such outstanding performances in a timely manner. The program's objective is to

identify and reward individuals who contribute to achieving the organisation's goals, enhance their workplace engagement and promote long-term growth opportunities. Xceed is a variable reward program that aims to boost employee performance at the team and business unit levels. The program's design was developed in collaboration with key stakeholders and requires employees to set their quarterly targets with their reporting managers before each quarter begins. Employee rewards are based on individual and business performance. The initiative aims to streamline the review and feedback process, establish clear expectations and promote productivity and morale. APSEZ recognises the significance of

maximising human potential and has a real-time analysis system in place to make necessary adjustments as needed.

The Iceberg program is a three-tier intervention designed to address APSEZ's talent needs systematically, consistently and over the long-term. It requires the involvement and ownership of executives responsible for outcomes, considering inclusion and exclusion in a large ecosystem and being sensitive to the impact of such interventions. The name, Iceberg, represents discovering and enhancing the hidden abilities and aspirations of identified individuals; 123 (4%) individuals have been benefited from the Iceberg program.

Identification and selection of talent for inclusion in Iceberg is based on the following criteria:



The programme is aimed at identifying and developing differentiated leadership talent across levels at the corporate and operating locations. Employees exhibiting favourable leadership qualities and cultural compatibility are identified and groomed to assume more senior positions within the organisation and group. Advancing through progressively higher levels of conceptual understanding and tackling complex tasks through diverse work experiences are the primary methods in developing internal talent. The Iceberg intervention is structured across

three tiers as follows:

- **Tier-1**, individuals are identified and developed for leadership positions in businesses & corporate functions. Time periods may vary for different individuals based on their career stage. Ownership is with CEO APSEZ & Head-HR level. Positions comprising CEOs of APSEZ Businesses at the corporate level and corporate function heads are covered in T1
- **Tier-2**, individuals are identified and developed for CEO & COO positions at operating the ports, direct reports of CEO - Logistics,

direct reports of CEO – Dredging and direct reports of Corporate. Function Heads. Ownership will be with CEO-Ports/ CEO-Logistics / CEO-Dredging/ concerned Corporate Function Head and Head-HR. T2 will be a relatively larger pool compared to T1 to provide a funnel over a longer duration.

- **Tier-3**, individuals are identified and developed for critical positions at N-1 & N-2 level of T2 positions. Ownership will be with CEO / Business Head of operating locations business units and Head.

Phases of Iceberg intervention



Discovery

Identification from a pool of resources with the application of online psychometric tools based on identified leadership dimensions and culture & values. Other inputs related to performance and feedback are incorporated.



Development Planning

Creating a customised individual leadership journey based on psychometric assessment, feedback, and discussions with relevant stakeholders. Target role and timelines to be an essential element of the plan.



Leadership Journey

Rigour and intensity will be the hallmark of the development journey. Diverse learning interventions will be deployed to focus upon three building blocks of development: 1. Know-How, 2. Leadership attributes 3. Culture & mindset. Identified development actions will be carried by internal leaders with their ownership.

After a careful consideration of various organisations and options, M/s Korn Ferry was chosen as the knowledge partner for the Discovery and Development phases of the intervention. M/s TV Rao Learning Systems will assist in conducting a 360-degree feedback exercise to ensure comprehensive development. Participants are expected to undergo each development stage with dedication and accuracy to prepare for future responsibilities. The intervention is designed to provide inclusion opportunities once a year, incorporating opportunities for experimentation, learning and practical experience.

Performance-linked

compensation: The Company encouraged talent through a variable compensation structure across all management levels. The employees in O1 to E1 grades have a 10% CTC component as a performance-based incentive; employees in E2 to E4 grades have a 15% of CTC component. This component is paid as per individual ratings on a 4-point scale of the Performance Management System. For GM and above, performance-based pay are based on organisational and individual performance. Performance on ESG parameters are also a factor that determined variable rewards of GM-and above employees. Qualitative adjustments on account of ESG and safety are incorporated as a part of this exercise. The Company's Performance Pay was determined by the summation of two factors - Individual Performance (70%) comprised individual goals; ESG performance and organisation performance (30%); business goals and financial performance with a weightage of revenue (50%), EBITDA (25%) and RoCE (25%).

ESG-linked performance:

Executive compensation is tied to safety and ESG performance, including performance on climate change metrics. Further, the compensation is also linked to specific targets on financial and operational performance. Specific functions comprised compensation linked to other components like IT, customer satisfaction etc. as well. In case of a fatality or safety incident, the performance incentive is materially impacted.

Focus on equal pay at APSEZ: The Company is an equal opportunity organisation, following the same performance evaluation and compensation criteria for men and women. The Company follows a strict equal pay for men and women according to the roles and responsibilities. We do external parity and internal equity checks and follow the trend to align with the objective of equal gender pay. The Company checked its compensation structure with peers to provide a competitive salary.

Types of performance appraisal

1. Management by objectives

(MBO): The manager and employee agree on specific performance goals and then develop a plan to reach there. Having a say in goal setting and action plans encourages participation and commitment among employees, as well as aligning objectives across the organisation. It is designed to align objectives throughout an organisation and boost employee participation and commitment. Organisational priorities and objectives are discussed & finalised every year as a part of the strategy action planning process. To ensure alignment of collective efforts with business imperatives &

goals, organisational targets are cascaded to different businesses & functions to measurable KPIs & projects. Structured cascade is meant to ensure that desired results are achieved, and outcomes are measured against a plan. Cascading goals flow from the top to down. It starts with the organisation's objectives and ends with specific goals for individual team members. This goal structure makes it easy for individuals to understand their roles. It also shows individuals how their performance aligns with the team and organisational goals.

Purpose:

- Set Individual Goals (KRAs) aligned to the Company's strategy & ABP as per a structured cascade.
- Measure and track progress towards these goals on a periodic basis in pursuance of achievement of goals.
- Discuss with concerned Reporting Manager(s) to seek guidance and help, well in time.
- Seek timely enablement as required, from the organisation for achievement the of goals.

The process involves:

- Defining Organisational Goals - determine or revise organisational objectives for the entire company. Setting objectives is not only critical to the success of any company, but it also serves a variety of purposes.
- Translate the organisational objectives to employees.
- Stimulate the participation of employees in setting individual objectives. After the organisation's objectives are shared with employees from the top to the bottom, employees should be encouraged to help set their own objectives to achieve these larger organisational objectives.

This gives employees greater motivation since they have a greater empowerment.

- Monitor the progress of employees. The key component of the objectives are that they are measurable for employees and managers to determine how well they are met. Though the management by objectives approach is necessary for increasing the effectiveness of managers, it is equally essential for monitoring the performance and progress of each employee in the organisation.
- Evaluate and reward employee progress. This step includes honest feedback on what was achieved and not achieved for each employee.

MBO uses a set of quantifiable or objective standards against which to measure the performance of a company and its employees. For the PMS process, each stakeholder has the responsibility to ensure objective planning following the 'SMART' principle - SMART (specific, measurable, acceptable, realistic, time-bound).

Each employee should have KRAs and KPIs (measures) that are linked directly to the organisation's strategy.

Characteristics of KRA

- KRA must be representative of the role of the employee.
- KRAs of the employee need to be aligned with that of one's immediate manager/section/function.
- KRAs of the employee may or may not be same as that of his immediate manager linked to the objectives of the role.
- Many a time transactional activities like billing etc. may not be linked to the overall purpose or objectives of a role. In such cases,

they need not to be mentioned as KRAs.

- Alternatively, these can be included as action plans
- KRA focus on 'What am I supposed to achieve as part of my role?'

Characteristics of KPI's

- KPI (Key Performance Indicators) captures the success parameters or measurement matrices of the specific KRAs.
- The catch phrase is 'How will I measure success or failure of these KRAs?'
- A specific KRA can have more than one KPI.
- It is important that KPIs are objective and measurable.

2. Team-based performance appraisal:

Organisations rely on teams of people to accomplish tasks. Evaluate employees on both their individual contributions as well as their team-oriented behaviours. Team performance evaluation assess the performance of teamwork on organisational performance.

3. Agile conversations:

Performance review conversations are a key element of performance management, but they are not isolated events that only happen at the year-end. Mid-year reviews are conducted where in employees fill in the mid-year which is viewable by the manager. A mid-year review is a biannual review to have a dialogue with employees on their performance. Mid-year reviews help employees identify knowledge gaps, revisit their development goals, and change course in a timely manner if needed. Managers, to have a dialogue on performance-based on the KRA sheet, highlight achievements on the basis of KRAs. They share assessment

and feedback and focus on supporting the member rather than evaluating. The immediate reporting officer is responsible for supporting employees in achieving set targets, rating performance, and giving feedback.

Frequency of appraisal: Annual, year-end appraisal (self-appraisal + dialogue)

- Employees to fill year-end self-assessment (only qualitative comments & ratings) form.
- The employee can also mention special contributions during the year.
- Manager holds a performance dialogue (self-assessment dialogue) with the employee.
- Managers list observations following the self-assessment dialogues

Appraisal conversations provide an opportunity for employees to receive feedback on their performance over the past year. This feedback can help employees understand their strengths and areas for improvement, as well as receive guidance on how to develop their skills and improve their performance. Appraisal conversations also provide an opportunity to set goals for the upcoming year. This helps employees understand what is expected of them and provides a roadmap for achieving their objectives.

'Anytime Anyone Feedback': One can use Anytime Feedback to request feedback about oneself or give feedback about another employee across the organisation. As the amount of feedback increases, it provides managers and employees insights into their work from the people they work closely with.

Competitive compensation and benefits

APSEZ values its employees and aims to offer them a satisfying and gratifying career journey. To ensure this, we provide our employees with a comprehensive compensation and benefits package. Our package includes competitive salaries as per industry standards, incentives based on performance, health insurance coverage, retirement plans and various other benefits.

Management Position	Male (base salary) (in lakh)	Female (base salary) (in lakh)	Male (base salary + other cash incentives) (in lakh)	Female (base salary + other cash incentives) (in lakh)
Executive Level	82.78	56.04	112.16	70.05
Management Level	13.82	8.71	14.56	9.35
Non-Management Level	6.85	3.1	7.12	3.1

Note: We conduct external parity and internal equity check and follow the market trend.

Executive includes: TMC.

Management includes: JMC, MMC & SMC

Non-Management includes SUP.

Training & development

APSEZ emphasises a learning culture of 'Learn New & Apply', where employees adopt new technologies and platforms in L&D and use gained knowledge in day-to-day work requirements. The intent is to position capability building as a unique value proposition for individuals and the organisation, strengthening the ability to attract, retain and develop high-quality talent in sync with business requirements. The objectives of this segment are:

- Maximise net asset value of human resources within the organisation through enhanced aggregate abilities.

- Develop capabilities at individual, team and organisational levels aligned with the current and future needs.

- Availability of robust executive pool ready for mid and senior positions, multi location / function exposure, fully developed & contemporary knowhow.

- Enhanced focus on leadership capabilities together with domain expertise to grow wholesome leaders.

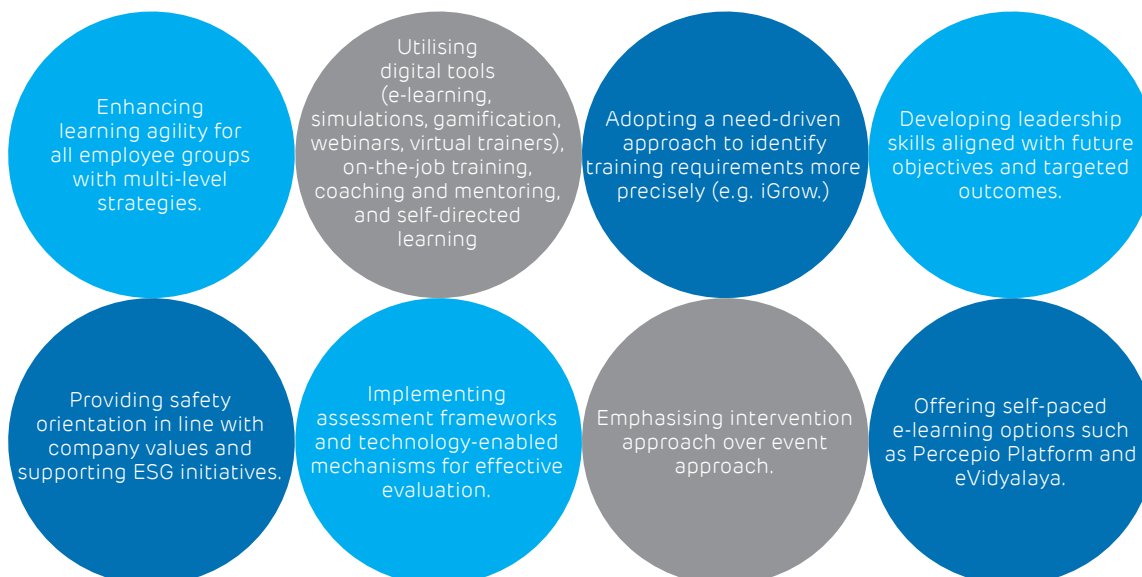
- Culturally aligned to group ethos.

The capability and leadership development program involves the individual having a significant say in the process and being responsible for their own learning and growth.

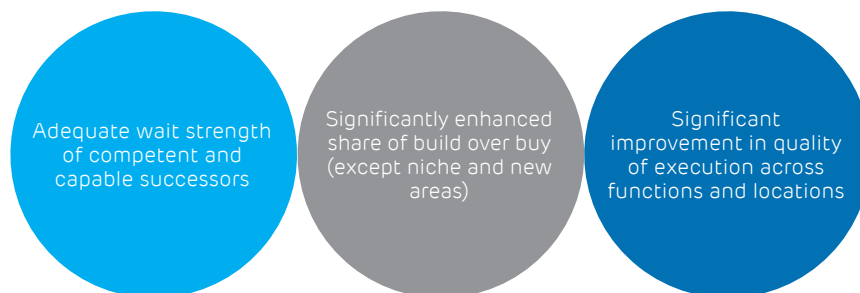
Managers and the organisation facilitate this process by providing enabling conditions and customised interventions during career transitions. The program is aligned with career progression and talent management frameworks, creating shared responsibility and enriching the succession pool.

Relevant HR processes generate data points used to determine interventions at individual and team levels. The Capability Building and Leadership Development framework and Adani Behavioural Competency Framework are used to meet growth requirements and ensure talent development.

Focus areas



Qualitative descriptors of success



APSEZ invests in its employees to prevent large-scale obsolescence and redundancies and to create challenging assignments that foster learning and accelerate talent development. The Company's Capability Building and Leadership Development framework, along with the Adani Behavioural Competency Framework, ensures talent development in alignment with growth requirements, providing avenues for employees to explore and grow their full potential. Through its knowledge sharing and mentoring program, APSEZ effectively transfers knowledge and expertise from senior experienced leaders to mentees, enhancing cross-functional and business knowledge while grooming functional managers into well-rounded business leaders.

Adani Accelerated Leadership Program (AALP)

The Adani Accelerated Leadership Program (AALP) is a structured and continuous leadership development program aimed at building the next generation of leaders. AALPs are recruited from premier institutes and are provided with numerous challenges and opportunities early on in their careers to help them achieve a fulfilling and rewarding career trajectory within the organisation. Adani Ports & Logistics offers a platform for individuals to outshine and build a holistic career.

Currently, 15 AALPs representing top B-Schools such as ISB, IIM, XLRI, TISS and SIBM are undergoing through the leadership program. They were selected after a rigorous process which included psychometric and analytical assessments, group tasks and personal interviews. After induction, these AALPs were placed in key roles directly contributing to the value chain in areas such as strategy, business development, ports operations and PMO. The program provides exposure to all aspects of the business and job rotation is an integral part of the program.

Knowledge Sharing & Mentoring Program

The Knowledge Sharing & Mentoring program at APSEZ aims to transfer knowledge effectively, enhance cross-functional and business knowledge of mentees and groom functional managers into well-rounded business leaders. The program lasts for 18-24 months and follows the 70:20:10 model of development. Mentees are enrolled based on their learning agility, ambition to grow and commitment to the organisation. A suitable developmental plan is prepared for each mentee and a senior professional is appointed as a mentor. The intervention helps to create a leadership pipeline for the organisation and high-performing employees mentored through this

program are placed in enhanced roles with greater responsibilities as per business needs.

Leadership Transition Program

Similarly, to develop future COOs at operating locations, APSEZ has implemented the Leadership Transition program, which identifies high-performing senior management professionals and provides them with holistic grooming for COO roles within 2-3 years. The leadership team is responsible for developing and placing these individuals into target roles and formal assessments are conducted after each assignment to ensure readiness and contributions to the organisation. This program aligns with the aspirations of high-performing individuals to grow as Operations and Business leaders.

To provide transparency on available job vacancies within the organisation, APSEZ has created a Careers Within portal on Sharepoint. This portal enables location/BU HR SPoCs to upload details of their internal vacancies, which are then published across the organisation. Employees can check these postings and apply for jobs that align with their aspirations and abilities, allowing for movement within the organisation. The Careers Within portal successfully filled 42 job postings.

Hires	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Total new hires	323	121	325	483
Number of positions filled by internal candidates	202	199	232	207
Open positions filled by internal candidates	82%	44.23%	42%	30%
Average hiring cost (₹)	-	₹ 90643	₹ 176615	₹ 196575

APSEZ considers Talent Mobility as an important aspect for developing competent managers. The program focuses on providing diverse experiences to officers, junior and middle management employees to help them become well-rounded managers. Employees who have spent more than 4 years in the same role and location are eligible for this program. APSEZ endeavours to offer job rotations to eligible employees in different locations and roles. As a part of this initiative, 112 employees out of 575 were provided a new role and/or work location to enhance their skills. Moreover, we have a distinctive program aimed at developing the internal high potential talent,

known as North Star. The program is designed to prepare managers for their next role and enhance their managerial competencies such as accountability, agility, decision making, proactive approach and dealing with ambiguity. This ten-month program is conducted in partnership with EMERITUS Institute of Management, Singapore, which is a consortium of three internationally reputed business schools: Columbia Business School, TUCK school of Business and MIT Sloan. The program's schedule is provided to participants at the outset, enabling them to plan their professional activities and allocate time for learning. The North Star program consists of three modules: Leading Self, Leading Business and

Leading Organisation. Action learning projects, both individual and group-based, are assigned with stretch timelines and emphasise quality. This enables participants to expand their horizons, improve multitasking abilities and be more organised. Regular progress reports are provided and participants who fall behind their target performance or attendance are given timely support and feedback to facilitate their learning. A total of 25 employees from APSEZ graduated last year under North Star program and 98 (3.2%) employees completed four-year long batches.



Training hours (Age group and gender): Behavioural training & E- learning

Gender & age split	Training hours	
	Male	Female
<=30 years	7709.3	322.2
31-50 years	7358.8	207.3
>50	47228.7	837.3

Training hours (Management):

	Percipio learning	Compliance learning	Total instructor-led training	Skill upgradation training
Supervisory	0	0	993.5	2745
Junior management	37048.0	658.0	9561.9	6122
Middle management	9845.0	180.0	3541.5	2049
Senior management	1061.8	28.8	306.5	464
Top management	39.3	1.3	8.0	545

Employee engagement survey score

	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Employee Satisfaction Score/ Employee Net Promoter Score (5-point scale)	4.1	4.1	4.11	4.11
% of total employees	100	100	100	100

Employee Engagement Results (Age & Gender Split)

Age split	Survey sent to	Respondents
<30 years old	174	2463
30-50 years old	2199	
>50 years old	400	
Gender split		
Male	2735	2463
Female	38	

Survey aspects	Unit	Score	Remark
Job experience	5-point scale	4.1	Measurement is from overall parameters.
Happiness	5-point scale	4.14	Measurement is from well being parameters.
Purpose	5-point scale	4.25	Actual measurement.
Stress management	5-point scale	4.14	Measurement is from well being parameters.

Health and wellness programs

Having a positive and motivated mindset is crucial for employees to be productive. APSEZ recognises that employee wellness plays a significant role in the success of the business and organisation. We understand that the health of our employees affects their resources, productivity, bottom line and culture. Therefore, we take a holistic approach to employee wellness, looking beyond just physical well-being and aim to empower employees to master themselves, their surroundings and the possibilities around them. Our vision is to create a healthy workforce with a positive and inspired mindset along with a conducive environment that promotes holistic wellness beyond mere awareness and appreciation.

Workplace stress management

Our organisation focuses on work-life balance and stress management at the workplace from a holistic perspective, with five key elements programs: Physical, emotional, spiritual, safety, diversity and inclusivity and self-sustenance.

- Physical care includes medical check-ups, clinics and health awareness sessions to promote healthy and fit employees.
 - Emotional care involves counselling by professionals for employees and managers facing job-related turbulence or personal issues.
 - Spiritual care aligns individual purpose with the organisation's purpose through motivational speeches, workshops and regular communication.
 - Safety, diversity and inclusivity care ensures a safe and positive work environment, free of discrimination and representing various segments of society.
 - Self-sustenance care focuses on developing employee capabilities and career opportunities through organisational systems and processes.
- For the organisation to breathe a culture of wellness, the commitment of leaders at the helm who model wellness conduct is always called for. To effectively promote workforce

wellness, leaders must have a balanced and personal view of wellness and possess experiential insights, reflective introspection, access to tangible tools, learning resources and the ability to engage in dialogues and debates about wellness.

To meet these requirements, efforts are being made to enable executives to make better choices about their health and mental wellness and to take control of it for their own and the organisation's benefit. A wellness intervention program has been designed for senior leadership, known as the Curated Individual Wellness Journey. This program aims to develop leaders into advocates for workforce wellness by providing an integrated approach to optimal health and wellness. It involves a four-month-long wellness intervention in collaboration with the Art of Living Corporate Programmes, called the Individual Leadership Holistic Wellness Journey. The program is tailored to allow each leader to take maximum benefits one-on-one at their own pace, providing flexibility to accommodate their busy schedules. The program has attracted 30 CEOs and leaders at N-1 and N-2 positions who have participated in various touchpoints, with 50 hours of immersion per leader spread across 16 weeks while maintaining their regular work schedules.

These touchpoints include (all the touchpoints are one-on-one, without interference/intervention from the organisation and purely between the leaders and the facilitators):

- A pre-program survey, conducted for 30 leaders to gather data and provide facilitators with a better understanding of the participant cohort.
- Pulse diagnosis, a technique based on Ayurveda, used to determine each participant's body type and expert ayurvedic doctors analyse the results to provide further insights.
- Wellness coach conversations occurred throughout the journey to develop each leader's wellness journey and track progress.
- A dietician-led session on balanced and nutritious diets, considering circadian rhythms.

- A four-day (10-hour) e-holistic wellbeing programme for leaders, led by an expert, to gain insight into Sudarshan Kriya.
- A six-hour Effortless Equanimity/Sahaj Samadhi Meditation Program to help leaders find balance and position themselves internally and externally.
- Multiple one-on-one sessions, each lasting one hour, on various themes were held to review and practice wellbeing techniques. The program concluded with a post-program pulse diagnosis to monitor progress over the 16 weeks.

Since 2012, in association with The Art of Living Corporate Programmes, Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd has been able to bring to the table 1500+ employee experiences through its APEX Programs. In the past year and the year to come, we have organised and plan to organise 30 batches with 25 employees per batch. One batch is a four-day (10 hours) APEX Program which offers practical techniques for reducing stress and working smart through various touchpoints like breathing tools and yoga, nutrition bits, mind management and life-style aspects covered in the same, ten hours of inward experiential learning creating once in a life-time experiences. Post programme support is being offered to all the 1500+ alumni of this programme through Sunday reconnects of 1.5 hours based on various themes like spine care yoga, lung health yoga, lymphatic drainage yoga, yoga for the core, desktop yoga, vagus nerve etc. and other elements included to refresh their learnings of their ten-hour journey.

We have thorough systems and checks as success indicators like the employee engagement score, health and wellness index and employee productivity to enable us to act upon need of the hour and contribute to the wellbeing of our workforce. We believe in investing in our people. Looking after the health and wellness of our colleagues and their families are our top priority. We understand that in a competitive fast-paced environment, it can be challenging to manage multiple personal and professional commitments. Keeping up with demands at both home and work can

often lead to stress and anxiety. As a part of Adani Cares, we launched an Emotional Wellness Programme, offering professional support at any time of the day and in any location, free of cost. A round-the-clock service facility of confidential counselling services in association with ICAS is available on a wide range of topics including relationships, family matters, illness, loss of a loved one, work life balance, stress/anxiety/depression, parenting guidance etc. is available to all the employees in the organisation.

Employee support programmes

APSEZ developed best-in-class benefits and wellness programs to help the workforce deal with work pressure, support family and enjoy their leisure. During the crisis (pandemic), we encouraged our people to take care of their health and wellbeing. We supported our people and their families through the following initiatives:

Medical: The Company undertook first-aid and health emergency management through its dedicated health centre/hospital/ day care centre, comprising qualified medical practitioners at its corporate and site offices for permanent and contractual employees. Health care facilities included hospitals/health centre/

day care centre, first-aid centre that varied according to the size of the facility/business unit. The Company facilitated mandatory health checks at regular intervals for all employees. All employees at APSEZ are covered under Adani Group Mediclaim policy which covered the employee plus spouse and 2 dependent children for medical treatment/reimbursement as applicable with provision for adding parents. Parents of all employees are covered under critical illness policy to provide support/financial assistance to employees in the case of critical illnesses.

Flexible working hours: APSEZ believes in holistic approach of its people's well-being, aligned to our working hour guidelines. The Company recognises the significance of work life balance in the people's lives. Therefore, the limit is 48 hours per week for India offices. We have provided flexible working conditions for certain departments since the pandemic. Since the advent of pandemic, the Company transitioned to work-from-home arrangements, formalised through a policy.

Flexible working conditions: The unfortunate Covid-19 made us realise that a flexible work environment can be effective across various levels of operations. However, due to the

Company's nature of business, it could not have completely remote working. The Company's administrative department give provision to working from home or work remotely as per the nature of their work and health conditions. This flexibility at workplace benefit employees holistically.

Childcare facilities or contributions:

APSEZ has Employees Children Education Scholarship Policy, Employee Children Education Loan Interest Subsidy Policy in place. This helps create a bright future for employees' children.

Welfare Policy: APSEZ has provisions under the following employee welfare policies/plans as applicable – Retirement Benefit Plan, Loan Policy, Housing Loan Interest Subsidy Policy, Telecom Policy, and Marriage Gift Policy. Furthermore, in the case of demise of an employee, there is Death Benevolent Fund (DBF) to provide financial assistance to the family of the deceased. All employees are covered under the APSEZ retirement benefit plan. All employees can access these policy documents from the internal Adani portal.

Paid Parental Leaves Policy: We have paid parental leave policy, paternity leave as per company policy is 6 days and maternity leaves are provided as per Indian regulations i.e. 26 weeks.

Benefits	2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number of employees who were entitled to parental leave	0	0	18	0	49	0	76	0
Total number of employees that took parental leave	0	0	18	0	49	0	76	0
Total number of employees who returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave ended	0	0	18	0	49	0	46	0
Total number of employees that returned to work after parental leave ended that were still employed 12 months after their return to work	0	0	18	0	49	0	76	0
Return to work and retention rates of employees that took parental leave, by gender	0	0	18	0	49	0	76	0

Social responsibility and sustainability initiatives

Adani consider its responsibility to help enrich our surrounding communities of residence and work. We encourage our employees to become involved in their communities, lending their voluntary support to programs that positively impact the quality of life within these communities. We believe that, in addition to making a difference to those in need, volunteering will allow our employees to:

- Build new skills
- Meet new people
- Cement relationships with colleagues

- Try new challenges
- Add variety to their work and life

We encourage our employees to participate in and contribute to the social responsibility initiatives spearheaded by Adani Foundation. 'Guidelines on Employee Volunteering' policy help achieve this. These guidelines are applicable to all employees including advisors, consultants, GETs, MTs, trainees and apprentices. Adani Foundation will announce requirements for volunteers, location-wise for the support in its various activities/initiatives. Employees can volunteer for participation in the same from their respective locations/ project site.

Human capital returns on investment

Human capital returns on investment for APSEZ, refers to the financial benefits that we receive from investing in its employees' skills, knowledge and abilities. It is a measure of the value that employees bring to our organisation through their productivity, performance and innovation. The concept of human capital returns on investment is based on the idea that employees are an organisation's most valuable asset and investing in their development can lead to higher levels of organisational success and profitability.

	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Human Capital Returns on Investment (%)	20.46	19.31	21.27	15.2

Grievance mechanism

APSEZ values effective communication with its stakeholders, and has recognised the importance of having a robust grievance reporting mechanism at the operational level. To this end, we have made available a 24x7 grievance reporting mechanism on our website and dedicated telephone numbers, as well as drop boxes at prominent locations. Moreover, we have designed an online grievance redressal mechanism that ensures all grievances are addressed within a defined timeline of 14 working days.

To maintain confidentiality, grievances are resolved in a fair and time-bound manner. In addition to these measures, grievance registers and complaint boxes are available at sites/locations where workers can register their

complaints. Contractual workers also have the option of reporting grievances to their respective contractor representative or company supervisor. The contractor is then expected to take the necessary action to address worker grievances and if required, raise the grievance to the HR and respective functional heads.

Freedom of association

APSEZ upholds the rights of its employees and associates to freely express themselves while at work and encourages such expression. The workforce's rights to form and join trade unions, engage in negotiations and participate in collective bargaining are recognised and protected under applicable laws and regulations. We are committed to respecting the rights of workers to form or join a trade union without

fear of any form of intimidation or retaliation, as stipulated by the law. The percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements was 6.3%.

3 collective bargaining agreements (no trade unions) were concluded in FY 2022-23



Human rights

Our dedication to respecting and safeguarding the human rights of every stakeholder in our value chain is guided by Adani Group's principle of Growth with Goodness. APSEZ is dedicated to enhancing the standard of living in the communities where we conduct business nationwide.

Identified through our materiality assessment, human rights represent a significant risk to our business. Any involvement in human rights violations, whether through our own operations or offshore acquisitions, has the potential to severely damage our reputation. This, in turn, can have adverse effects on our credit rating and hinder our ability to secure capital. Moreover, such actions

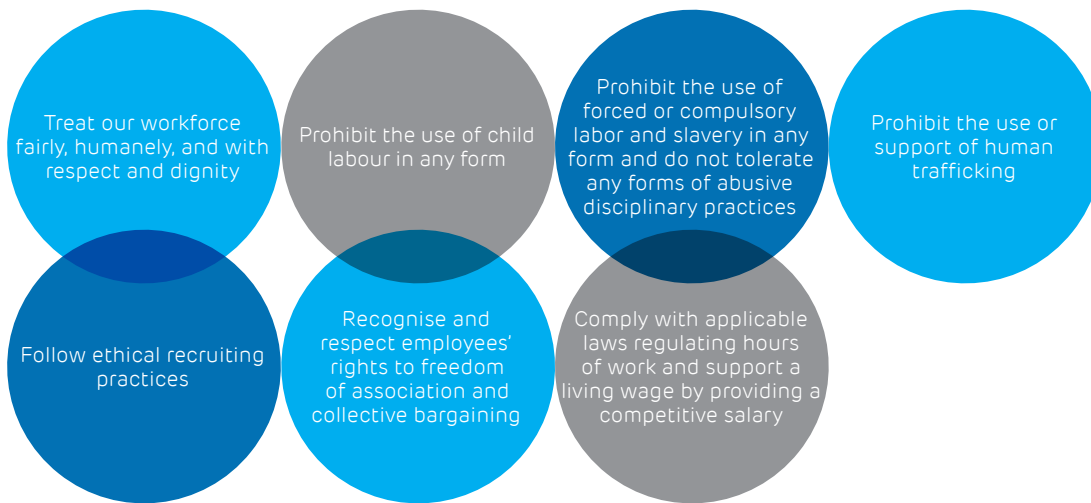
may result in various penalties and operational disruptions. Therefore, ensuring the wellbeing of our employees and providing favourable working conditions is of paramount importance to us. Failing to uphold appropriate human rights policies would lead to the loss of our skilled workforce, which would not only impact our operations but also cause significant harm to our reputation.

Our commitment to human rights

The Adani Group's commitment to upholding human rights is reflected in its Human Rights Policy and Human Rights Guidelines, which serve as a moral compass for employees and

businesses. Adhering to the highest standards of corporate conduct and business ethics while engaging with internal and external stakeholders is crucial for APSEZ employees, as they work towards business objectives and protecting human rights. The Group Policy on Human Rights provides detailed guidance to Adani Group employees and is fully applicable to all APSEZ employees as an integral part of the Adani Group. In addition, APSEZ's Human Rights Guidelines are aligned with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and are applicable to all employees, stakeholders and value chains.

Mandates of human rights policy and guidance



Human rights strategy

We are committed to respecting human rights everywhere we operate and throughout our entire value chain. We aspire to ensure that everything we do – or that others do for us – is consistent with local, international law and our own commitment to human rights per our policy. In situations where non-compliance is confirmed, we provide remedy as quickly as possible.

We inspire our suppliers and expect our business partners to

adopt and enforce similar policies. APSEZ human rights strategy for our business and suppliers is aligned with the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and focuses on:

- Embedding human rights policies into our business
- Implementing due diligence processes to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for human rights impacts due to our business operations and our supply chain
- Providing remedial actions when

needed

- Communicating transparently with our stakeholders about our processes and actions
- Engaging constructively with employees, suppliers, local communities, governments, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders

Human rights due diligence

APSEZ follows a robust human rights due diligence process

that aligns with the UNGP reporting framework. The process begins with the identification and assessment of potential impacts on the human rights of workers, suppliers, consumers and communities. The scope of evaluating human risks includes in our operations, value chains and new partnerships such as mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures.

Human right due diligence is carried out for mergers and before acquisitions which includes due diligence of country's reputation in terms of respecting human rights, ongoing controversy pertaining to human rights violation including child labour/ forced labour/bonded labour, diversity, human trafficking, wages, sexual exploitation, racial / gender discrimination etc.

The Corporate Responsibility Committee, Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee oversee the policy commitment and ensure the alignment of material ESG aspects, including human rights,

with the business strategy.

To manage risks effectively, we have a systematic risk management process in place. Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework follows both top-down and bottom-up approaches. In the bottom-up approach, employees highlight risks based on their circle of competence, while the senior management designs counter-risk initiatives with approval from the Board. Once risks are identified, the functional teams at the site level implement mitigation measures with oversight from the corporate team.

Our Risk Management Committee identifies potential issues and adapts our due diligence approach to each incident based on the type of inquiry. When non-compliance occurs, we provide appropriate remedies and bring any violation to an end, including working with suppliers to implement corrective actions.

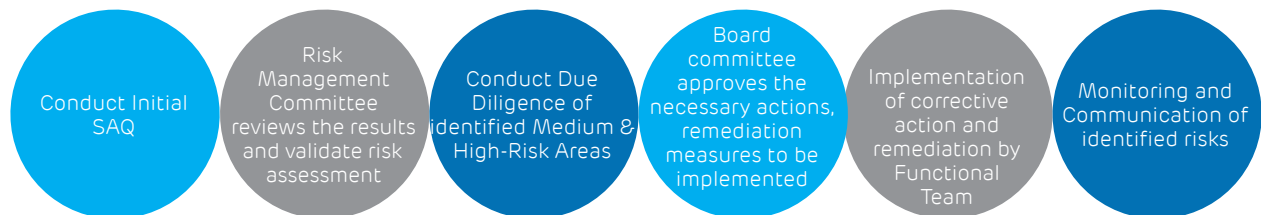
We prioritise our due diligence work in response to new and

upcoming legislation and additional perceived high-risk of human rights violations of the employees, suppliers and community. To support our internal due diligence activities, we use Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs) to assess human rights risks in a quantitative process.

We continuously evaluate and improve our processes to ensure the protection of human rights and basic working conditions within our operational sites. Our updated Human Rights Guidelines and Supplier Code of Conduct are shaped by due diligence laws, demonstrating our commitment to upholding the highest standards of ethical conduct.

Heightened Due Diligence was conducted earlier when there was situation of conflict and immerging human right issues for community. APSEZ have process in place to conduct Heightened Due Diligence as business does not take a side in the conflict, its activities will necessarily influence conflict dynamics.

Due diligence for our human rights risk assessments



For FY 2022-23, we conducted the Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs) for employees, suppliers, customers and community to identify human rights risks. About 76% of APSEZ's employees participated in the survey. We assessed all our operational sites in FY 2022-23 through SAQs.

Key highlights, FY 2022-23

- 76% of the direct employees were accessed through survey questionnaires on human rights
- 19% suppliers were assessed on human rights through survey questionnaires

- 33 % of supplier surveyed are committed to UNGC Business and Human Rights Principles
- 61% of customers remained committed to human rights protection
- 60% employees were given training on Human Right Issues (POSH, Wellness, Health & Safety & DEI)

- Amendment of the Supplier Code of Conduct and Human Rights Guidelines to align with global best practices
- Scope of evaluating human risks includes operations, value chains, and new partnerships such as mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures.

FY 2022-2023

Human Rights Risk Assessment	% of sites subjected to human rights assessments	% of total assessed sites where risks have been identified	% of risk with mitigation actions taken
Own operations	100	4.2*	100
Contractors & Tier 1 suppliers	19	4	100
Joint ventures	100	0	0

*The identified (4.2%) corresponds to the newly acquired sites such as Gangavaram Port and Tumb ICD, the Group culture, values, principles and best practices on safety, workers' wellbeing, good working condition and protection of workers' rights are being implemented to mitigate any risk of violations of human rights. We have implemented robust due-diligence process and put in place systems and procedures to identify, address and report any issues as early as possible.

Supply chain

Suppliers play a critical role in helping us meet our commitments and uphold our values. Given the size and complexity of our supply chain, we use an annual assessment process to access our supplier. Our commitment requires a robust approach to safeguarding against human rights abuses in our supply chain. This includes:

- Working with suppliers to align with APSEZ's Supplier Code of Conduct
- Analysing the human rights risks associated with our supply base

- Auditing our supply base facilities that have a higher risk of substandard working conditions or other potential human rights risks
- Conducting training to build capacity, both with our suppliers and our employees, to improve supply chain working and environmental conditions
- Collaborating with others in multi-stakeholder initiatives to develop tools and training supporting continual improvement throughout the global supply chain.

The Company has an online contractor safety management (CSM) portal which required all contractors working on their sites to provide evidence of their safety culture, practices and relevant documents before commencing work. This portal assesses the contractors on their human rights capabilities too. Through CSM, we assessed 2377 suppliers in FY 2022-23.

Salient human rights risks

We identified following human rights issues as priorities to be addressed across our value chains.

Identified Human Rights Issues	Definition	Where in the value chains potential risk more likely	Policies to address the impact	Mitigation measures
Fair wages (ILO convention)	A wage level covering workers' and their families' basic needs and providing some discretionary income.	Primarily in supply chains. Vulnerable groups are found in low skilled, labour- intensive segments as well as linked to part-time work and outsourcing.	- Supplier Code of Conduct - Human Rights Guidelines	Before suppliers onboarding process, we make sure they comply with all applicable laws and regulations with respect to minimum wages. APSEZ remuneration are in accordance with Government of India, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Wage Act 2019. We monitor our entire compensation structure to ensure that all employees are paid appropriately.

Identified Human Rights Issues	Definition	Where in the value chains potential risk more likely	Policies to address the impact	Mitigation measures
<p>Health and safety (ILO convention)</p>	<p>Health, safety and wellbeing of employees, workers and customers across the value chain, such as working conditions, store safety, product safety, chemical safety, hazardous waste safety, natural hazards and pandemics.</p>	<p>Own operations, communities and value chains. Covid-19 pandemic continued, requiring extra attention in relation to health and safety.</p>	<p>Occupational health and safety policy</p>	<p>Access to quality healthcare is a fundamental right of every individual. Adani Foundation relentlessly works to provide access to quality health facilities at doorstep of community households and to a create healthy society.</p> <p>The Company has robust systems and processes for occupational health and safety.</p> <p>We conduct the internal audit to check the working environment of the operating sites.</p> <p>We provide health and safety training to the workforce related to their functional areas.</p>
<p>Forced labour (ILO convention)</p>	<p>All work or service that is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty or for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.</p> <p>When workers are denied their basic human rights to maximise profits.</p> <p>Indicators of forced labour include unreasonable fees leading to debt bondage, deception, restriction of movement, isolation, abuse of vulnerability, intimidation and threats, abusive living and working conditions, wage withholding, excessive overtime and retention of personal documents.</p>	<p>Communities and supply chains, like in manufacturing, warehouse operations, transportation, construction and upstream material.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups most likely are migrant workers, agency workers, temporary workers and self-employed.</p>	<p>- Supplier Code of Conduct - Human Rights Guidelines</p>	<p>Our assessment is designed to ensure that potential issues of forced labour are captured and brought to our attention. Our suppliers are expected to embed following system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A responsible recruitment procedure - Due diligence and screening process -Clear contract with agencies -Training for management and workers -Grievance mechanism <p>Communities are given awareness program and make aware of government schemes so that they don't fall in debt cycle and do forced labour.</p>

Identified Human Rights Issues	Definition	Where in the value chains potential risk more likely	Policies to address the impact	Mitigation measures
Discrimination and harassment (ILO convention)	Discrimination; unfair or humiliating treatment on the grounds of gender, sexual orientation, race, colour, age, pregnancy, marital or social status, religion, political opinion, nationality, ethnic origin, disease or disability. Gender-based violence and harassment relates to violence and harassment directed at persons because of their sex or gender or affecting persons of a particular sex or gender disproportionately and includes sexual harassment	Own operations and value chains. Unconscious bias or discrimination ingrained in the work culture or discriminatory conducts of individuals. Vulnerable groups include women, migrant workers, LGBTQI and minority groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Code of Conduct - Supplier Code of Conduct - Human Rights Guidelines - Diversity, Equality and Inclusion policy - Prevention of sexual Harassment (POSH) policy 	<p>Provided training to all the employees for awareness on diversity of workforce and work-related harassment and discrimination.</p> <p>We have a grievance mechanism system that provides a transparent mode to obtain resolution on any human rights grievances.</p> <p>Suppliers are audited for their policy commitment and systems and processes for prevention of harassment and discrimination.</p>



Mitigating Human Rights risks: How APSEZ is addressing the issue

APSEZ is unwavering in its commitment to ensuring that human rights abuses and violations are not tolerated, and we hold steadfast in our resolve to steer clear of any entities that have been censured for such transgressions. To this end, we have instituted a series of precautionary measures aimed at safeguarding human rights throughout our organisation and its value chains.

Internal audit with ESG metrics

APSEZ has implemented a comprehensive management audit and assurance program to ensure compliance with ESG control processes and performance metrics. The program is carried out by a team of qualified professionals with expertise in accounting, engineering and SAP. In addition,

safety audits are conducted regularly in compliance with the Factories Act to maintain a safe and healthy work environment.

Employee training and awareness

We have established a comprehensive training and awareness program for employees, suppliers, customers, community and workers on various aspects related to human rights, IT and cybersecurity, risk management, prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace (POSH), safety health and wellness and diversity and inclusion wherein,

- New joiners are given training during the induction process.
- Periodic awareness surveys are conducted for all employees to bring alignment with human rights framework in their day-to-day operations and report any actual or suspected violations to these guidelines without fear of any reprisal or discrimination.

- Human Rights Guidelines are published on notice boards at each operating port locations to promote greater awareness among workforce members.

- Mandatory training on Human Rights, POSH and Code of Conduct are organised for all employees across business locations.

- All employees of the Company are guided to record their acknowledgement of understanding and adherence to the guidelines.

2 sites where potential risk of human rights have been prevented. The Group culture, values, principles and best practices on safety, workers' wellbeing, good working condition and protection of workers' rights are being imbibed to mitigate any risk of violations of human rights.

Training hours and number of employees trained on Human Right Issues (POSH, Wellness, Health & Safety & DEI)

	Number of employees	Person-hours
Senior management	99	84
Middle management	449	367.5
Junior management	1269	987

Active engagement with stakeholders

To engage with a diverse range of stakeholders, APSEZ developed customised questionnaires tailored to identify areas of concern or ongoing focus desired by stakeholders. These questionnaires facilitate consultative processes to ensure full coverage of environmental, social and governance issues, as well as the involvement of APSEZ's personnel and management to address all stakeholder queries and grievances.

For human rights issues specifically, separate Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs) are used to assess stakeholders' views and perceptions on the Company's human rights performance. The results of these assessments are used to identify potential human rights risks and to develop strategies to address them. APSEZ also works to address any grievances or concerns raised by stakeholders through these processes.

Discrimination and harassment

APSEZ ensures that all employees and associates have the right to freely express themselves at work, without facing discrimination or any form of harassment, including sexual harassment and exploitation. To promote a safe and inclusive work culture that embraces gender diversity, the Company adopted a zero-tolerance policy aligned with the Sexual Harassment Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. The Company have zero tolerance

towards non-sexual harassment whether verbally or non-verbally. This policy is applicable to all employees, both permanent and contractual. In case of any discomfort, employees can report to their line manager or to the GMC, a centralised monitoring committee at the Group level, or ICC for each region/location. The committee is responsible for investigation and taking disciplinary action, including termination if someone was found guilty.

To sensitise employees on the prevention of harassment (sexual & non-sexual) at the workplace and enforce the right mindset into the organisation, we conduct regular workshops, group meetings, online trainings and awareness programs. All employees are required to undergo training on discrimination and harassment as part of the Code of Conduct.

In FY 2022-23, 1817 employees were trained in Human Right Issues (POSH, Wellness, Health & Safety & DEI) and the Company reported zero instances of child labour, forced labour, discrimination, harassment and sexual harassment. Any form of harassment, physical, verbal, or psychological, is prohibited in adherence with the Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) law, Human Rights Guidelines and company policy.

Group Monitoring Committee (GMC)

- Provides oversight and ensures the rightful implementation of the policy; provides required guidance/advice for continual compliance and necessary facilities to the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC)
- Monitors and reviews functions of ICC and provides avenues for aggrieved person to register/escalate their complaints in case the same is not attended to by local ICC
- If deemed necessary, may suo moto, review an investigation/inquiry proceeding conducted by the ICC
- GRC includes Site head, HR Head, HSE Head, Head of security, Head of Corporate affairs, employee representatives

GRC at each site, has more than 20 on-roll employee as its members

Incidents of discrimination and harassment

	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Incidents of discrimination and harassment reported	0	0	0	0

Escalation process for reporting incidents related to discrimination and harassment

Our dedication to human rights is not just a policy, but a moral responsibility. By offering a robust Grievance Management System (GMS), APSEZ demonstrates its commitment to helping individuals seeking resolution to any human rights related issue.

GMS provides a transparent and efficient platform for individuals to raise complaints related to any human rights issues, including labour practices, ethics and discrimination. It ensures that these grievances are resolved in a fair and time-bound manner, while maintaining the utmost confidentiality.

All stakeholders, including

employees, contractors, suppliers, customers and community, could raise their complaints through this online system, which is available for everyone.

To ensure maximum accessibility, grievance registers, complaint boxes and grievance redressal team through dedicated email – grievance.apsez@adani.com are also available for all sites and locations. APSEZ understands the importance of providing a safe and supportive environment for all stakeholders to voice their concerns and seek resolution.

Remediating human right risks

It is important for us to ensure that the human rights of workers, suppliers, consumers and communities are protected and respected throughout our

operations and the entire value chain. Therefore, addressing human rights risks throughout the operations and in the value chain is essential for us. Ultimately, it is the right thing to do and a reflection of our commitment towards ethical and responsible business practices.

APSEZ initiated several action plans to address human rights risks. A major step being, the creation of three new sub-committees under the Risk Management Committee - Mergers & Acquisition Committee (MAC), Legal, Regulatory & Tax Committee (LRTC) and Reputation Risk Committee (RRC) which, apart from managing other business risks, also have consider human rights risks for assessment and mitigation. Our human rights risk identification process has

also been expanded to cover new relations, such as mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures, in addition to the Company's own operations and value chain partners. We have implemented ESG due diligence for offshore mergers and acquisitions and greenfield projects and a social impact assessment to mitigate risks related to human rights and people care during the planning and construction stage. Additionally, heightened human rights due diligence was conducted for sites where new developments increased the human rights risk perception.

At the Board level, the Corporate Responsibility Committee ensured a strategic alignment of sustainability and human rights with the business. The

Risk Management Committee oversaw the potential and actual risk pertaining to human rights at every stage of the project including the merger and acquisition through human rights due diligence. Ultimate oversight on human rights resides with the Board of Directors who are briefed on a quarterly basis by the ESG Head. Additionally, we increased the required share of Independent Directors in the Risk Management Committee and other Board Committees to 66%. The Risk Committee and all its sub-committees, as such, currently have two-third Independent members.

APSEZ recognises the importance of building connectivity with the community, suppliers and customers to ensure that our

human rights policy is effective and addresses their expectations and concerns. To achieve this, we conducted a participatory human rights survey during the year, which allowed us to gain valuable feedback and insights from these stakeholders. In addition, we institutionalised a periodic systematic review of potential human rights issues to ensure that we are staying up to date with any emerging risks or concerns. By building this connectivity and actively seeking input from stakeholders, we ensure that our human rights policy is aligned with their needs and concerns and that we are taking appropriate measures to address risks or issues that may arise.



Occupational health & safety

As a part of our commitment to upholding our values, the wellbeing and health of our workforce take precedence above everything else in the workplace.

Overview

At APSEZ, we strive to continually enhance our efforts in preventing work-related illnesses and injuries and adherence to our Group's Health and Safety Policy is mandatory without any exceptions.

Our values: We strictly embed safety in the DNA of our operating management system

Our safety motto: Zero Harm, Zero Injuries, and Zero Excuses

Target: To achieve Zero Harm and 25% reduction in LTI by 2025 (baseline 2016)

Key highlights, FY 2022-23

- LTIFR: 0.280
- Fatality rate reduction from three to two
- All ports certified for ISO 45001: 2018 Occupational Safety Management System OHS Policy and STRAP objectives
- Safety Culture Assessment by JMJ Consultant
- Robust OHS governance
- Active functioning of Six Safety Task Force



Our approach

We prioritise the wellbeing and safety of our workforce, firmly believe that all workplace fatalities, severe injuries and occupational illnesses can be avoided. Based on the materiality assessment, Occupational Health and Safety has been identified as a material issue that holds significance in APSEZ's value chain. The Company places great emphasis on maintaining a secure working environment throughout its operations and is committed to meeting international standards for the health, safety and wellbeing of its workforce.

Our operating standards are in line with international best practices and are designed to proactively identify and mitigate any potential risks. At our Company, we hold the belief that all incidents and injuries can be prevented. Therefore, we concentrate on recognising, handling and, if feasible, eradicating risks and employ risk management

and critical control monitoring to assess and manage our impacts. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Policy incorporates important stakeholders, such as employees, shareholders and the community and aligns with national regulations and Good International Industrial Practices (GIIPs).

APSEZ has a Consequence Management Policy, approved by the Board, that covers both

positive and negative outcomes. Whenever the Incident Investigation Committee identifies careless decision-making as a significant cause of an incident, the consequence management policy is applied. In cases where a contractor fails to adhere to APSEZ's safety expectations, they may face temporary suspension or permanent blacklisting. We promote the OHS systems through reward and recognition program for our employees.



Ensuring the health and safety of employees, contractors, and communities

Our Bible for safety

A comprehensive manual - Adani Safety Management System - covers Group Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Policy, Business OHS policy, Site OHS policy, Safety Governance Process, Felt Leadership, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), RACI (Responsibility, Accountability, Consulted and Informed), Goals & Objectives and 10 Life Saving Safety Rules, roles and responsibilities of employees, associates and vendors.

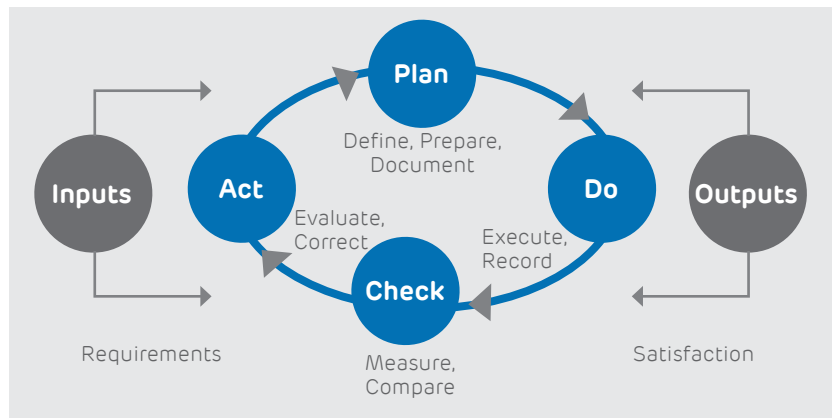
Suraksha-Samwaad was employed as a behaviour correction technique.

APSEZ implemented an extensive OHS framework (Safety Governance) that encompasses all manufacturing sites and employees. There is a dedicated commitment to consistently enhance the performance of the OHS management system.

The Company achieved OHSAS 18000/ISO 45001 certification for all its ports located in India. As part of the certification process, regular OHS management and improvement plans are developed and implemented. The Company employs the PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) cycle for periodic assessment and enhancement purposes. APSEZ has implemented a robust Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system to proactively identify potential workplace hazards through internal audits. These audits enable the Company to assess risks and hazards associated with its operations. Once identified,

the risks are prioritised and integrated into an action plan that includes quantified targets. To ensure progress towards reducing health and safety issues, OHS Site heads continuously monitor and evaluate performance against the set targets. In the event of a risk being identified or an incident occurring, APSEZ follows a standardised incident investigation procedure aligned with its OHS management system.

Additionally, internal safety audits in accordance with the Factories Act are also conducted at regular intervals. A safety behaviour correction system called Suraksha Samwaad (Safety Interaction) was implemented throughout the ports. Data analysis of observations was carried out to facilitate the implementation of suitable safety programs. The sites under went audits and certification by third-party agencies annually.



OHS Governance oversight

Our aspiration is to conduct our business while ensuring zero harm to the individuals we collaborate with and to establish a healthy and safe environment for our employees, contractors, suppliers, communities, customers and all stakeholders involved. Implementing robust OHS governance processes not only safeguards the well-being of our employees but also aligns with our sustainability goals. Our safety programs are propelled by the active involvement of line managers, facilitated by a well-structured governance model that extends from the corporate level to individual units.

The Safety Steering Council of the Company plays a pivotal role in offering strategic and technical support, while the Business Safety Council focused on the implementation of safety measures and resource planning. At the site level, the Site Council is responsible for executing safety measures and promoting a culture of safety excellence. Furthermore, six Safety Task Forces (TF) have been established at the Group, business and site levels to oversee and address specific safety aspects. Safety teams operating at the corporate, functional and line management levels actively monitor safety priorities within the organisation. To ensure adherence to safety standards, systems and practices, the Company obtained certification for its Safety Management System (ISO 45001:2018).



Safety committee representation

	Management	Non-management	Frequency of meetings
Site level	CEO and HODS	Departmental heads and task forces	Monthly
Business level	Business unit head, CEOs and safety heads	Taskforce heads and safety heads	Monthly
Corporate level	Committee chairman, BU heads and invitees	Taskforce heads and safety heads	Once in two months
Board level	BU heads and Chairman	Special invitees	Quarterly

Targets for 2025

We strive for ambitious targets in the areas of occupational and process safety, as well as health protection. To ensure continuous improvement, we closely monitor

our progress towards these goals. Through regular monitoring and assessment, we aim to identify areas for improvement and implement necessary measures to drive ongoing advancements

in safety and health within our organisation.

APSEZ has various programmes and initiatives in place to reduce health and safety incidents.

Initiatives	Benefits outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety Training person-days per employee per year ≥ 2 and Roll out Personal Safety Action Plan (PSAP) aligning to Adani Leadership 10 Commandments for all BU senior leaders. 	BU safety KRAs for the leadership team & employees
Launch and conduct 4hr Contractor Induction pack. Create an awareness amongst the contractors on safety through saksham program.	Capacity & capability building
Develop reward and recognition policy covering the best TF member, OHS trainer, staff, contractor, SRFA team and department achieved a high score in SPIS and effective implementation of CMP	Excel team engagement in OHS Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve quality of SRFA audits to eliminate maximum 4s and 5s through SRFA. Strengthen AICs and line function, creating a competitive environment (target electrical safety standards)	Safe workplace

Conduct a study of structural stability / integrity, take the maximum benefit of VSR audits tool to minimise vulnerabilities	Elimination of vulnerable safety risk
Samwaad: Achieve minimum 4 UA /hr and 100% assignment to all port employees through the monthly Samwaad assessment through KPI and 90% actual achievement	Engaging workmen in OHS activities
Horizontal deployment of incidents CAPA, SRFA based on a monthly trend for the business and monitor compliance 100%	Proactive approach to Prevent reoccurrence in other sites
Introduce task force KPI scorecard for 6 task forces and increase effective involvement of members through tracking, micro tasking and measuring. Review SSC and BSSC meetings	Line Management Engagement
Set up LPSE learnings and process for LOTO, W@H, Electrical, CSM Process Safety, Micro Hazard Mapping, Logistic Safety, MOC and SOP tool kit (pictorial SOPs) across all (3 Number of projects executed during the year)	Utilising LPSE trained champions in the BU Safety Excellence Journey.

Process safety

The Company implemented a structured process encompassing QRA (Quantitative Risk Assessment), HAZID (Hazard Identification), HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Study), PSM (Process Safety Management), PSSR (Pre-Startup Safety Review) for all expansion projects. Additionally, Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) procedures were applied to all operational activities. A specialised team of process safety engineers regularly performed Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) for new and existing processes. In addition, independent process safety

consultants were engaged to conduct gap assessments, identify areas for improvement and implement risk mitigation strategies to ensure process safety.

The Company ensures the presence of fully equipped emergency healthcare facilities at all sites, prioritising the well-being of employees and contractors. To monitor the health of individuals, comprehensive pre-employment and periodic medical assessments were conducted for all personnel. The Company maintained strict confidentiality and secure management of employee health-related information. To oversee occupational and individual

health initiatives for employees, a dedicated doctor was appointed to lead these efforts.

Process to identify work-related hazards

- Safety handholding and assessment done by a third party
- Monthly self-assessment carried out by a task force team
- Vulnerability Safety Risk Assessment by a site task force team (TF2 Contractor Safety Management) to identify and comply with SOP updating/ refining
- Safety Risk Field Audit (SRFA) carried out at the site level by a task force team (TF2 Contractor Safety Management) on a regular basis



Hazard operability: A detailed, systematic study of the design and outline operating and maintenance procedures to identify the consequences of deviation from design intent. Consideration of potential exposure of employees to harmful effects during routine operations including maintenance, decontamination, etc.

In FY 2021-22, APSEZ implemented HAZOP studies for all project expansions across its ports, In FY 2022-23 as per the Group Safety guidelines, APSEZ conducted PSSR audits across all applicable process safety areas. To enhance safety and risk assessment processes, the Company adopted a solution that provided a unified platform for comprehensive process hazard assessment and the establishment of defined controls. Incidents were thoroughly investigated, reported and utilised as learning opportunities to improve overall safety performance. Safety alerts based on incident learnings were

communicated across all ports and Corrective and Preventive Actions (CAPAs) were monitored to ensure their implementation across critical vulnerable factors.

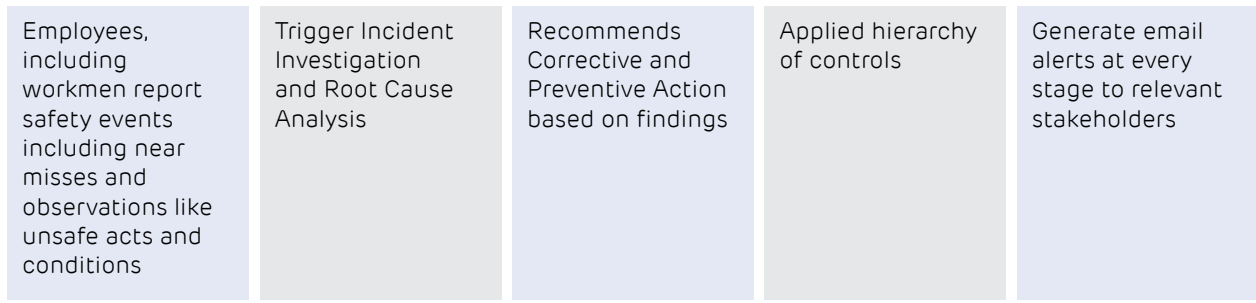
To ensure real-time monitoring and timely response, hazardous locations were equipped with technology-based CCTV systems, enabling 24x7 monitoring and alerts. Additionally, continuous audio safety announcements were made in regional languages at various locations. To enhance safety awareness among visitors, including employees, simulation training modules were developed and made available at entry gates

to the premises.

Through these initiatives, APSEZ aimed to strengthen safety practices, optimise risk assessment and create a safer working environment for employees, contractors and visitors within their port facilities.

We have a monthly reward and recognition programme at all the ports, which rewards employees who highlight any safety related concern through an online portal. To date, 766 employees were rewarded through the Safety promotional campaign.

We facilitate the interaction of our workmen on health and safety matters through Samwaad, a platform designed to encourage engagement, foster knowledge sharing, and facilitate learning from each other's experiences. Employees are actively encouraged to report any concerns or incidents through an online portal. As part of this initiative, APSEZ implemented an incident reporting and response management system called 'Adani GENSUITE' to streamline the process and ensure timely and effective handling of incidents. The platform offers a convenient and efficient way for individuals, including contractors, to report safety concerns, near-misses, and incidents within 40 seconds using a smartphone. Additionally, the platform provides the option for anonymous reporting, ensuring a safe and confidential reporting environment within the workplace.



Safety training

Regular training sessions are conducted in various aspects of safety to foster a culture of safety improvement within our organisation and raise awareness amongst our employees and contractors. Our operations place significant emphasis on visible and impactful leadership, expecting all leaders to exhibit the highest level of safety discipline in their respective areas of operations. This commitment to safety extends to all our employees, contractors and business partners, ensuring their inclusion and active participation in maintaining a safe working environment.

At APSEZ, we conduct regular health and safety trainings for our employees and contractors based on the nature of work. The safety training requirements for both employees and contractors are determined by assessing the specific hazards present in their respective job roles and workplaces. Regular safety training sessions are conducted by both external and in-house experts to ensure that individuals are well-equipped with the

necessary knowledge and skills. Additionally, mock drills are conducted at regular intervals to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency management system and ensure preparedness for any potential emergencies.

APSEZ introduced e-Vidyalaya, an online learning platform specifically designed to enhance safety awareness and ownership among the workforces. This platform offers safety e-learning modules aimed to educate employees on the implementation of safety procedures, fostering a culture of safety and promoting a sense of responsibility towards maintaining a safe working environment.

A Train the Trainer (TtT) program was established for each safety procedure to ensure effective implementation and continual improvement of the safety culture. This program focused on equipping trainers with the necessary knowledge and skills to train others on various safety procedures. Additionally, a mandatory basic audio-visual-based safety induction training was implemented at the entrance of the port to ensure

that all individuals entering the premises received essential safety information and instructions.

Simulator-based training

To ensure the safe operation of critical equipment, training simulators have been installed in dedicated training centres. This proactive measure is aimed to provide employees with hands-on training and familiarisation with the equipment before they interacted with the actual machines. By utilising training simulators, individuals can gain valuable experience, practice necessary procedures and develop the skills required to operate critical equipment safely and effectively.

Training and capability building:
Health and safety trainings are mandatory for APSEZ employees.

6,16,128 training person-hours were invested in health and safety in FY 2022-23

Operations safety

During the year, the Company expanded its Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) processes and systems to encompass various aspects of port operations, logistics business, as well as the safety of warehouses and road transportation. Sensitisation and capability building initiatives were undertaken to raise awareness and enhance the skills of employees in key areas. The Company specifically prioritised road safety, defensive driving, vehicle safety, warehouse safety, office safety and electrical safety to ensure a comprehensive approach to overall safety.

Road safety: The Company implemented driver-focused road safety initiatives, which included practical training programs aimed at enhancing road safety skills. To promote safe driving practices, speed radar guns were deployed across multiple locations, serving as warnings to drivers and reducing the likelihood of accidents. Furthermore, the entire facility was equipped with CCTV cameras that had video-analytic capabilities to generate advance warnings and ensure comprehensive monitoring. The Company emphasised the importance of adhering to speed

limits and provided education to drivers on this matter. Additionally, efforts were made to raise awareness and mitigate risks among employees and their families through targeted training programs.

Infrastructure design and condition: In recognition of the potential health and safety risks associated with inadequate infrastructure, the Company carried out comprehensive assessments of structural stability at its facilities. A dedicated team conducted these assessments and offered recommendations pertaining to infrastructure stability and accessibility. Throughout FY 2022-23, the Company prioritised the implementation of the highest priority recommendations identified by the team. These efforts were undertaken to ensure the safety, security and accessibility of all structures within the Company's premises.

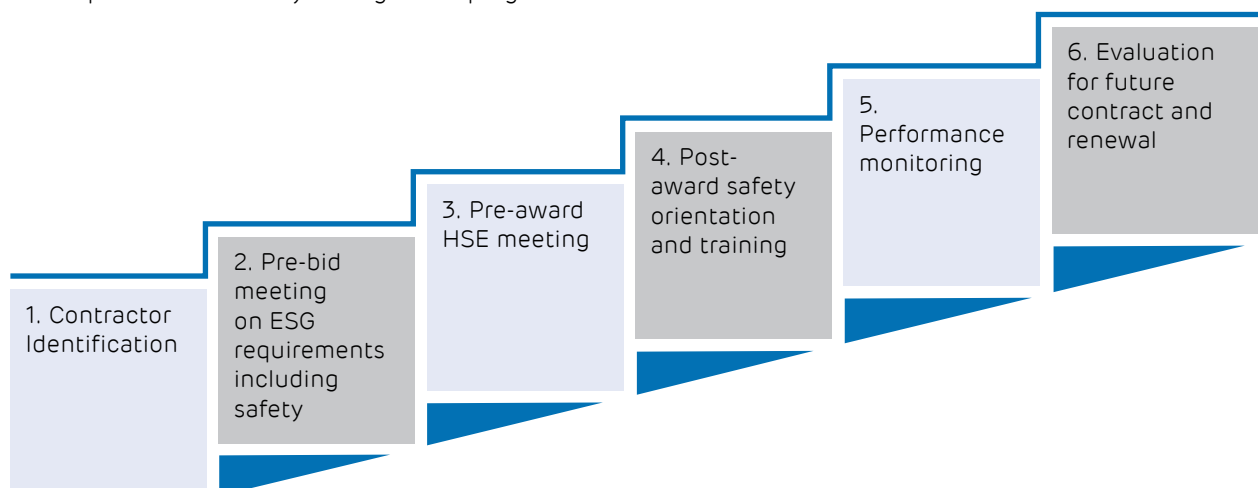
Contractor safety management: Given that primary operations were carried out by contractors, ensuring the safety of the workmen remained a crucial aspect of health and safety management. To address this, a dedicated task force was established at the Group level to

provide strategic and technical assistance, at the Business level for deployment and resource planning and at the site level for implementation. This initiative, known as Contractor Safety Management (OHS), involved regular monthly meetings at each level to facilitate the effective implementation of safety measures and management of contractors' safety at the sites.

To ensure contractor safety, the Company implemented an online Contractor Safety Management (CSM) portal, which required all contractors working on their sites to provide evidence of their safety culture, practices and relevant documents before commencing work. Contractors were familiarised with site-specific safety procedures, including the layout and unique characteristics of the workplace, through regular toolbox discussions and ongoing workplace monitoring. In the event of extreme situations, team members were authorised to halt operations immediately upon observing any unsafe practices. Furthermore, effective visual tools were strategically deployed across all sites to enhance worker awareness and provide clear guidance for their benefit.

A total of 17,799 contractors participated in awareness session in FY 2022-23

Six-step contractor safety management program



Emergency response programme

APSEZ established an Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan (EP&RP) to effectively address extreme disaster situations across various stages, including construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of port sites and associated facilities. These comprehensive plans outlined the response process, escalation hierarchy and the necessary controls to be implemented. To ensure their effectiveness, the Emergency Preparedness & Response Plans, along with associated procedures and practices, underwent periodic simulations. These simulations involved relevant stakeholders and interested parties as appropriate, allowing for real-time testing and evaluation of the plans' efficacy.

Fire safety measures were diligently upheld by implementing various strategies. This included the provision of fire-fighting

equipment and early detection sensors to promptly identify and respond to potential fires. Fire safety audits were conducted to ensure compliance with safety standards, while training programs and information sharing initiatives were organised to enhance awareness and knowledge about fire safety among employees. Additionally, areas prone to fire hazards were clearly marked with hazard information for easy identification and cautionary measures.

Security

Ensuring the security of our employees is of utmost importance to us. We recognise that a safe and secure work environment is vital for their well-being and productivity. To prioritise employee security, we have implemented robust measures and protocols to identify and address potential risks.

The risk management framework was utilised to assess security risks associated with geopolitical developments, aiming to safeguard the well-being of workers, the local community

and infrastructure. By analysing and evaluating potential security threats, the Company proactively identified measures to mitigate these risks and ensure the safety and security of all stakeholders involved. APSEZ implemented a multi-layered security system comprising physical security measures, regular patrolling and advanced monitoring utilising drone technology. This comprehensive approach was designed to enhance security across its facilities and operations. Additionally, APSEZ collaborated with the Indian Coast Guards to strengthen maritime security, ensuring the monitoring and protection of coastal areas. By adopting these measures and establishing collaborative partnerships, APSEZ prioritised the safety and security of its assets, employees and the surrounding environment.

Periodic Sagar Kawach exercises were conducted in collaboration with the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Police to assess and enhance preparedness levels. These exercises served as valuable opportunities to test the response capabilities of various stakeholders and ensure effective coordination in emergency situations. Furthermore, the Company played an active role in disseminating timely safety warnings to local communities



and fishermen, helping them stay informed and prepared for any potential safety hazards. By prioritising proactive measures and community engagement, APSEZ demonstrated its commitment to the safety and well-being of all stakeholders involved.

Our OHS performance in FY 2022- 23

APSEZ acknowledges the pivotal role of healthy and productive personnel in driving sustainable development. Recognising that occupational health is crucial for the social and economic productivity of individuals, companies, communities and nations, the Group places significant emphasis on promoting and maintaining the well-being of its workforce. The Company persisted in its endeavours to enhance its operational safety management system by diligently analysing various health and safety data points. This proactive approach allowed the Company to identify areas of concern or hot spots, enabling them

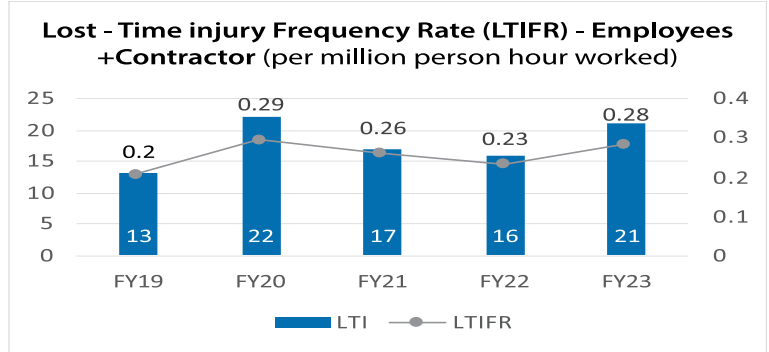
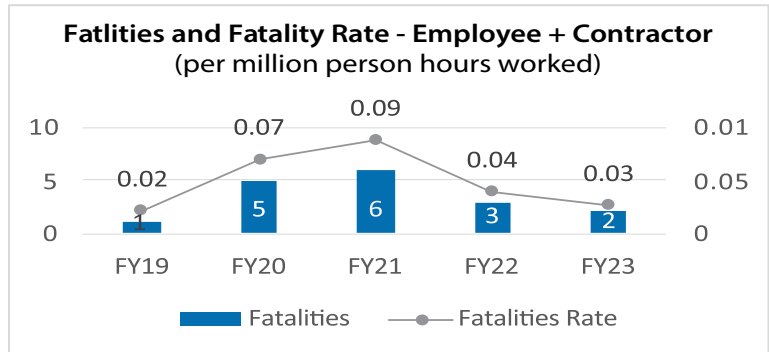
to strategise and implement preventive measures accordingly. Furthermore, the insights gained from this data analysis facilitated targeted training initiatives and provided the necessary support to empower employees in maintaining a safe working environment. By leveraging data-driven insights, the Company prioritised continuous improvement in its safety practices, ensuring the well-being of its workforce.

In fiscal year 2022-23, a significant number of 111,744 concerns were reported online through the Adani GENSUITE platform. This online reporting system facilitated the automatic notification of site or department, allowing for prompt identification of trends and leading indicators in health and safety. Unfortunately, in FY

2022-23, we witnessed 2 fatalities among contractors. To prevent future occurrences, the Company conducted a thorough investigation to identify the underlying cause and developed effective mitigation plans. The insights and lessons learned from this investigation were then communicated to employees and contractors, emphasising the importance of avoiding similar lapses in the future.

Identification of manmade and natural emergencies and associated risk for employees, community, and infrastructure

- Identification of probable effect of on-site and off-site
- Inspection and maintenance requirement
- Emergency evacuation procedure, including type of evacuation and exit route assignments such as floor plans, workplace maps, and safe or refuge areas.
 - Emergency communications system
- Managerial responsibilities for emergency preparedness, response and investigation
- Identification and collaboration with mutual aid partners and government authorities
- Continuous training of emergency response teams, all employees and community
 - Mock drill and EPRP review
 - Recording and reporting requirement during and after the emergency



Critical safety areas

- Road Vehicle Driver Traffic Safety
- Man-Machine interventions
 - Electrical Safety
 - Working-at-height activities

Safety incidents occurred in FY 2022-23

- Material Handling
- Man-Machine Interventions

Safety incident description	Actions taken to strengthen safety
<p>An empty container was to be delivered through Terex-08 on a byroad trailer. Terex-08 picked the container at 5A and placed it on the by-road trailer. Checker confirmed delivery in the mobile at 10:55hrs and went to 5C to attend to the next delivery. Terex-08 operator observed that the byroad driver reversed and immediately forwarded the trailer in a suspicious manner. Terex-08 operator moved the equipment forward and noticed IP on ground with injuries. He rushed to the office and passed information for help. An Ambulance reached the spot; IP was shifted to Apollo Hospitals in an unconscious condition. In the ICU, the Doctor declared IP had succumbed to death.</p>	<p>CAPA derived and horizontally deployed across all the sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No reverse movement allowed in the operational area and all drivers to be sensitised accordingly. 2. Advise marketing team to enforce a policy of fit vehicles only be allowed for operations and circulate the same to the transporter. 3. No messaging and texting permitted while on the work floor. 4. Administrative controls like sign boards, route markings, do's & don'ts in multiple languages (English, Telugu, Hindi & Tamil) to be provided in the yard to guide drivers. 5. Checker should be always accompanied with the RS Equipment and no pedestrian movement in yard during operations.
<p>On 11th May, 2022, 00:18 Hrs, In Motion Weigh Bridge (IMWB3) Operator (DP) noticed an 'Error' in the In-Motion Weighment Controller System. DP (M/47) went on to the track to check the physical condition of the track switches, as it was drizzling, as evidenced from CCTV and he was trying to wipe the sensor. There was sufficient illumination and CCTV coverage of the area. He tried twice to rectify on his own by cleaning the switches. As he couldn't get it rectified, he informed the concerned persons in Engineering Services for the rectification. Meanwhile, DP went on to check the physical condition of the track switches for the third time. At the same time, a LOCO was passing on the same track and hit the DP. DP rolled over resulting in immediate death.</p>	<p>CAPA derived and horizontally deployed across all the sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crossover bridge to be provided to access IMWB -3 / or the location of the IMWB room should be changed to a safe location. 2. There should be enough walkie talkies / radios to minimise communication gaps and all of them should be aligned in one channel about the rake movement. 3. IMWBs play very key role for Movement of Railway system. IMWB should be taken in loop. 4. PTW system should be implemented. 5. Training for railway safety with a specific role for all persons involved. 6. Additional horn for the point man to alert potential danger on the railway line. 7. Daily basic checks prior to starting the engines. 8. CCTV coverage in full day/night should be provided alongside the track with PA system. 9. Whenever the rake / train is passing, the signal should be at 'danger'

The reported accidents data encompassed all incidents that occurred within the SEZ boundaries, including accidents involving agencies hired for temporary or short-term assignments. This includes truck operators delivering goods, civil contractors engaged in construction work and other contracted agencies. In several instances, these fatalities resulted in significant fines or penalties for the contractors and service providers involved, as per the terms outlined in their contracts. This enforcement was implemented to ensure the adoption of high-quality Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) practices.

	Fatalities		
	Employee	Contractor	Total
FY 19	0	1	1
FY 20	0	5	5
FY 21	0	6	6
FY 22	0	3	3
FY 23	0	2	2

	LTI Details		
	Employee	Contractor	Total
FY 19	7	5	13
FY 20	11	11	22
FY 21	3	14	17
FY 22	5	11	16
FY 23	7	14	21

Total person-hours worked in FY 2022-23:

Employees: 5,630,575; contractors: 7,01,63,782

In fiscal year 2022-23, APSEZ implemented several additional safety interventions to further enhance health and safety measures. These interventions aimed to mitigate risks, promote a safer work environment and prevent accidents. Some of the key safety interventions introduced during this period included:

- Implementation of segregated lanes for pedestrians, cyclists and two-wheelers to enhance road safety.
- Installation of speed breakers at median crossings on the main road to promote safer crossing for pedestrians.
- Strict enforcement of speed limits and regular checks for drunk driving to ensure responsible and safe driving practices.
- Stringent enforcement of the ban on cell phone usage while driving to minimise distractions and maintain a focus on the road.
- Ensure strict adherence to wearing crash helmets and seat belts for all vehicle occupants to enhance personal safety.
- Installation of cameras and convex mirrors at all sharp turns and blind zones to improve visibility and prevent accidents.
- Conducting mandatory training

sessions and Toolbox Talks (TBT) for all drivers, along with short-term awareness training for all port users.

- Developing separate infrastructure in compliance with the standard practices outlined in the country's traffic rules.
- Building quick response skills for external drivers, which presents a significant challenge but is crucial for prompt action during emergencies.
- Maintaining vegetation in a manner that avoids encroachment on the main road to ensure clear visibility and prevent obstruction.
- Avoiding the plantation of new vegetation near the road to prevent potential hazards and maintain a clear path.
- Reviewing the arrangements during the design phase to prevent Rubber-Tyred Gantry (RTG) cranes from traveling beyond battery limits.
- Including emergency management in the commissioning protocol and reviewing it to prevent or minimise RTGs from traveling beyond battery limits.
- Conducting a comprehensive review of the existing emergency response plan at the site to ensure its effectiveness and readiness.

• Developing rescue operations protocols for individuals trapped in crane cabins and equipping personnel with heavy cold metal cutters for efficient rescue.

- Providing immediate medical emergency assistance in cases where someone is trapped, and rescue operations are delayed.
- Ensuring the availability of specialised medical services to promptly address critical injuries.
- Taking proactive measures to save lives, particularly considering the importance of the golden hour in emergency situations.
- Conducting technical studies on winds and weather conditions and implementing warning systems specifically for norwester winds.
- Implementing a ban on the entry of vehicle cleaners/helpers into the port/control area and improving road infrastructure around weigh bridges.
- Barricading the area to allow only one lane towards the weigh bridge and preventing unauthorised truck entry from any point in the queue.
- Aligning the route of vehicles to have a single entry and exit point, installing crash barriers on both sides of the road and ensuring ample illumination in weigh bridge areas using extra high-mast lights.

Digital resilience: Fortifying Adani's infrastructure against cyber threats

Overview

As we continue to digitalise and shift our business model to incorporate technology, we recognise the increasing risk of cybersecurity related incidents. Work-from-home put cybersecurity at risk considering the prospect of data breaches following confidential data flow across online pathways. Recent global events such as the COVID-19 pandemic has coincided with a rapid increase in cyber incidents, including ransomware, one of the highest growing cybercrimes.

In the present scenario, digital technology has graduated beyond automation to data simulation and manipulation to derive superior outcomes. Continuous technology upgradation empowers users to proactively anticipate and respond to capitalise on opportunities, market volatility, competitive openings and customer needs. APSEZ has consistently gone ahead with technology investments to moderate costs, acquire real-time information, empower informed decision-

making, accelerated workflows, reinforced information security and offered employees the option of secure remote working.

Cybersecurity governance

APSEZ has a cybersecurity policy in place that covers all aspects of cyber risk for IT and business areas. We are committed to establishing and improving cybersecurity posture and minimising our exposure to such risks. A robust governance mechanism has been established to manage the cyber risk inherent in business processes and information assets through monitoring mechanisms and rigorous reviews.

We have constituted an Information Technology & Data Security (IT & DS) Committee at the Board level, comprising only of Independent Directors. As of 31st March, 2023, the IT & DS Committee consists of three Independent Directors. The Committee is chaired by Ms. Nirupama Rao, an accomplished Indian diplomat renowned for

her pivotal role in fostering the India-US partnership in IT and cybersecurity. With her extensive experience in shaping policies that promote collaboration between the two countries in this field, Ms. Rao brings invaluable expertise to the committee's leadership. A detailed charter of the IT & DS Committee is available on the website of the Company at <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/board-and-committee-charters/APSEZL---IT--DS-Committee-Charter>. The primary objective of this Committee is to provide oversight to APSEZ's information technology use and protection, review the policies, plans and programs related to enterprise cybersecurity and data protection risks associated with the Company and IT infrastructure.

A dedicated organisation function headed by the Chief Digital Officer (CDO), reporting to the CEO is responsible for overall management of the IT, IT System, digitalisation and cybersecurity functions, supported by a team at the Adani Group level.

Cyber risk management

We are considering risks related to cybersecurity as emerging risks and the main responsibility of the risk management committee is to monitor and review the risk management plan of the Company, to review the current and expected risk exposures of the organisation, to ensure the same are identified, qualitatively and quantitatively evaluated, analysed and appropriately managed. Our cyber risk assessment framework is aligned to Information Security Management System (ISO 27001) and its processes are in tandem with our enterprise risk management framework.

Cybersecurity process and infrastructure

At APSEZ, we have a robust plan of IT security infrastructure to ensure that we minimise our vulnerabilities. Business continuity mechanisms were built into the information systems by including redundancy and high availability features at multiple levels. We rolled out ISO 27001:2013 – Information Security Management System (ISMS), across all sites in line with our information security policy. A cyber defence centre was set up, operational round-the-clock to proactively detect and respond to cybersecurity incidents.

The Information Technology & Data Security (IT & DS) Committee is responsible for the following:

- Reviewing and overseeing the function of information technology in implementing the latest IT tools and technologies by which various key functions and processes across various divisions within the group can be automated.
- Reviewing and overseeing actions taken by IT and cyber teams with respect to the protection of critical data and policies for data protection and sustainability

- Overseeing the cyber risk exposure of the Company and developing future cyber risk approaches
- Reviewing annually the Company's cybersecurity breach response and crisis management plan.
- Reviewing reports on any cybersecurity incidents and the adequacy of proposed action
- Assessing the adequacy of resources and suggest additional measures to be undertaken by the Company.
- Reviewing cyber risks posed by third parties including outsourced IT and other partners.
- Annually assessing the adequacy of the Group's cyber insurance cover.

Adani Group is engaging with an independent agency to perform an audit of data privacy and as mentioned in cybersecurity policy. APSEZ undergoes annual IT General Controls (ITGC) and ISO/IEC 27001:2013 internal and external audits to fulfil compliance obligations. These audits are conducted to ensure that APSEZ adheres to the required standards and regulations. Additionally, the Adani Group Management Assurance Team performs various audits to assess APSEZ's compliance and control status, providing valuable insights into the organisation's overall posture.

Incident management and response

APSEZ conducts 'Incident Response' testing twice in a year. We also established a 24x7 security operation centre to detect and manage incidents. High availability and disaster recovery are applied to all critical applications. In addition, we conduct third-party vulnerability analysis including simulated hacker attacks.

At APSEZ, there is a clear escalation process in place if any

cybersecurity related breaches are observed by employees. Any such issues or concerns noticed by the employees or contractors working within APSEZ network could be reported through a digital platform available internally. In addition, there are dedicated telephone lines and email IDs available wherein employees can register their concerns or issues which are tracked on real-time basis and resolved as per the escalation matrix and defined timeline. Any complaints or reporting of likely loopholes in IT system and processes and incidences of misuse of them could also be reported through the grievance management system which is available to all internal and external stakeholders.

Consequence management on non-compliance

To ensure compliance with IT and cybersecurity guidelines and to address any breaches or violations of company data and information, the Company has implemented a well-defined protocol for consequence management. To mitigate data leaks, all laptops and desktops within the Company are equipped with data leak protection agents. Additionally, emails sent to external domains and files uploaded to external websites undergo thorough inspection to detect any potential data leakage. If any breach is identified by the dedicated information protection group (IPG), it is immediately escalated within the management hierarchy and a timely response is requested. Incidents that do not receive a satisfactory response within the specified timeline are further escalated to the business-unit CEO and Group Head (Cybersecurity) for further action and resolution.

For employees and contract workers, escalation triggers the invocation of the IT Consequence Management Policy, which falls

under the jurisdiction of the HR team. non-compliance instances involving off-roll employees or consultants are referred to the relevant functional or business-unit head, who takes appropriate actions in accordance with the procurement and legal terms, involving the concerned vendor or partner as necessary.

Business continuity plan (BCP)

The site level emergency response and disaster recovery plans are used in the case of natural disasters and other threats which affect port and SEZ operations. This plan is used for disasters affecting the cybersecurity infrastructure or applications of APSEZ. We define a BCP event as a situation resulting in unavailability of people, facility and technology required for ensuring continuity of IT services required by the business to continue its operations and service the customers. Our business continuity plan also defines the crisis management organisation structure and the roles and responsibilities along with recovery and resumption procedures.

The BCP kicks in when the APSEZ management invokes the recovery strategies during a disaster or emergency. The system provides

continuity, adds resilience and allows for an efficient and timely resumption of the interrupted business, understand tasks and responsibilities of individual departments in resumption, recovery, restoration and return, understand the resources required for critical department in the recovery mode and understand the vital records required for critical department to resume business. We conduct regular testing of these plans and procedures at least semi-annually.

The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) oversees the Business Continuity and Disaster Management Plan and is responsible to meet the requirements for critical technology and cybersecurity components. The CISO is also responsible to conduct assessment of any system upgradation required and any consultation with the technology partners and other stakeholders.

Cybersecurity awareness and capability building

APSEZ has mandated annual trainings on cybersecurity for all the employees and conducts it with utmost rigor and sincerity. In FY 2022-23, we trained 3052 employees in cybersecurity. Any deviation will be dealt with as per applicable procedures laid out in

relevant guidelines and policies. Also, awareness programs on information security are available to all employees and wherever applicable to third parties e.g., sub-contractors, consultants, vendors etc.

In the fiscal year 2022-2023, the cybersecurity team has successfully implemented various measures to enhance the organisation's cybersecurity. These include privileged access management (PAM), security orchestration, automation and response (SOAR), cloud security posture management (CSPM), multi-factor authentication (MFA) and web application firewall (WAF). These initiatives aim to bolster the organisation's overall cybersecurity posture.

Additionally, the IT team implemented several systems to improve business processes. These include grievance management systems (GMS), integrated transport utility platform (ITUP), ransomware protected backup solution (Commvault AirGap) and gate operating systems (GOS). These implementations were carried out to streamline and optimise various aspects of the organisation's operations.

Implementation of Privileged Access Management (PAM) enables the management and monitoring of privileged accounts' accessibility	Security orchestration, automation and response (SOAR) are implemented to automate security operations	Cloud security posture management (CSPM) is implemented to effectively manage cloud-related risks and automate compliance monitoring
Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is implemented to enhance the authentication and authorisation process for user accounts	implementation of a web application firewall (WAF) safeguards the Adani Ports website against cyber-attacks	Grievance management system (GMS) is implemented to collect information pertaining to grievances from both internal and external stakeholders
	The ransomware protected backup solution safeguards data against ransomware threats or attacks	The implementation of gate operating systems (GOS) at Mundra Port automates gate operations and facilitates online fee collection for vehicles entering the port premises.

Value offered to customers - safety, speed and delight

Safety	Speed	Delight
State-of-the-art technologies and best-in-class infrastructure that adhere to strict safety standards	First mile and last mile solutions utilising port facilities, multi-modal logistic parks, warehousing, rail networks, fully serviced industrial economic zones and product distribution.	Continuously engage with customers to understand their needs and provide customised solutions that meet specific requirements

As one of India's top logistics companies, APSEZ takes pride in enriching our customers' experience through a service-driven mindset. Our diverse range of customers benefits from our end-to-end logistics solutions, which include first mile and last mile solutions, utilising our port facilities, multi-modal logistic parks, warehousing, rail networks, fully serviced industrial economic zones and product distribution. Our services are supported by state-of-the-art technologies, best-in-class infrastructure, automation and efficient time management.

At APSEZ, customer satisfaction is at the core of our business. We strive to provide customised solutions that meet specific needs. For instance, we have dedicated a customised warehouse to store steel coils for one of the largest car manufacturers in India. We believe in being an agile organisation that can respond to changing customer needs and pressures from governments to bring production closer to home.

As an integrated logistics company with downstream supply

chain in our control, we have chosen to leverage our logistics services to provide efficient delivery of cargo at a lower cost, strengthening our customers' logistical competitiveness. Our commitment to providing exceptional logistics solutions that align with our customer value proposition model is a crucial component of our business strategy at APSEZ.

Customer value proposition model

At Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZ), we are committed to providing our customers with the best logistics solutions to help their business growth. Our customer value proposition model is centred around understanding the needs of our customers and providing them with world-class infrastructure, state-of-the-art technology and superior service.

Our customer value proposition model comprises of three major components:

Customer segment

As one of India's top logistics companies, APSEZ we serve

a diverse range of customers such as exporters, importers, shipping lines and other logistics companies.

Value proposition

Our extensive range of services includes cargo handling, storage and transportation, as well as value-added services like customs clearance, warehousing and container repair. We always strive to cater to customers unique needs by offering our customers with a range of port-related services, including cargo handling, storage and transportation, as well as value-added services such as customs clearance, warehousing and container repair.

Differentiation

We differentiate ourselves from our competitors by offering a vertically integrated business model, which enables us to provide end-to-end logistics solutions to our customers. Additionally, our strategic location on India's coastline allows us to offer faster transit times and lower transportation costs, giving us a competitive advantage in our industry.

Input	APSEZ activities	Output	Outcome
Manufactured Capital	Integrated model		
- Plug and play infrastructure - Provide port, logistics and SEZ ownership	- Ports - SEZ - Logistics	- Revenue predictability - Guaranteed turnaround time - Low cost	- Safety - Speed - Delight - Stronger pricing power - Customer retention

INPUT	APSEZ activities	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
Intellectual Capital			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Automated Cargo tracking - Single-window service - Data driven analytics - Cost tracking tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Container tracking - System Services - Portal's systematic data recording and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low turnaround time - One-stop service - Systematic data management and presentation - Real-time cost estimation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faster operations - Ease of doing business - Timely decision making - Customer trust
Natural Capital			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shore power - Waste disposal systems - Access to energy - Water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grid power to tugs - 5R-based waste collection and disposal - 24x7 power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrification - Zero waste to landfill - Continued operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emission reduction - Waste management - Customer satisfaction

Building long-term relationships with customers

Our primary goal is to establish a long-lasting partnership with our customers by providing reliable, efficient and cost-effective logistics solutions. To achieve this objective, we have implemented several initiatives over the years to enhance our services.

One of our most notable initiatives is the 'smart port' initiative' that leverages the internet of things (IoT) devices to offer seamless multimodal convenience through data analytics. By using advanced technologies such as automated performance measurement system (APMS), systems applications and products in data processing (SAP) and mercury, we can provide real-time visibility into

the cargo value chain and improve customer service. Additionally, our web-based mobile application (vessel cargo tracking) empowers customers to monitor the status of port-based vessels and cargo.

Investing in digital technology

We recognise the importance of investing in digital technology to improve our services continually. Our innovative approach to utilising cutting-edge technologies in unprecedented ways has revolutionised the port operations, setting us apart from the competition. By combining advanced software with top-notch infrastructure, we can provide exceptional customer service.

At Mundra port, we have leveraged technologies such as the internet of things (IoT),

drones, long range radio (LoRA), video analytics and complex optimisation algorithms to enhance efficiency and security. These technologies work together seamlessly to provide a faster, safer and more delightful experience for our customers.

We are committed to making all our ports 'smart' by leveraging advanced technologies to elevate the customer experience continually. Our integrated approach to software and infrastructure has transformed our operations, creating new opportunities for growth and success.

We continuously explore new ways to improve our services and provide a seamless and delightful experience for our customers.

<p>LoRA and RFID mesh</p> <p>The Company implemented LoRA and RFID mesh technology to establish a wireless network with which sensor devices could connect. It piloted the tracking of high value containers in real-time, monitoring and detection of air pollution, automatic energy management and vehicle movement control, among other applications.</p>	<p>3D scanning technique</p> <p>3D mapping technique was explored to obtain real-time profiles of bulk piles in the stock yard which could be used for effective yard planning. Using this, the Company measured the area occupied / available for cargo, volume occupied, stowage factor and estimated cargo weight at any given point</p>	<p>Integrated transport utility platform (ITUP)</p> <p>To strengthen our digital footprint and ensure seamless connectivity to our ports and other logistics infra, we are developing an integrated transport utility platform (ITUP) for our customers. Major e-commerce players already have a platform that tracks ordering, packaging, delivery and post-delivery.</p> <p>Our ITUP platform while being built for end-to-end connectivity, measures the productivity of the mentioned activities and records any deviation in real time.</p> <p>We envisage that our ITUP will be an integrated platform, which will act as a marketplace for all customers and suppliers.</p> <p>It will provide complete visibility on the entire chain of custody of consignments, options on the logistics cost, delivery time, carbon footprint and so on.</p> <p>The system will put customers at the centre and enable decision-making in their hands, enabling a complete transparency for the ease of doing business.</p>
<p>Algorithmic optimisation</p> <p>The Company tested algorithmic optimisation to create dynamic vessel plans implemented through a central control room for the optimal utilisation of port equipment.</p>	<p>Video analytics</p> <p>To minimise human intervention errors, advanced video analytics were used for test cases including intrusion, tempering, over-speeding, trespassing, fire, smoke, colours, number plate identification, vehicle identification and crowd movement etc.</p>	

APSEZ has invested in cutting-edge technologies to enhance the customer experience and create a futuristic approach to our services. We recognise that technology is rapidly evolving and are committed to staying ahead of the curve to better serve our customers. Investment in technology has helped us reduce operational costs, enhance productivity and efficiency and improve the sustainability of our operations.



Technology			
Superior information access Our IT systems provided the following information – Cargo status report; SMS-based VCN status; Vessel declaration and auto PAA; auto alerts on compliance; vessel closure and NOC; weather reports on SMS		Auto-steering for RTG We installed a laser-based feedback system that minimised the zig-zag movement of RTGs. The stack profiling system analysed the height of the stack and prevented collision with RTGs through automatic immobilisation, enhancing safety and equipment efficiency.	
Remotely operated robotic e-RTG We employed cranes in our ports that could be operated remotely, enhancing our technology capability		Dredger technology modification When maintenance dredgers became critical, we converted a CSD to WID without external fabrication, saving crores of rupees in capital expenditure.	Container Position Detection System We modified existing e-RTGs to account for 50,000 possibilities of a container in our yard and relayed to the TOS, avoiding delays and errors
Relevance			
Complex cargo management We developed the expertise in handling special cargo ranging from metro rail bogies to helicopters, cranes and wind turbines, among other applications.	Berthing capacity We developed a capability to address futuristic vessels – especially large - at the design stage, future-proofing our ports.	Neem oil urea coating facility We developed a facility to handle 35,000 MT of coated urea per day, capable of filling 11 rakes of 52 wagons each, in line with the national priority for the fertiliser sector	Anti-lift mechanism for twin 20 ft container We introduced a photo sensor in the management of RTGs equipped to lift two 20 feet containers in one go, enhancing judgment calls and safety.
Innovative and Ground-breaking Technology		Environment friendliness	
First floating Ro-Ro terminal We launched India's first Ro-Ro terminal that could be operated 24x7 even with a sea level variation as high as 6m		Berthing aid system We created a laser sensor system to provide graphical information using customised software (developed at a quarter of the prevailing cost) to provide information (berthing velocity, distance and approach angle) and maintain low berthing velocity (less than 0.1 m/s) to avoid collision.	Automatic hydrocarbon gas detectors We designed a system to detect the number of gaseous hydrocarbons in the ambient air, integrated with the SCADA system to provide real-time information and raise automatic alarms when necessary
Scale Largest dredging capability We developed the largest dredging capacity in India (equivalent to 80 times the Vatican City by size)			Zero vessel waste dump We completely (100%) treated and recycled solid and liquid waste generated by incoming vessels.

Customer engagement and satisfaction

As a company operating in a highly competitive global business environment, we understand the importance of putting our customers first. We recognise that understanding their hopes and aspirations is critical to building long-term relationships with them. As a result, we prioritise regular customer interactions and surveys to gather feedback on our performance, while also developing services that meet their expectations. We believe that customer satisfaction is a key driver of financial success.

To measure our performance, we use customer feedback as a

barometer and aim to achieve a customer satisfaction score of 4.75/5 by 2025. In our most recent efforts, we conducted a Customer Satisfaction Survey for our upstream and downstream customers in the container cargo, liquid cargo, dry cargo, SEZ, dredging and logistics business verticals. This survey aimed to capture compliance on ESG parameters, alignment with our sustainability goals, gauge customer credentials on various ESG parameters, measure satisfaction levels and identify areas for improvement.

Our Company is committed to continually engaging with customers and using their feedback to improve our services.

The results of our most recent Customer Engagement Survey are listed on the next page. We have modified our survey methodology and associated targets this year to ensure that we capture comprehensive feedback from our customers.



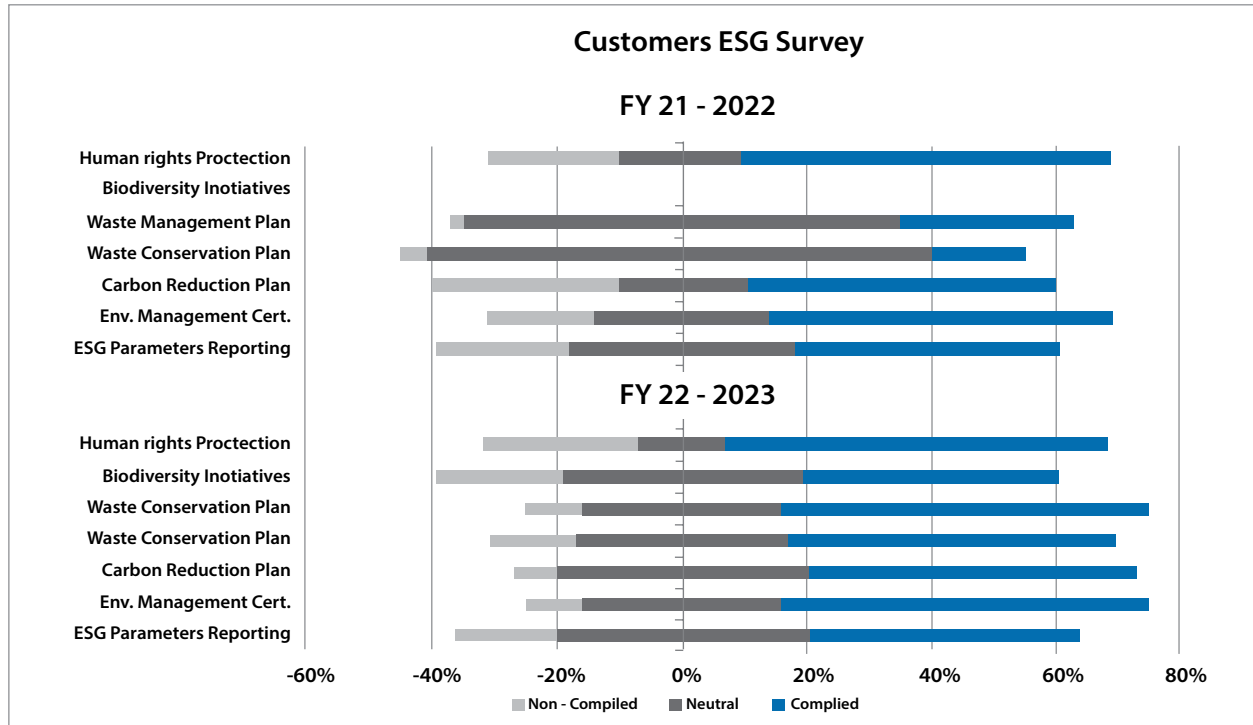
Survey topics and key findings

A summary of the survey questionnaire sent to customers has been carried below.

Customer's ESG credentials and alignment to APSEZ's sustainability goals	Customer's policy on quality control, health & safety and respect for human rights at workplace, including due diligence, risk identification and management
	Carbon emissions, water use, other environmental indicators, and the corresponding targets
	Certification on environment, safety, annual reporting of ESG parameters, etc.
Infrastructure, operations and allied services	Availability of various dredging equipment
	Condition of the dredging equipment, environmental consciousness, delivering time and accuracy
	IT and Hydrographic survey etc.
Performance and practices	OHS (Occupational Health and Safety) Practices, risk management and evaluation, community engagement, Minimum age and wages of workers, suppliers audit and evaluation of ESG practices
Value enhancement	Environment management system, evaluation of biodiversity related impacts, Pricing, easiness, environmental and social practices, customer feedback, targets for performance improvement etc.
Policy awareness	Whistle-blower policy, Code of conduct, Human Rights guidelines, anti-discrimination, diversity and equal opportunity policy, Supplier code of conduct, Occupational Health and Safety policy, Environmental Policy, Energy and Emissions Policy, Water Stewardship Policy, Waste reuse or recycle policy etc.
Other processes	Parameters influencing the use of our services, suggestions and scope of improvement,

Customer satisfaction survey results

	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23
Customers Satisfaction Score	4.55/5	4.16/5	4.1/5	4.3/5
% of satisfied customers	91	83	82	86
Coverage (%)	100	100	100	100



*Biodiversity aspects weren't part of FY 2021-22 survey.

Customer data privacy

APSEZ places importance on protecting the privacy and security of its customers' data. To this end, we developed a comprehensive Cybersecurity Policy that outlines how we manage customer data in accordance with applicable regulations and best global practices. APSEZ recognises that privacy is a fundamental right and is taking suitable measures to ensure that any Personal Identifiable Information is collected and processed as per laws and regulations. Customers and business partners can always connect with us through email and phone to discuss matters related to their personal data.

We inform our customers on the nature of information captured and the use of such collected information.

To ensure robust data protection and secure information sharing, the following measures are in place:

- Critical applications (such as IPOS Container and IPOS Non-Container) undergo data backup and are stored securely for 5 years. Financial documents, on the other hand, are protected and retained for 7 years.
- When needed, specific information is shared with third parties using the Adani Microsoft SharePoint solution, following approval from relevant business

and cybersecurity teams. This ensures controlled sharing of information, adhering to protocols and security measures.

- No customer data is utilised for any secondary purposes, emphasising the commitment to safeguarding customer information and privacy. When it comes to customer data, we only capture what is necessary for raising invoices for the services we render and receipt of payments against those invoices. This includes information such as name, address, email, mobile number, bank account number, PAN and GST number. For active customers, we keep this data in our system and block it after they are no longer using our services.

At APSEZ, we do not disclose any customer information to third parties, except for government agencies as required by law. For example, we may share PAN and GST numbers while filing tax reports and returns. We are proud to report that in FY 2022-23, there were no substantiated

incidents concerning breaches of customer privacy, theft, leak, or loss of customer data or critical information.

To maintain confidentiality of the information is a part of code of conduct laid down by the Company and company

has established zero tolerance mechanism against the violation of the same. In FY 2022-23, there were zero substantiated incidents concerning breaches of customer privacy, theft, leak and loss of customer data or critical information.

IT security/ cyber security breaches

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total number of information security breaches or other cybersecurity incidents	0	0	0
Total number of data breaches	0	0	0
Total number of customers and employees affected by company's data breach	0	0	0
Total amount of fines/penalties paid in relation to information security breaches or other cybersecurity incident.	0	0	0



Our prudent risk management framework

Overview

In today's world, characterised by unforeseen developments and other uncertainties resulting in new/changing risks, it is crucial for any company to pivot its governance framework on a robust and integrated risk management function, entrusted with managing risks with prudence. These risks could stem from economic downtrends, uncertain trade flows, geopolitical events, trade wars, pandemics and other uncertainties.

In 2022, we saw the global COVID-19 pandemic situation subsiding after most population got vaccinated, thereby stimulating the economy and boosting the business. Also, with increasing reliance on technology and work modification, cybersecurity and data privacy related risks are rising

significantly. We recognise that all these factors can directly or indirectly affect our businesses, causing APSEZ to continuously and systematically monitor the risks and elevate them to key corporate risks, when the situation demands. The objective of this de-risking commitment is to ensure business growth even during periods of economic slowdown.

Governance

Over the years, the Company has instituted a systematic risk management approach. The Board has constituted a Risk Management Committee to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan for the Company. The Committee meets at least once in every quarter to review the risk exposure and risk management plan on behalf of the Board. The Audit Committee

has additional oversight in financial risks and controls. The Audit Committee chairman Mr. G. K. Pillai is a non-executive Independent Director, who brings vast experience of transport and logistics sector that helps in building financial policies and strategies. His elaborated experience in various sectors also helps in enriching Board discussions, deliberations, assessments and identification of internal and external risks and mitigation measures including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks and mitigation plan. The major risks identified by the business are systematically addressed through mitigation actions on a continual basis. At the executive level, business risk management is the responsibility of the Head of ESG (Chief Risk Officer) while the responsibility of monitoring

and auditing risk management performance on an operational level lies with the Management Audit & Assurance Services (MA&AS) team which has experienced and professionally qualified accountants, engineers and SAP executives to carry out audits across all functional areas. The MA&AS function directly reports to the Chairman of the

Board. The scope of internal audits includes the review of various ESG control processes, performance metrics and data. Along with that we also conduct audits with the help of an external agency .

Risk management processes.

The ESG Head managing the business risk is answerable to the Risk Committee and reports

directly to the CEO to ensure independence from other functions. The Risk Management Committee has three members, all of whom are non-executive directors with two of them being independent directors. All three members of the Risk Management Committee have diverse business experience and vast business risk management exposure.

Parameter	Responsible position	Reporting Line Manager
Highest ranking person with dedicated risk management responsibility on an operational level	Head - ESG	CEO
Highest ranking person with responsibility for monitoring and auditing risk management performance on an operational level	Head - Management Audit and Assurance Services (MAAS)	Chairman

The Executive Management and/ or Risk Management Committee performed the following functions in FY 2022-23:

- Periodic review and approval of various business proposals for their corresponding risks and opportunities.

- Provided guidance over risk supervision, risk assessment and risk management.
- Developed risk assessment and measurement systems.
- Established policies, practices and other control mechanisms to

contain risks.

- Reviewed and monitored the effectiveness and application of risk management policies, related standards and procedures.
- Reviewed and identified risks in cybersecurity and management

Risk assessment dashboard:

- Overall location and Company level dashboard
- Categorywise risk dashboards with impact
- Generation of heat maps for each user and function
- Risk trends report and risk severity charts with overall risk severity mapping (H-M-L)
- Location-wise severity
- Bubble charts used to examine impacts and the likelihood of risks on a quarter-to-quarter basis
- Risk severity in risk registers based on a colour coding system
- Access to management users for viewing dashboard for locations and central functions
- Audit trail kept at each level of design
- Auto alerts of risk cards at defined frequency to risk owners and Chief Risk Officer

The ERM tool comprises the following features:

During FY 2022-23, the Risk Management Committee conducted 4 meetings. APSEZ's Board-approved Risk Management Policy comprised of material risks identified and assessed by the Company.

The Company set up a policy framework for ensuring better management of risk profile and provided importance to prudent project (conceptualisation, implementation and sustenance) practices, putting in place suitable risk mitigation measures. The risk management framework

of APSEZ sought to minimise the adverse impact of risks on key business objectives and enabled the Company to leverage opportunities. The Company designed and operated its risk assessment model that took quantitative and qualitative data into account.

Our Risk Identification & Risk Assurance process consists of the following**Risk Identification**

Industry risk, technology risk, political risk, financial risk, regulatory risk, Climate risk (physical & transition), reputational risk and social risk

Risk Assurance

Risk exposure, risk appetite, audit, monitoring and disclosures

The following are the prominent risks and responsibilities as estimated by the Board Committee

Risk	Nature of risk	Strategic objectives impacted	Responsible Executive Management Team
Industry risk	External	Ensures financial flexibility; maintains long-term optionality	Business Development Head of each SBU & Team
Technology risk	Operational	Focuses on people, planet and prosperity; optimises overheads, costs and capital expenditure; Improves portfolio quality	IT Head (CDO) and IT & Data Security Committee
Political risk	External	Ensures financial flexibility; maintains long-term optionality	Site CEO's office, CEO's office and corporate affairs
Regulatory risk	External	Improves portfolio quality; maintains long-term optionality	Regulatory team
Competition risk	External	Ensures financial flexibility; maintains long-term optionality	Site CEO's office and business team
Geographic focus risk	Strategic	Optimises overheads, costs and capital expenditure; improves portfolio quality; maintains long-term optionality	Site CEOs, COOs and CEO-APSEZ
Climate risk (physical & transition)	Operational	Focuses on infrastructure vulnerability, competitiveness, people, safety and resource availability (water and power); optimises overheads, costs and capital expenditure	ESG team and CEO-APSEZ
Land availability risk	Strategic	Focuses on people, safety and sustainability; optimises overheads, costs and capital expenditure; improves portfolio quality; maintains long-term optionality	Strategy team, land team and projects
Timely project commissioning risk	Operational	Optimises overheads, costs and capital expenditure; improves portfolio quality; maintains long-term optionality	Operations head of each SBU

Risk	Nature of risk	Strategic objectives impacted	Responsible Executive Management Team
Human rights risk	Strategic	Focus on people, planet and prosperity; maintains long-term optionality	ESG team
Debt repayment risk	Strategic	Ensures financial flexibility; optimises overheads and capital expenditures; maintains long-term optionality	Head, Finance
Returns risk	Strategic	Ensures financial flexibility; maintains long-term optionality	CEO's office
Liquidity risk	Strategic	Ensures financial flexibility; Maintains long-term optionality	Head, Finance
Controls risk	Operational	Focuses on people, safety and sustainability; optimises overheads, costs and capital expenditure; improves portfolio quality	CEO's office

Risk review

During FY 2022-23, APSEZ proactively worked on preventive measures and mitigation plans for the risks identified to have impacts on the Company. APSEZ has identified risk appetites to facilitate risk review and

reporting. This outlines the level of acceptable risk we have defined for the achievement of our goals. It is decided by the risk management team and is approved by the risk management committee with majority independent Board members. The risk management team

conducts a quarterly assessment of the actual risk exposure and compares it with the acceptable level for various business goals. The gaps identified, if any, are highlighted accordingly to the management and reported to the risk management committee.

The following are the prominent risks and responsibilities as estimated by the Board Committee

Goals	Key decisions	Risk appetite & risk management priorities
Strategic	New market entry, diversification, M&A, etc. aimed at improving growth prospect and profitability	Low to balanced risk to meet our strategic goals Prioritise strong risk identification and management
Operational	Investment in equipment, human capital, raw material, etc.	Low risk to avoid negative impacts on operations Implement robust risk management processes & systems
Financial	Decision on financing, leverage, forex exposure, etc.	Low risk to limit any downside on our profit margins Implement robust risk management processes & systems.
Regulations	Compliance with regulations on environmental, health & safety, CRZ, Exim etc.	Zero compromise, averse towards any risk Have robust compliance measures
Sustainability/ climate change	Low carbon transition, energy efficiency, resource efficiency, etc.	Low to balanced risk so as to meet our sustainability objective as well as maintain profitability Long-term assessment and planning for climate change risks & opportunities

Sensitivity analysis

The results of sensitivity analysis carried by changing driver metrics linked to various financial and operational parameters are presented below. During this assessment, all the parameters, other than the driver metric in consideration, were kept constant. As highlighted in the table below, a one-day closure of APSEZ's

Mundra port and corresponding loss of revenue would result in ₹15 crore decline in profit before tax. A similar one-day closure of all the ports of APSEZ would cause a loss of around ₹47 crore. With increasing climate change, it is likely that the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events will increase in future which may result into greater disruption of ports operations.

We have conducted assessment of climate vulnerability and risk exposure of 12 ports of APSEZ considering scenarios of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)". Based on the assessment, a detailed adaptation plan has been created for four of the most at-risk ports of APSEZ. For details, please refer to the latest TCFD reports at the APSEZ website.

Driver	Change	Impact on	Amount (in ₹ crore)
Revenue	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	+/- 224
Operating expense	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	-/+ 57
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	-/+ 34
Salaries and other employee expense	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	-/+12
Climate risk like disruption of port operation from cyclone, extreme heatwave, etc. at:			
- Mundra port (our largest port)	1 day	Profit before tax	- 15
- All ports	1 day	Profit before tax	-47
Interest rate	+/- 50bp	Profit before tax	-/+ 44
Foreign currency risk			
- INR / US\$	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	-/+ 98
- INR / EUR	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	-/+ 6
- INR / JPY	+/- 1%	Profit before tax	-/+ 5

The identified risks for near to medium-term (less than 10 years) are prioritised based on their likelihood and magnitude of potential impact on our business. The risk appetite threshold is also considered while we prioritise the risks identified.

Risks & their description	Likelihood of occurrence	Magnitude of potential impact	Prioritisation of risk	Mitigating actions
Political risk This comprises the risk of a change in the government that could review existing policies	High Change in state and central governments is a part of India's democratic process	Low There has been consistency in business policies even with changes in governments in the past	Low	As a policy, we maintain a neutral stance and refrain from taking sides or making any political contributions. We already operate across various states in India which are governed by different political parties.

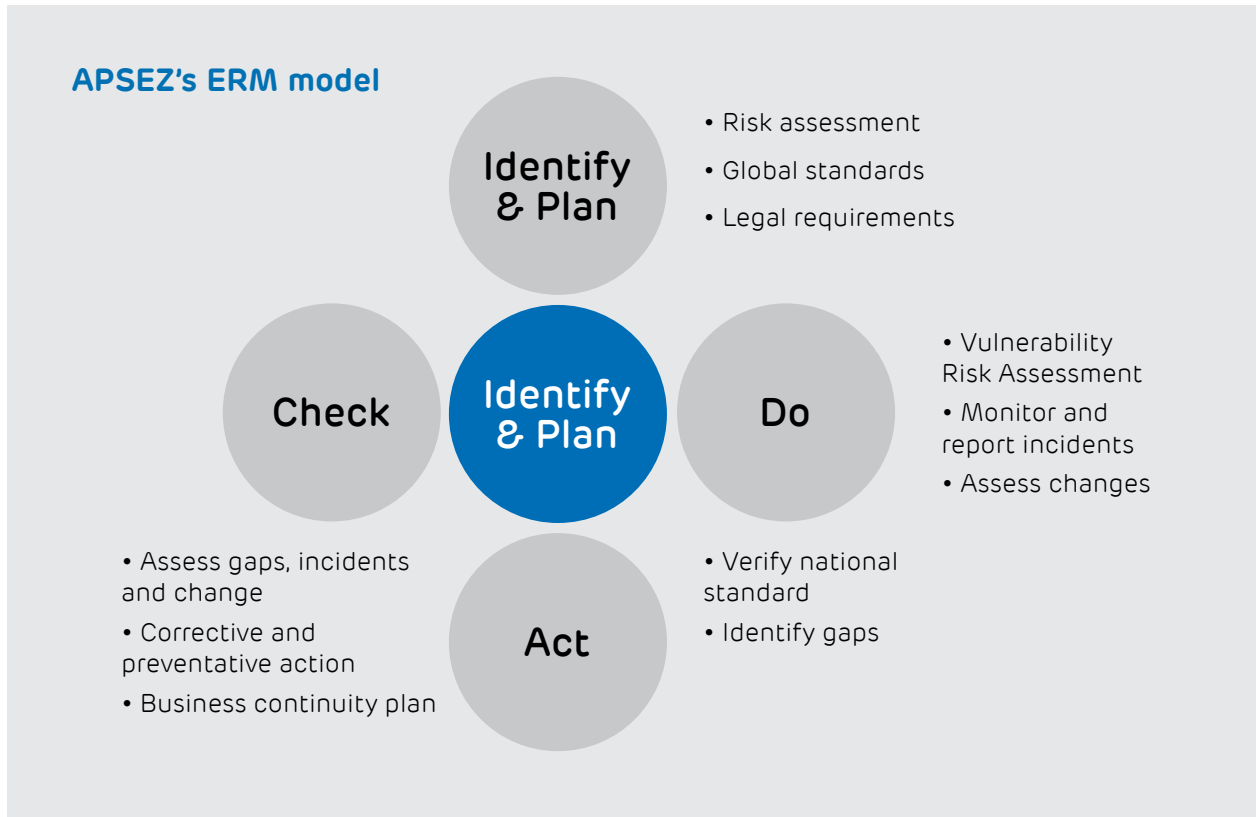
Risks & their description	Likelihood of occurrence	Magnitude of potential impact	Prioritisation of risk	Mitigating actions
<p>Regulatory risk</p> <p>The business is marked by permissions and restrictions across countries that could affect trade flows</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p> <p>As we increase our footprint in geographies along global trade routes, we expect multiple regulatory requirements applicable on us and hence there will be increased exposure to regulatory risk</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p> <p>The impact is expected to be limited because of our presence across diverse locations</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p>	<p>Prior to engaging in mergers and acquisitions (M&A), business acquisitions and the execution of greenfield projects, we conduct thorough ESG due diligence. We obtain all regulatory approvals and maintain compliance during construction and operations.</p>
<p>Competition risk</p> <p>The business could attract a sharp increase in competitive ports for cargo</p>	<p><i>Low</i></p> <p>We see higher competition risk exposure in our operations located outside India. Within India, we are the largest private player and currently face competition from government ports</p>	<p><i>Low</i></p> <p>Our major share of business comes from India where we see less risk of competition</p>	<p><i>Low</i></p>	<p>We have tried to stay ahead of competition by being agile and efficient, adopted new technology on digitisation and automation and the global best practices on ESG including on climate change and corporate governance.</p>
<p>Financial risk</p> <p>The business could see decline in credit quality, liquidity position or face operational issues which may affect company financials</p>	<p><i>Low</i></p> <p>Our Balance Sheet is strong, we enjoy good credit rating from top rating agencies and have healthy cash flow from our business</p>	<p><i>High</i></p> <p>The impacts could be high given the growth phase we are currently in.</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p>	<p>We employ financial prudence in investment decision making, the debt covenants are maintained well within threshold and there is a strong audit and control system</p>
<p>Climate risk</p> <p>The business may face higher physical risks from climate change and transition risk from low carbon economy in future</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p> <p>Ports are exposed to sea-level rise, extreme temperature and extreme weather events like storm and storm-surge. Transition risks arise from requirement to reduce direct emissions and the emissions in the upstream and downstream value chain.</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p> <p>Being a part of infrastructure intensive sector, the damage cost and the investment required to make transition could be significant.</p>	<p><i>Medium</i></p>	<p>We have committed to achieve carbon neutrality by 2025 and net-zero thereafter. We plan to install around 250MW renewable capacity and develop infrastructure for shore-power and LNG storage.</p> <p>We have carried out a comprehensive climate risk assessment for 12 ports. Based on the findings of the climate risk assessment, we are implementing the necessary adaptation measures to mitigate and manage these risks.</p>

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework

APSEZ has developed an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, designed to strengthen our capability to identify, measure, monitor, mitigate and report all the risks

in a timely and comprehensive manner. The ERM and risk assurance procedure is integrated with the business planning and compliance functions. This covers both financial and non-financial risks. In recent times, climate-related risks became important to APSEZ’s risk management

process. This included climate-related physical risks such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events (storms, flooding, droughts and severe winds) and transition risks that comprise technological, regulatory and market changes for a lower-carbon economy.



APSEZ has mandated risk-related awareness and training programs for employees to aware them of the ERM framework. Beyond the framework-based training, function specific risk trainings are also conducted. Areas like climate change or sustainability which are multi-functional, also conducted specific training by internal and external resources.

Emerging risks

Amid changing political, economic, social, environmental,

legal and technological circumstances, APSEZ’s overall business is inevitably facing emerging risks. We identify emerging risks as those strategic risks that may become material in the medium (3-10 years) to long term (> 10 years) if appropriate mitigation measures are not taken now. We see climate change and changing geo-economics leading to shift in cargo demand as the key emerging risks for us. While both these factors are strategic to business, impacting the cost

and profitability in the medium to long term, the magnitude of their impacts do not cross our risk appetite at present. However, mitigation measures need to be implemented now to minimise any residual risks for the business in future. The climate change risk manifests as the risk of natural disaster and extreme weather events and low-carbon transition risks. Appropriate measures have been taken at the highest level to mitigate both the emerging risks.

Name of risk	Category	Description	Impact on business	Mitigation measures
<p>a. Risk of as-yet unproven technologies for climate transition</p> <p>b. High cost of port automation and risk of productivity loss in near term</p>	Technological	<p>a. APSEZ's marine and dredging operations contribute 21% and 25% respectively to the total scope 1 emissions, largely on account of high fuel demand by tugboats and dredgers. We face uncertainty with transition of these assets to low carbon since no proven technology is available yet. Also, since the unit cost of fossil fuel-based tugs (~₹100 crore) and dredgers (~₹100 crore) are high, a significant investment has already locked up high emission. We expect their replacement with viable low-carbon technology in future to be even more capital intensive.</p> <p>b. The major ports across the world are moving towards complete automation while the Indian ports have been slow to make the change. In the near future, automation is likely to pick pace, as a result of which APSEZ would require making quite high upfront capital expenditure. Automation reduces human disruptions and delays and makes operations predictable and efficient, which ideally should improve productivity and profit realisation. Hence automation could become essential for viability of any port over time.</p>	<p>a. Without any viable low carbon options available for tugs and dredgers, we face uncertainty with our GHG emission reduction plan and risk further locking up high emissions with any incremental investments required in them in near future. Also, even if any viable technology emerges in few years, the capital allocation could be significant to replace all tugs (approximately 50) and dredgers (approximately 25) required in future, which could impact our business profitability.</p> <p>b. APSEZ could face a shortage of capabilities and trained manpower to support a large scale integrated & automated port operation and handle exceptions in crisis situations. Due to siloed nature of operations till now, there is also a lack of data which are vital to make integration possible. As a result, we believe the gains in productivity and profit realisations from automation could fall short of our expectation in the near term. Moreover, the advantage of low cost labour, enjoyed by us, could also be lost with automation. A high capital expenditure and a possible decline in productivity could impact growth and profitability in the short to medium term. In the long term, however, the risk is expected to dissipate as we gain more experience in handling such operations and realise the benefit of higher productivity and low running costs.</p>	<p>a. We are exploring different pilot projects, with one already started for tugs, to assess viability of various decarbonisation options. To reduce costs, we are evaluating options for retrofitting vs. replacement and further looking to customise solutions according to our requirements.</p> <p>b. We are gradually developing systems knowledge and looking to build capabilities to run automated operations with smaller automation projects implemented or are in the pipeline.</p>

Name of risk	Category	Description	Impact on business	Mitigation measures
2. Changing geoeconomics: shift in cargo demand/ customer base	Economic	The shift in cargo demand is an emerging risk which affects our market, especially for the port business. There are several factors like geopolitics and conflicts, trade controls and non-tariff barriers, momentum for near- or on-shoring of manufacturing by the developed economies and shift to low carbon economy that are contributing significantly to it. These measures and protectionist policies have a potential impact on trade volumes and the cargo movement. In FY 2021-22, geopolitical confrontations also disrupted the trade flow and, in future, energy-related commodities, especially crude, POL and thermal coal volume may witness volatility.	Erratic demand patterns can affect port utilisation and revenue predictability. In addition, climate related stances by governments globally, like carbon border tax planned by the European Union, will influence the volume of emission intensive cargos traded from emerging economies like India.	We have focused on diversification of cargo mix with more containerisation and shift away from dependence on bulk cargo. Along with that, we have also targeted for geographical diversification of customer-base to mitigate geopolitical risk. Further, with changing customer preference for sustainable operation, we have committed to reduce emissions in our operation and follow the highest standards on health & safety and corporate governance.



Major controversies

Case	Actions proposed / taken
<p>Criticism over alleged complicity in Myanmar military's human rights abuses</p>	<p>On 30th May, 2023, APSEZ announced that it received a total sale consideration of US\$ 30 million from the Myanmar Port sale. While the signing of Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) was announced in May 2022, but the delay in meeting certain Condition Precedents (CPs), implied that the deal closure took longer than expectations.</p> <p>The sequence of events in the investment approval process, clearly reflect that APSEZ's deals were with the country's elected government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APSEZ's subsidiary Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited (AYITCL) had approached the Myanmar Investment Commission (MIC) in May 2019, for permission to construct a greenfield container terminal at the Myanmar port. • During this period, MIC was led by U Thaung Tun, it's Chairman and Minister of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations under the guidance of Her Excellency State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy government administered by the civilian government. • The MIC facilitated the land deal, which required APSEZ to pay upfront US\$ 90 million for the land lease premium and US\$ 20,000 as an annual lease charge to the Myanmar Economic Corporation Limited (MEC). As part of its negotiations with the Burmese government at the time it was awarding the port project, the Company required MEC to sign a Deed of Undertaking, according, to which MEC agreed to comply with all laws and regulations relating to economic or financial sanctions or trade embargoes. <p>After the military coup on 1st February, 2021, APSEZ has condemned the military taking over the country, and focused on following-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the US sanctions on MEC, APSEZ has made it clear that it will not execute any financial transactions with MEC and/or any other sanctioned entities. • The Company also stated that the safety of its employees is a key focus area, and it is in touch with the Indian embassy in Myanmar for ensuring that all its employees are safe. • Considering the economic benefits of the port for the Burmese people, APSEZ through its US-based counsel, Morrison Forester LLP, has approached the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of US Department of Treasury operations, for a specific license to ensure that APSEZ is not in violation of any sanction terms (August 2021). • While the OFAC's decision on APSEZ's application was still awaited, the Risk Committee of APSEZ and the APSEZ board decided to divest the Myanmar Port asset • In May 2022, APSEZ announced the signing of a Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) for the sale of its Myanmar Port

Case	Actions proposed / taken
<p>Vizhinjam International Multipurpose Deepwater Seaport, India:</p> <p>Alleged shoreline erosions from the project construction</p>	<p>Regarding the project impacts on coastline, there are various studies conducted by reputed institutions that have clearly concluded that the coastline erosion taking place at a location 12 kms from the project site is not related to port construction in any way, and is primarily due to sand mining, groynes construction by the civic authorities and extreme weather events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study carried by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), a leading tropical marine fisheries research institute from the area, has concluded that the fish catch of the area has increased by 20% during the last decade, contrary to the claims by the fishermen. • A 2007 study by IIT Chennai describes coastline erosion at the same locations currently witnessing erosions, highlighting that the problem existed for long even before the start of port construction in 2015, and it cannot be attributed to construction activities of this port. • The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) shoreline change study over 2000-2021, carried out using high resolution satellite imagery, noted that the spots of erosion such as Valiyathura, Shangumugham and Poonthura remained unchanged (present erosion spots are the same as before the commencement of construction activity at Vizhinjam) . • L&T Infra Engineering (LnTIEL) over Feb 2015-Feb 2021 has concluded that the port construction has no effect on the erosion and accretion at Valiyathura and Shangumugham (12 Kms from north of port construction). • In 2022, Dr. Clement Lopez (former researcher at the Department of Future Studies, University of Kerala) found no correlation between the port construction and the coastline erosion happening along the coastline lying north of the project. This study analysed various factors including the pattern of shoreline changes along the coastline from 1985 to 2022 and around 15 pre-requisites to dissect the real causative factors of beach erosion in terms of port, groynes, climate/cyclones, harbor, etc.
<p>Vizhinjam International Multipurpose Deepwater Seaport, India:</p> <p>Alleged livelihood impacts</p>	<p>The Government of Kerala (GoK) is responsible for compensating any Livelihood Affected Persons (LAPs), as per the agreement reached with the stakeholders. As per the last reported numbers, the state government has disbursed over ₹110 crore in compensation to the identified stakeholders versus its initial estimates of ₹8.55 crore support made at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage and an estimate of ₹100 crore made after agreeing to the demands made by the stakeholders.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) appointed independent committee, which conducts a biannual evaluation of the project, has also not found any link between the port construction and shoreline erosion. Below is the list of independent assessments on Vizhinjam Port impacts:</p> <p>While this agreed support is to compensate the Livelihood Affected Persons. However, a study carried out to assess the adverse livelihood impacts of the Port project on the local fishermen has concluded that the project has not resulted in any adverse economic impact on these stakeholders. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), a leading tropical marine fisheries research institute from the area, highlights that the fish catch of the area has increased by 20% during the last decade.</p> <p>The area has got relief camps that are operational since 2012 (many years before the start of Vizhinjam Port construction) to accommodate people who have been turned homeless due to high wave conditions and various cyclones in the region during the last few years, particularly Cyclone Ockhi in 2017. The state government has agreed for providing rent of ₹5,500 per month to 335 families staying in relief camps and also allocate 10 acres of land to develop a housing project to rehabilitate them.</p>



Corporate social responsibility

Empowering communities: Driving change for a better future

Our commitment to social responsibility is deeply ingrained in our core values

Overview

Since 1996, the Adani Foundation, the community engagement arm of the Adani Group, has remained deeply committed to making strategic social investments for sustainable outcomes throughout India. At APSEZ, we firmly believe in the power of service to society and have consistently advocated the empowerment of communities, promoting social inclusion and fostering equitable growth. We are dedicated to making a positive and lasting impact on the lives of people, the environment and the communities in which we operate. Through comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, we strive to create meaningful change, address societal challenges and contribute to sustainable development. Our steadfast commitment to CSR is evident in the diverse range

of programs and projects we undertake, in the core areas of Education, Health, Sustainable Livelihoods, Skill Development and Community Infrastructure. By leveraging our resources, expertise and collective efforts, we aim to build a better and more inclusive future for all.

The Foundation is known for its inquisitive and innovative approach to problem-solving. It challenges the status quo and adopts new solutions that lead to sustainable impacts. By building institutions of people and focusing on sustainability, the Foundation contributes to the dignity, well-being and wealth of the communities surrounding Adani businesses and beyond. As it continues to grow and evolve, the Foundation is positioned to address the emerging needs of a new India. It is currently operating in 5,753 villages across 19 States,

positively impacting 7.3 million lives.

Drawing upon the extensive experience of over 25 years in working closely with communities, the Adani Foundation is committed to advancing integrated development. The Foundation firmly believes that every individual, irrespective of their background or location, should have equal access to opportunities and a fair chance to improve their quality of life. By addressing evolving societal needs, the Foundation has consistently contributed to sustainable livelihoods, healthcare, education, nutrition and environmental conservation. With a particular emphasis on empowering women, the Adani Foundation continues to evolve its initiatives to effectively respond to the changing dynamics of society. Through its holistic

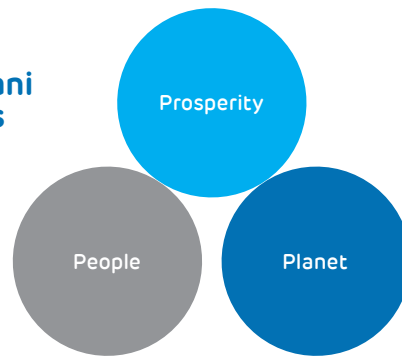
approach, the Foundation strives to create a positive and lasting impact, enabling individuals and communities to thrive and prosper.

By aligning its initiatives with the United Nations' Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs), the Adani Foundation demonstrates its commitment to addressing pressing global challenges. The Foundation's work directly contributes to the fulfilment of the SDGs, tackling issues

such as poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, it recognises the importance of universal values, emphasising human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples in its endeavour.

Embracing the principles of sustainability, the Adani Foundation integrates the three P's



This holistic approach ensures that environmental considerations, social well-being and economic development are all considered. By encompassing these pillars, the Adani Foundation strives to create a positive and inclusive impact that resonates on both local and global scales. APSEZ made ₹31.88 crore of community investments and ₹5.23 crore of charitable donations.

CSR initiatives

Adani Foundation is seen as a catalyst for change. The Foundation is dedicated to offering quality education through a variety of free and discounted schools throughout India. By implementing innovative 'smart' learning programs and partnering with government schools in remote regions, the Foundation aims to make education accessible to all. These models have proven to be replicable and scalable, allowing for an expansion of their impact.



Education

The Adani Foundation's resolve to make quality education available and affordable to as many children as possible has taken the form of several cost-free schools (Adani Vidya Mandir schools) as well as subsidised schools across India. Many smart learning programs as well as projects to support government schools are being run in remote areas to ensure the realisation of the true potential of the children.

Adani Vidya Mandir, Bhadreswar (Gujarat): This school was established in June 2012 to provide free education to children from socio-economically

marginalised communities, especially the fisherfolk, who are often first-generation learners. The school is equipped with excellent infrastructure and resources required for all-round development of students. It is affiliated to Gujarat State Education Board (GSEB). In 2022, it became the first GSEB-affiliated Gujarati medium school in Gujarat to receive NABET accreditation. In academic year 2022-23, 507 students belonging to the fishing and Maldhari (cattle rearing) communities from 8 villages studied here. Also, during the year, the school's class 10th Gujarat Board result was 100%.

Adani Public School, Mundra (Gujarat): The school was established in June 2001 for employees of Adani businesses and locals. Currently, it is catering to more than 2000 students from Nursery to class XII and is affiliated to CBSE. The school is known for its excellent results in Secondary and Senior Secondary CBSE Board Examinations with a focus on academics, sports and value education. Last year, new classrooms were constructed in the school to accommodate more students.

Adani Vidya Mandir, Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh): This English medium school

provides free schooling from kindergarten to class 10th and is affiliated to the State Board of Andhra Pradesh. It is in R & R Colony in Muthkur village, and it caters to the underprivileged stratum of the society who mostly belong to the fishermen community settled in the villages around the Krishnapatnam port. The schoolhouses a well-equipped library, science lab, digital Lab, playground and lawn. In academic year 2022-23, the school provided high quality education, midday meals, uniforms, books and stationery to 804 students.

Adani World School, Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh):

In Krishnapatnam, the Foundation provides education to the children of families residing near the port businesses through the Adani World School. The school is affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for all standards. The nursery and kindergarten (LKG & UKG) are affiliated to the Cambridge institution. Currently, there are 285 students in the school – from nursery to standard 10. The school has state-of-the-art infrastructure including spacious classrooms, a large playground, library, science lab, math lab, computer lab and music and fine arts room. Recently, the school has been granted the Government's Sainik School affiliation, approved by the Sainik Schools Society (SSS). As part of this eco-system, the affiliated schools impart quality education and training to cadets, so that they become good citizens who are ready to excel in all walks of life. For the same, the Adani World School has started with one class of standard 6, comprising 40 students, which will naturally progress till standard 12.

Adani DAV School, Dhamra, Odisha, affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi, is run by Adani Foundation with DAV College Trust. The school, started in 2012 with 80 students, has 491 students today.

Navchetan Vidyalaya is a Gujarati medium; GSEB affiliated primary school established in the year 2003 by a local trust Navchetan Vikas Mandal, Junagam in 2014. The Adani Foundation is managing (academically & administratively) the students. The strength of the school has gone up from 193 students to 426 (53% are girls). The school promotes activity-based teaching and learning to enhance students' engagement and interest in studies.

Construction of Girls' Hostel in School Building at Umarda village of Umarpada Block:

The Adani Foundation is committed towards tribal development. It is implementing various development works in Umarpada Block of Surat District. Recently, the Foundation received a request from Ukai Navnirman Samiti, Songadh, for constructing girls' hostel rooms at Vanraj Uttar Buniyadi Ashram Shala, Umarda, as the existing hostel building was in a deteriorated condition and suffered major leakage during the monsoon season. The building hosts a residential cum co-education school. A total of 150 tribal students are living and studying here, out of which 75 are girls and 75 are boys from 6 to 8 std. All the students studying are from the surrounding tribal villages of Surat, Narmada and Tapi districts. The Foundation constructed 2 halls in the hostel that can accommodate 75 girls.

Educational initiatives in Dighi (Maharashtra):

The Adani Foundation implemented various initiatives to promote learning in the villages of Dighi. A special School Praveshotsav program was held in Raigad Zilla Parishad Primary schools in Kudgaon, Dighi, Agardanda and Rajpuri villages for all class 1 students. A total of 250 children from 14 schools, who were stepping foot in the school for the first time, were greeted warmly by the teachers and

provided basic educational kit and a school bag.

Adani Evening Education Center (AEEC):

The Adani Foundation launched AEEC as a pilot program in December 2021 with 10 centres, in and around Kattupalli. Each centre has one dedicated tutor and a subject matter expert for every five AEECs who will be focusing on Mathematics, English and Science. The program's aim is to reduce the number of school dropouts and boost the self-confidence of government schools' students (mostly from the fishing and Irular communities) towards helping them perform better academically. In FY 2022-23, to reach more students, the Foundation increased the number of centers from 10 to 20. These centres are helping 596 students. Mentioning the success of the initiative, three class 10 students who attended AEEC stood first, second and three in their board exams.

To focus on the holistic development of child, BaLA Painting work is being implemented as an effective tool for teaching-learning. The major focus is on 'age specific - grade specific' learning material to be developed and painted on the school walls. The Foundation completed BaLA painting work in 11 Zilla Parishad schools (6000+ sq ft) in close coordination with District Education Department, Raigad. Similarly, BaLA painting work was done in 8 anganwadi in Dighi to promote activities-based learning and create an attractive space for children.

The Adani Foundation, in close coordination with Block Education Department (Murud and Shrivardhan), implemented inter-school sports activities in Zilla Parishad Primary schools in Rajpuri and Nanavali. The main objective of this initiative is to keep children engaged in games, nurture their abilities and provide a platform to budding talent.

Further, the Foundation developed reading corners in 14 schools of 10 villages. To cultivate a habit of reading requires more than just an almirah full of books. It requires an environment, which is reading friendly, and which motivates the teachers and children to engage with books. These peaceful spaces have books on display where children can sit and read at ease.

Utthan

Launched in July 2018, Project Utthan, in collaboration with the district administration, adopts government schools. It strengthens foundational literacy and numeracy among students by tutoring *priya vidyarthi*s (progressive learners), regular mothers' meet, arresting the dropout rate, providing infrastructural support and collaborating for staff capacity building. These students receive personalised tutoring and guidance, enabling them to advance their academic abilities and reach their full potential. By focusing on individual attention and tailored teaching methodologies, Project Utthan aims to create a conducive learning environment that nurtures the unique strengths and talents of each student. With the support from supplementary teachers called Utthan Sahayaks and by creating joyful learning spaces with adequate facilities, the Foundation is committed to all-round child development.

The project was started on a pilot basis in Mundra (Kutch) and now has 21,570 students across 162 schools. The project is functional in Hazira (Surat), Dahej (Bharuch) in Gujarat and Dhamra (Bhadrak) in Odisha.

Utthan in Dhamra is being implemented in collaboration with Think Zone, under the aegis of MO School Abhiyaan. It is a technology-driven programme to enhance the quality of pre-primary and primary education. It entails on-boarding young

educators as Utthan Sahayaks who were trained in activity-based teaching and learning, as well as involving parents in their wards' education. In FY 2022-23, the project's reach covered a total of 3,174 students in 47 schools across three school clusters i.e., Dosinga, Karanjamal and Paiksahi in Bhadrak district of Odisha. The project is directly based upon the suggestions mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020 of focusing on foundational literacy and numeracy and involving community members in teaching the young children. This has created jobs for 47 women who have taken the responsibility of implementing the project activities. Quantitative data evaluated till date reveals:

- 48.7% improvement in language scores in the first year (49.35% average baseline scores to 73.38% average endline scores)
- 39.7% improvement in arithmetic scores in the first year (49.76% average baseline scores to 69.50% average endline scores)
- Nearly 60% parental engagement (71% of parents are receiving calls by Utthan Sahayaks and 82% among them are doing learning activities at home)

Merit-based scholarships,

Dhamra: To ensure that no deserving student in the vicinity of our operations should miss the opportunity to pursue higher education due to lack of financial

means, Adani foundation at Dhamra Port provided merit-cum-means scholarship to 30 students worth ₹3.60 lakh. Started in 2009, this programme has extended scholarship grant to 334 students from the 10 vernacular medium high school under Odisha Board of Secondary Education for pursuing 10+2 worth ₹76.56 lakh.

Udaan: This program was inspired by the lifechanging story of Mr. Gautam Adani, Chairman of the Adani Group, who had visited the Kandla port in Gujarat for the first time as a child. Looking at the expanse of the port, he dreamt of having his own port one day. The rest is history. Project Udaan is a learning-based initiative focused on the youth of the nation. Under this project, exposure tours are organised wherein students visit the Adani Port, Adani Power & Adani Wilmar facilities at the Adani Group sites. These trips provide the students working insights into large-scale business operations and serve to inspire them to dream big in life.

During FY 2022-23, 653 institutes visited and gained practical knowledge about various aspects of the port, power and edible oil refinery (Wilmar) business operations. The institutes included students (39,255 including 15,460 female) from 386 schools, 227 colleges and 40 other institutes.



Community health

The Adani Foundation considers healthcare to be a fundamental human right and is dedicated to enhancing access to high-quality preventive and curative services, particularly for economically disadvantaged communities. The aim is to reach out to the most needy and vulnerable population at the grassroots. To achieve this goal, the Foundation has implemented various initiatives. One of these initiatives involves the operation of Mobile Health Care Units (MHCUs) in partnership with hospitals and rural clinics. These MHCUs are equipped with medical professionals, diagnostic equipment and essential supplies. They serve as a crucial means of delivering healthcare services to remote areas where access to medical facilities is limited. By bringing healthcare directly to the doorstep of communities, the Foundation strives to bridge the gap and ensure that individuals in underserved regions receive the care they need. In addition to the MHCUs, the Adani Foundation organises general and specialised health camps. These camps provide a wide range of medical services, including health check-ups, screenings, vaccinations and awareness campaigns on various health issues. By conducting these camps, the Foundation aims to reach a larger population and raise awareness about preventive healthcare measures.



3.56+
lakh OPD and
40,558 IPD
football



GAIMS, Bhuj: Gujarat Adani Institute of Medical Sciences (GAIMS) is the first public-private partnership endeavor between the Government of Gujarat and Adani Education & Research Foundation. GAIMS is the only Medical College and Multi-Specialty Modern Teaching District Hospital (G.K. General Hospital) in Kutch district. G.K. General Hospital became a designated Covid treatment center, procuring essential

equipment like ICUs, ventilators and extra beds. In FY 2022-23, GAIMS registered 3.56+ lakh OPD footfall 40,558 IPD.

Rural clinics and mobile healthcare units: Some 11 rural clinics and one wellness center at various port locations provided timely services and recorded 37,355 patient footfalls in FY 2022-23. The Foundation operated Mobile Health Care Units

(MHCUs) that reduced travel time, hardship and expenses, a doorstep boon for women, elderly and children. In FY 2022-23, five MHCUs provided 1,08,709 (61.7% female) treatments in villages around Mundra, Dhamra and Kattupalli locations.

Adani Hospital, Mundra (Gujarat): The Adani Hospital in Mundra is a 100-bed secondary care hospital catering to the healthcare

needs of the local population of Mundra and neighboring areas. It is committed to groom medical professionals and provide clinical services at affordable rates. During the last year, 46,135 OPD and 1,821 IPD services were provided by the hospital to the patients of the community in and around villages of Mundra.

Village Sanitation Programme, Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh): Lack of proper solid waste management and poor sanitary conditions can cause many health issues. The Adani Foundation is supporting a sanitation programme in 8 villages in Krishnapatnam. It is carrying out sanitation work with 136 community workers, benefitting a total of 18,000 families.

Anaemia Control Program, Dighi (Maharashtra): To address the highly prevalent health issues of anemia in Raigad District, particularly in people from the fishing community, a specific program was initiated through a formal agreement with Zilla Parishad, Raigad. Women, especially in rural areas, are the worst affected due to lack of awareness/information about their health issues. This anemia control program addresses the issue with shared resources and convergence of government schemes, etc. This includes nutritional care for children between 0 and 6 years of age, awareness and counselling, capacity building and training of women as well as adolescent girls throughout the year. A total of 848 women and girls from 16 villages participated in this program.

Rural Clinic, Dighi (Maharashtra): Dighi is a group gram panchayat with around 1,500 households. There is one Ayushman Bharat sub center where basic health care resources are available at 18 km. To revive this basic but

important healthcare facility, the Adani Foundation renovated the center and initiated advocacy for medical services with the Health Department. With rigorous efforts, the Foundation developed and presented a PPP model to the government through which half day OPD services for six days a week are now being offered to the community members. This includes free consultation, counseling, medicines and awareness for preventive healthcare. Over seven months, the average monthly OPDs were more than 760, of which 47% were female and 18% were children.

Specialised Health Camp, Dighi (Maharashtra): The Adani Foundation organised a gynecologist camp in four panchayats namely Dighi, Kudgaon, Rajpuri and Agardanda, wherein 542 women were screened. Further, specialised health camp was organised in the panchayats to address common ailments and seasonal diseases as well as provide referral services to specialist for further treatment, if needed. This included basic check-up like CBC, lipid profile and blood sugar test. A total of 500 persons benefitted.

Potable water (Mundra, Gujarat): Adani Foundation provides potable water to fisherfolk across different settlements, helping reduce the incidence of water-related diseases such as ascariasis, diarrhea, schistosomiasis and trachoma. In FY 2022-23, the potable water requirement of 936 families was fulfilled, which helped reduce women's drudgery and not having to venture to far-off areas to fetch water.

Multispecialty Health Camps (Dahej, Gujarat): These camps were jointly organised in 11 villages (8 villages of Dahej and 3 villages of tribal area of Netrang, Talukas of Bharuch) with Govt.

Health Departments, Gram Panchayats of respective villages and We CARE Health Center. The objectives of the initiative were to work on prevention and cure of the health issues, providing basic screening facility at doorsteps and cater to the needs of children, elderly and pregnant women. 2438 persons received treatment in these camps. Out of the total, 1095 were female and 572 were children. Pediatrician, Gynecologist and General Physician were part of the camps. Majority of the patients were between the age group of 45 to 65. The Foundation team is continuing the follow-ups and support towards helping them connect with the government hospitals for further treatment, if required.

Comprehensive Eye Camps (Kattupalli, Tamil Nadu): The aim of the initiative is to identify preventable eye issues at the early stage and to provide better vision for the community in Katupalli. Under this initiative, five eye screening camps were organised in collaboration with the Sankar Nethralaya. A total of 625 persons were screened, in which 300 were having refractive errors and based on the doctor's recommendation, the patients were supported with spectacles. Few cataract cases were also found and referred to the base hospital for operation under government schemes through District Blindness Control Society.

Multi-Specialty Medical Health Checkup Camps (Hazira, Gujarat): These medical camps were organised with the objective of prevention and cure of the health issues, providing basic screening facility at doorsteps and cater to the needs of children, elderly and pregnant women. Eight villages of Choryasi, Olpad and Umarpada taluka in Surat district benefitted from these health camps as General Physicians,

Gynecologists, Orthopedics, Dermatologists, Ophthalmologists and Pediatricians were available for consultation. Patients received free medicines and spectacles (to those who were prescribed after eye screening). In FY 2022-23, 2452 people received treatment at various camps; More than 500 women benefitted from the monthly visits of gynecologists in five densely populated villages. Over 600 adolescent

girls attended the session on menstrual health & hygiene.

Mega multi-specialised health camps (Dhamra, Odisha):

Three camps were organised in collaboration with District Health Department where total 3,082 patients from Dhamra Port periphery and railway corridor consulted with doctors, underwent blood test, received treatment and medicines. General physicians and specialist

doctors such as pediatricians, gynecologists, diabetologists, orthopedics and skin specialists provided free service during these camps.

Eye screening camps organised (Vizhinjam, Kerala):

Four camps organised in collaboration with Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. Screening was done for 492 persons, 189 were suggested for spectacles and 22 were referred for cataract surgery.

Sustainable livelihoods

Adani Foundation is committed to enhancing social capital and promoting community empowerment through a diverse range of initiatives. Its primary objective is to establish a self-sustainable ecosystem that harnesses the inherent potential of individuals and community resources to drive socio-economic progress. These initiatives encompass various domains, including on-farm, off-farm and non-farm sectors, with the overarching goal of increasing, diversifying and sustaining incomes.

One of the key initiatives undertaken by the Adani Foundation is the Sustainable Livelihood Development (SLD) program. This program encompasses a comprehensive array of projects aimed at water conservation, organic farming and dairy development through strategic animal husbandry endeavours. By implementing these initiatives, the Foundation seeks to promote sustainable agricultural practices, protect natural resources and enhance productivity within farming communities. Moreover, the Adani Foundation places a significant emphasis on the advancement of women's enterprises. It supports women by equipping them with essential knowledge, skills and

market linkages to augment their entrepreneurial ventures. In doing so, the Foundation empowers women to become active participants in the socio-economic growth of their communities.

Agriculture

Adani Foundation works with farmers to upgrade skills that empower them to earn more and sustainably. The Foundation encourages the use of organic farming, natural manure and irrigation facilities. In Dhamra, Paddy Line Transplanting has increased the yield from 45 to 50 %, compared to the traditional practices with an average monetary benefit of ₹22,000 to 24,000 per farmer to 62 farmers. Integrated Crop Management (ICM) paddy demonstration has brought the yield enhancement from 12 to 15 quintal/acre in traditional practice to 31 quintal/ acre to 33 quintal/ acre by adopting SRI technology associating 62 farmers. The adoption of organic practices has led 183 farmers in producing 45 quintal onion from 10 acres land with the monetary benefit of ₹28,000 to 20,000/ farmer. Some 76 farmers supported with 175 quintal of hybrid Elephant Foot Yam seeds implanted in 15 acres of distributed land are expected to generate a yield of 45 to 50

quintals per acre with a monetary benefit of ₹1,60,000 to 1,65,000/ acre. Some 68 farmers who have received 6000 papaya saplings are expected to get a yield of 30 to 35 KG of papaya per plant.

In Mundra, training was arranged by Adani Foundation; more than 1392 farmers participated and 60% reduction in chemical in 500 acres of land. Farmers are using cow-based product for pest control and balanced nutrients like jivamrut, gau krupa amrutam and vermi-compost fertilisers. In Kattupalli, number of model farms increased from 30 to 300 using Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest and Disease Management technologies. The produced organic rice was sold through women FPO. In Dhamra, a Farmers' Club was set up to train, facilitate and enhance knowledge sharing. In Dahej, Adani Foundation supported Suva Gaushala for institution building, managed by a youth group to integrate agriculture, horticulture and cottage industries.

In Vizhinjam, the farm school activities are progressing commendably. The farm school has the functional specification of a horticultural garden and honey production unit, crop museum (to house possible crop introduction for Vizhinjam), Vegetable and

nutrition garden, vegetable nursery, hi-tech banana farming. Extended vegetable cultivation is producing 150 kg vegetables a month; setup biogas and vermicompost units demonstrate convert food waste (5 kg) and produce cooking gas and organic manure. Community members (296) and students (506) visiting the farm school were oriented to adopt the practice of growing vegetables on their own.

Animal husbandry

The livestock development project supported by Adani Foundation is implemented in Mundra, Dhamra, Dahej and Hazira. Its objective is to create supplementary incomes through animal livestock development. This is achieved through awareness among farmers about socio-economic benefits by improving local animals, training in best animal husbandry practices, cattle development through breeding, fodder development, promoting vermicomposting and running vaccination camps, veterinary camps and mobile veterinary units.

In Mundra, fodder is being cultivated on 205 acres pastureland of Zarpara and Siracha villages, which will serve 2250 cattle and sustain the supply of improved fodder for 72 days. Some 192 farmers are being supported to cultivate Napier grass; they produced 3800 tonnes fodder, which saved ₹52 lakh. Adani Foundation and Government Animal Hospital are organising cattle awareness camps in 22 villages. Foot-and-mouth disease and deworming was done across 1,883 cattle owners, benefiting 17,299 cattle. Some 40,000+ cattle were vaccinated in collaboration with District Animal Husbandry Department for lumpy disease. Some 14,116 cattle of 24 villages (3008 cattle owners) served quality fodder.

In Dahej, under the Kamdhenu

(Dairy Development) project, 709 artificial inseminations were performed, and 128 calves born to cows and buffaloes during 2022-23. Some 1328 animals treated in 27 infertility & health camps conducted in 27 villages. Some 895 milch animals of 551 farmers benefitted from 1700 kg mineral mixture. In 20 villages, 348 tonnes of green fodder was produced, with a value of ₹7.67 lakh. The Foundation facilitated 23 dairy farmers of 5 villages to leverage the government's Animal Husbandry Schemes – common breed breeder, assistance on purchase of fodder after sterilisation of cattle of common breeders, assistance on purchase of power-driven chaff cutter. Female cattle asset value of ₹47.31 lakh was created in the period whereas the male asset value was ₹1.14 lakh. Some 24 progenies of the project are now in milking stage.

In Hazira, under the Kamdhenu project, 2146 artificial inseminations were performed, 1010 dairy animals conceived, and 1256 calves born to cows and buffaloes during 2022-23. Some

21 animal husbandry training schemes were conducted in Olpad taluka; 450 beneficiaries were present. They were provided technical guidance to adopt and implement best practices for animal husbandry, artificial insemination, sex sorted semen, nutrition and animal health and calf rearing. Some 21 infertility and general health camps were organised in 21 villages of Olpad taluka in which 928 animals were treated of 465 cattle owners. Some 28 farmers of 10 villages were encouraged to cultivate fodder BNH10 in 28 guntha.

In Dhamra, 2262 procedures for artificial insemination were carried out and 639 calves born in villages of core GP and port periphery. The mobile veterinary units treated 58,172 animals and treated 4750 animals in 14 livestock treatment camps. Each cattle owner is contributing ₹10 that compounded as ₹49,160 used for day-to-day expenses. Some 86% households of target villages took the benefit of the Mobile Veterinary Unit; 95% are paying for the services.



Support to women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Adani Foundation plays a crucial role in facilitating the establishment of women's self-help groups (SHGs) and empowering their members. Through its efforts, the Foundation assists unorganised SHG members in forming women producers' groups, enabling them to enhance their income and economic prospects. By establishing women producers' groups, the Adani Foundation promotes collective action and collaboration among SHG members. These groups serve as platforms for women to pool their resources, skills and knowledge, fostering a supportive and empowering environment. By working together, the women in these groups can leverage their collective strengths to access various opportunities and overcome common challenges.

In Mundra, 15 SHGs benefited 127 women engaged in making tie & dye products, sanitary napkins, moti & dori work, bag/ folder making, mud frames, FSSAI-certified dry snacks, phenyl and washing powder, generating a turnover of ₹87.98 lakh. In Hazira, the Foundation supported SHGs to strengthen through training on bookkeeping. Groups are making cotton batti, rakhi, vegetable and bamboo pickle. In Dahej, 9 SHGs benefited 93 women through training and material support, generating a revenue of ₹59.15 lakh through vermicomposting, AMUL parlours, snacks and cloth masks/bag making. In Dhamra, 12 SHGs and FPCs with 552 members, mostly addressed paddy straw mushroom cultivation and processing and paper plate making. They produced 9200 kg of mushroom valued ₹18.40 lakh.

In Vizhinjam, 109 members of 18 livelihood groups provide various services: Clean-4-you, harbour canteen, poultry units, non-woven bag unit, fresh vegetable unit,

power laundry unit and steam pressing, data entry photo state, steam-based snacks, You Me & Tea Café, stitching and garments unit, Turn to Fresh organic shop, online services like PAN card, notice printing and designing, art works, patient care for the bed ridden etc. A total of revenue ₹609.6 Lakh was generated by these groups.

Project Swavlamban, Mundra (Gujarat): Project Swavlamban aims to make marginalised people of Mundra financially independent in coordination with Social Welfare Department, Government of Gujarat. The Foundation provided training, playing a key facilitator role through a tie up with Government Scheme for Widows, Bal Seva Ayog, children schemes and Handicapped people. Some 840 beneficiaries were linked to the pension schemes, which will benefit ₹243.98 lakh. Also, 1487 beneficiaries received benefits of ₹281.50 one-time support – COVID, MNREGA, livestock scheme, fisherfolk labour scheme etc.

Community infrastructure development

Adani Foundation made efforts to align its activities with the specific needs of the grassroots. The Foundation supported the establishment of small-scale infrastructure, technical resources and community-level systems that were essential for the well-being and livelihoods of the people. Additionally, Adani Foundation worked together with beneficiaries and governmental organisations to introduce methods for the collection and preservation of rainwater. The Foundation promoted the effective utilisation of resources through the implementation of drip irrigation techniques, thereby facilitating the growth

of horticulture and advocating for reduced water usage in agriculture.

RO Water Plants & Upgradation of Community Health Centre, Krishnapatnam (Andhra Pradesh):

The Adani Foundation recognised the need to setup four new RO plants and pipeline infrastructure to make potable drinking water available to community members. In total, 6,000 families benefitted. Further, Adani Chikitsalayam – the community clinic at R & R Colony – was upgraded and beautified to enhance the quality of free medical care.

Water conservation, Mundra

(Gujarat): Rooftop rainwater harvesting and pond deepening are affordable and replicable for the collection and storage of rainwater at surface or in sub-surface aquifer before it is lost as runoff. This year, 40 Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Structures (RRWHS) were installed in individual households. Pond deepening was carried out at two locations under Sujalam Sufalam Jal Yojana (SSJY). The water collected through these techniques is immediately used while the excess is stored to artificially recharge the percolation well and increase groundwater level.

Community Infrastructure Works, Mundra (Gujarat):

Different community infrastructure works were carried out to cater the need of communities in Mundra. This includes construction of house for fisherfolk families, construction of three water tanks at Luni Bandar (fisherfolk settlement), open shed for common gathering space at four locations, renovation of approach road to fisherfolk settlements, upgrading school infrastructure at Rampar village and bund Strengthening at Bhujpur village.

Community toilets, Kattupalli

(Tamil Nadu): Eight community toilets were constructed in Kattur and handed over to the community, which will benefit 756 families. Now, the panchayat has appointed a person to maintain the toilet.

Drinking water facility through RO plants, Kattupalli (Tamil Nadu): In Kattupalli, high salinity is a big issue, giving rise to the need of potable water. Each family had to pay ₹30 to purchase 20 liters of water leading to a monthly expense of ₹1000. The Adani Foundation set up an RO plant with a capacity of 1000 liters per hour for the community. This plant will benefit 450 families in the immediate vicinity as well as neighboring villages. The plant has been handed over to the panchayat for maintenance and it charges ₹5 per 20 liters of water. The amount that is collected will be used towards maintenance. This has benefitted community members not only in terms of saving money but also in contributing towards their health.

Construction of multipurpose hall at Lakhigam, Dahej (Gujarat): A multipurpose hall construction is in progress at Lakhigam. This hall consists of basic amenities like, changing room, sanitation block, storeroom and open kitchen with shed. This hall will be accessible for around 5000 people and can be utilised for organising social functions, indoor games, training etc.

Library work at Thava school, Dahej (Gujarat): The Adani Foundation is supporting Eklavya Sadhana School in Thava (Netrang), Bharuch, since 2019 under its Tribal Development Initiative (TDI). Students of a higher standard have been preparing for the government competitive exams, but they did not have proper space for study. The Foundation built a library with proper sitting arrangements

(with tables and chairs) with a seating capacity of 36 students. It supported books of competitive exams, general knowledge and core curriculum along with storage cupboards. Students from nearby villages come regularly to avail the facility.

Construction of two classrooms at Jageshwar Primary School, Dahej (Gujarat): There are 8 classrooms for 175 students (Girls: 98 and boys: 77). Out of these 8 rooms, two rooms are being used as a computer lab and science lab. Students of standard 1 & 2 were sitting in a single classroom with congested space. The Foundation facilitated the construction of two classrooms (G+1) in the primary school. These 2 new classrooms are now providing a comfortable space to study.

Pond deepening and developing work at Lakhigam, Dahej (Gujarat): The Adani Foundation supported the Gram Panchayat Lakhigam in construction of a 500-meter long retaining wall for a pond near Ahir Faliya. The Foundation constructed 140-meter-long retention wall and construction of remaining wall is done by the Gram Panchayat. This will help in water conservation / ground water recharge and stop the overflow of water. Villagers from Lakhigam are using the water from this pond for daily routine activities. Restoration is underway and once completed, the scenic view of the pond will be improved.

Drinking Water (Dhamra, Odisha): The Adani Foundation provides access to safe and clean sources of drinking water in Dhamra, Odisha. In this saline region, the Foundation took up the responsibility of installation of hand pumps to ensure the availability of potable water. This is important for securing the health and well-being of communities. In FY 2022-23,

17 hand pumps with wastewater recharge pit were installed in the port periphery, benefitting a population of 5,100 directly and 30,600 indirectly.

Road Infrastructure (Dhamra, Odisha): During monsoons, mud roads create lots of hindrances for the villagers and hence, the Foundation has been constructing road infrastructure over the years. In this financial year, three rigid pavements were constructed, benefitting a population of 25,000 directly and 1,00,000 indirectly. Jagula Jalipaika Sahi rigid pavement was 240m in length, with 880 m Gourprasad Rigid Pavement Road and 200m of Naikandihi Basudevapur block Rigid Pavement Road.

High Mast Light (Dhamra, Odisha): Under the project, 70 integrated solar streetlights were installed at Gobindpur Choudhury Ghat approach road to ensure the safe movement of 10,000 villagers, students and traders, more specifically women and adolescent girls and 8,000 people in its periphery area who commute through this road on a regular basis.

Playground (Dhamra, Odisha): The Adani Foundation took the initiative to create a playground and park avenue for the school children of Kanak Prasad Primary School and other people residing near the school in Kanak Prasad village of Kaithkhola GP. A compound wall of 120m length was constructed, one integrated solar streetlight and 4 pre-cast concrete benches were installed. This will benefit a population of 2,000 directly and 6,000 indirectly.

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability encompasses a comprehensive approach to making informed decisions and taking proactive actions aimed at safeguarding and preserving the delicate balance of the natural world. It goes beyond mere preservation and encompasses practices that promote the responsible use of resources, the reduction of pollution and waste and the long-term conservation of ecosystems.

Mangrove Biodiversity Park:

Adani Foundation focused on biodiversity conservation around its plant sites. In Mundra, Adani Foundation embarked on programmes for coastal and terrestrial biodiversity. Mangroves cover in Kutch - the second-largest cover in India - increased from 794.77 km² to 798.44 km². For two decades, APSEZ has been actively involved in mangrove conservation and management. A total of five mangrove species, such as Ceriops, Aegiceras and Rhizophora, were selected, which, in turn, enhanced the dependent faunal diversity of the area. Some 16 hectares were developed with mangrove multi-species with a good survival rate. Another 4-hectare coastal stretch was planted with select mangrove species.

Miyawaki forest: The Miyawaki technique was pioneered by Japanese botanist Akira Miyawaki to build forests 10 times faster and 30 times denser. It involved planting dozens of native species to become maintenance free after three years in and around the Mundra landscape. Some 5,880 saplings of 42 different species were planted, which will result in a dense forest.

Home biogas: Adani Foundation provides home biogas to farmers. This transition to renewable energy motivates families to use organic waste and reduce their dependence on chemical fertilisers, a departure from

charcoal and wood. During FY 2022-23 Adani Foundation facilitated 100 farmers to avail biogas systems from DRDA scheme. Till date, 225 farmers are using home biogas with satisfaction, saving an average ₹23,400 for gas and fertiliser as well – with an economic benefit of ₹52.65 lakh.

Deployment of biomass chulha, Dighi (Maharashtra):

By promoting Biomass chulha in four gram panchayats to reduce the drudgery of women, the Foundation has managed to bring portable and technically sound chulha for 829 households in FY 2022-23. The chulha works with all solid biomass fuel and operates on a patented air induction mechanism that ensures cleaner combustion and reduces emissions drastically. A token amount of ₹500 was taken from the families for the chulha, which requires no gas or electricity but only normal wood and waste. Students from TISS Mumbai were engaged to review the biomass of chulha and its usage.

Their key findings were as follows:

- Average reduction in the quantity of wood used per month by one family (Kg): 34.3
- Average reduction in the quantity of Co₂ emitted annually by one family (Kg): 710.6
- Perceived reduction in cooking time: 94%
- Average reduction in cooking time a day: 70%
- Use of LPG as alternate fuel

Efficient use of solar powered pumps for irrigation in Bhandut (Hazira, Surat):

Bhandut is a small village in Olpad Block of Surat district, Gujarat. It has become 100% solar pump powered. The village's 700 bigha agriculture land is now totally irrigated, using fifteen 5-HP pumps facilitated by the Adani Foundation. It is benefitting more than 400

farmers. The initiative is perfectly executed to demonstrate a public-private-partnership model. The gram panchayat and the Adani Foundation with the guidance of government's irrigation department came together to successfully execute the transfer from diesel to solar-powered pumps, in two years. The Adani Foundation generously aided the solar-pumps and installations, the state government's irrigation related schemes ensured that irrigation pipelines were installed to take water to farms; and the gram panchayat helped in the implementation.

The solar pump installations have brought about an abundance of benefits in the lives of beneficiary farmers. The beneficiary farmers are not only saving precious wealth by not buying diesel but also saving in the form of labour cost and time. Looking at the average annual savings on diesel, the farmers will collectively save approximately ₹9.13 lakh monthly and ₹1.10 crore annually. Similarly, the farmers will be saving ₹20 lakh in labour and many hours of time. In addition to this, 3000 working hours are saved per month and 36,000 hours annually. One of the major indirect benefits of the initiative has been the utility of those few farmlands as well which were not productive due to lack of access to irrigation. The total emissions avoided in the village by eliminating diesel pump is 2,69,916 kg per year.

A total of 4,176 animal waste treated and produced 9.3 tonnes of biogas saved 325 tonnes of firewood; 3,59,687 hours of clean cooking; 47,375 hours saved in firewood collection/transport/store and reduced 1225 tonnes CO₂ emission

SAKSHAM (Adani skill development centre)

ASDC, a non-profit organisation, holds the distinction of being India's pioneering skills training center. It offers an array of courses utilising cutting-edge technology such as 3D printing and augmented reality-based simulators. These innovative training programs cover a wide range of areas, including digital literacy, general duty assistant (GDA), self-employed tailor and sewing machine operator, beauty therapist, pedicurist, manicurist and assistant electrician.

ASDC's training initiatives span across various sectors such as IT, healthcare, apparel, beauty and wellness and construction. By providing skill development opportunities in these key sectors, ASDC aims to equip individuals with the necessary expertise and proficiency to thrive in today's dynamic job market.

Adani Skill Development Centres

(ASDC) have successfully trained ASDC trained more than 1,22,510 people in 36 customised and 39+ NSDC approved courses across 10 States. Some 43,500 were trained in port locations with a 65% livelihood ratio. Recognising the importance of accessibility, ASDC also implemented online courses, ensuring that skill

development programs could reach a broader audience. By offering comprehensive training and leveraging both physical and online platforms, ASDC plays a pivotal role in empowering individuals with valuable skills and enhancing their employability prospects.



Fortune SuPoshan

Fortune SuPoshan project binds Adani Foundation's three core work areas (education, health and sustainable livelihoods development). It addresses malnutrition and anaemia among children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers and women in the reproductive age. This was made possible by training SuPoshan Sanginis to go door-to-door to spread awareness, referrals and behavioral change. During FY 2022-23, 535 SuPoshan Sanginis reached out to more than 3.09 lakh women and adolescent girls, as well as more than 1.30 lakh children.

Fishermen community: The Adani Foundation is focused on the holistic development of fishermen communities. They are one of the crucial aspects of the Foundation's overall

development strategies, programs and operations. In Mundra, the organisation is working for the long-term sustainable wellbeing of fishermen and their families. It is providing access to quality education from pre-primary to higher education with an objective to shaping the future career aspects on the next generation/s. More than 500+ fishermen's children are getting education.

- Access of pre-primary education is benefitting 125 students
- Transportation facilities to Govt. & Adani Vidya Mandir, Bhadreshwar (AVMB) is benefitting 33 students.
- Free schooling at AVMB is benefitting 147 students.
- Scholarship support was provided to 43 students of SMJ School, Luni

- Coaching support for 10th examination for 8th & 9th failed students benefited 28 students
- The Foundation is supporting the fishing community through various collaborations for them to get employed.
- 194 fishermen and women were engaged through the contract-based employment at Adani Group Companies. 23 youths have been placed in different companies after completion of their technical training. Total 217 fisherfolks are employed and earning an average monthly income of ₹14500 per person.
- 285 fisherfolk engaged (generated 5200-person day) in mangrove plant, propagation and maintenance work.
- 12 women were trained and engaged in stitching work; received order of ₹80,000 to prepare cotton bags.

Key KPIs of various activities/initiatives





Business benefit KPIs	Environmental and social KPIs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the reputation and brand of an inclusive and caring business • Creation of healthy community and healthy workforce • Achieving human capital development and access to talent pool in the local region • Improved engagement with customers and stakeholders • Strengthening of the supply chain • Managing risks and assuring the license to operate • Creating new market opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the resilience of poor and highly vulnerable section of community to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters • Access to quality healthcare services and access to safe, effective and affordable essential medicines to the communities in our area of operation at a minimal price. • Socio-economic advancement and empowerment • Providing quality education at a subsidised cost • Ensuring higher education opportunities for deserving students and encouraging entrepreneurial spirit among students through learning-based initiatives • Creating supplementary income through animal livestock development • Upgrading skills and practices of farmers so that they can earn more sustainably out of their lands to take up different agribusiness • Afforestation, conservation and enhancement of terrestrial and marine biodiversity • Upholding human rights and dignity across the value chain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce our climate impacts through low carbon pathway commitments and building resilience through enhancing physical and strategic resilience of both our operation and key stakeholders. • Develop robust system to track and ensure the integration of climate change in relevant business activities.



Mapping our activities/initiatives with UN SDGs

	Business activities	CSR and social initiatives
	<p>APSEZ's investments in remote locations create critical mass for economic activities and generate employment opportunities</p> <p>The Company focuses on increasing local sourcing to promote local businesses that help people earn sustainable livelihood</p>	<p>APSEZ-supported Adani Foundation is engaged in:</p> <p>Creation of critical rural infrastructure such as ponds, wells and rainwater harvesting structures that help build resilience and save people from falling into destitution during extreme weather events</p> <p>Training and skilling program for locals to improve their employability</p>
	<p>Storage infrastructure (silos) built for agricultural produce by agri-logistics helps in enhancing food security</p> <p>Company provides meals to 20,000 laborers at the sites each day</p> <p>APSEZ, with its business activities, generates rural income and employment</p>	<p>APSEZ supports Foundation work in fighting hunger that includes distribution of food packets and community kitchens in Mundra (Gujarat), Dhamra (Odisha) and Vizhinjam (Kerala)</p>
	<p>APSEZ provides healthy work environment to workers and employees and assistance for any major or minor medical needs, including insurance cover</p> <p>The employees are provided counselling assistance to deal with any mental health issues</p>	<p>Our initiatives include:</p> <p>Mobile health care service, dispensaries and hospitals for community and workers to take care of their healthcare needs and spread health awareness</p> <p>Community-based interventions to fight malnutrition and anaemia</p>
	<p>Adani Group has invested in providing quality higher education through Adani Institute of Infrastructure Management (AIIM) and Adani Institute of Infrastructure Engineering (AIIE).</p> <p>APSEZ provides training to its employees and supports them financially for pursuing higher education</p>	<p>APSEZ's initiatives on making basic education available to communities:</p> <p>Primary education is cost-free as well as subsidised in schools run across India</p> <p>Training and upskilling programs for the community</p> <p>For example, at Dhamra Port, merit-cum scholarship was provided to 99 students worth ₹3.60 lakh</p>
	<p>APSEZ has set a target of 5% women share in the workforce by 2025</p> <p>It provides equal opportunity to women for employment and growth within the organisation</p>	<p>SuPoshan program run by Adani Foundation targets to alleviate malnutrition and anemia among adolescent girls, pregnant women, lactating mothers and women in their reproductive age</p> <p>Strengthening women's self-help groups engaged in home-based and other entrepreneurial ventures</p>

	<p>APSEZ has a target to reduce its water footprint significantly. It currently uses 56% water from non-competing sources and is targeting to increase to 80% by 2025.</p> <p>The Company treats the entire wastewater before discharging</p>	<p>Community initiatives for water infra development like deepening of ponds, building wells and rainwater harvesting infrastructure to improve water availability</p> <p>It has built around 330 potable water facilities for villagers till now</p> <p>The Adani Foundation received the 3rd National Water Award from the Ministry of Jal Shakti</p>
	<p>APSEZ is targeting 100% renewables in the electricity mix by 2025. It already has 21 MW of captive capacity and 22 MW of PPAs and targeting another 300+ MW of PPAs in 2023. This will help increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p>	<p>Under Gram Utthan Project, Adani Foundation provides home biogas to farmers of Utthan villages. This transition to renewable energy motivates families to use organic waste and reduce their dependence on chemical fertilisers, a departure from charcoal and wood. During FY 2022-23, Adani Foundation supported 100 home biogas systems.</p>
	<p>APSEZ is helping improve economic productivity by bringing new technology and enhancing efficiency in logistics sector and bringing down cost. By reducing its dependence on fossil fuel use, APSEZ is helping in decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and promoting sustainable growth</p> <p>APSEZ has put in place strong measures to avoid forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor in its operations and supply chain</p>	<p>We support sustainable livelihood generation, build social capital by promoting self-help groups, supporting initiatives towards preservation of traditional art and organising skill development training to promote growth and development of all sections of the society</p> <p>Need assessment of community is conducted to identify and prioritise interventions and impact assessment to measure the positive impacts of implemented projects. This helps us maximise the community benefit through our interventions</p>
	<p>APSEZ is developing sustainable and resilient port and logistics infrastructure that will support economic growth and promote human well-being.</p>	<p>Our community interventions focus on developing sustainable infrastructure to improve the living standard of common people</p>
	<p>APSEZ ensures equal opportunity in employment and growth in the organisation</p> <p>The Company has mechanism in place to identify and eliminate any discrimination based on gender, caste and creed within the organisation and in the supply chain</p>	<p>We helped more than 119 self-help groups (SHGs) in earning their livelihood through various entrepreneurial ventures</p>
	<p>APSEZ supports sustainable and positive economic links between various urban centres by providing efficient and resilient port and logistics infrastructure, given that many large cities across the world are major ports and trade centres</p>	<p>APSEZ supports sustainable community living by building social capital, promoting self-help groups, supporting initiatives towards preservation of traditional art and organising skill development training to promote growth and development of all sections of the society</p>

	<p>APSEZ is moving towards sustainable consumption with a target to reduce dependence on fossil fuel and shift to renewable energy.</p> <p>It ensures environmentally sound management of all wastes and strives to reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>The Company has set a target to reduce its water footprint to source 80% of its water demand from non-competing sources by 2025</p> <p>APSEZ has a Sustainable Procurement Policy</p> <p>It integrates sustainability information into its reporting cycle</p> <p>The Company utilises the wastewater of other industries to minimise freshwater dependency and conserve natural resource</p>	<p>Fortune SuPoshan initiative by the Foundation promotes the use of local, seasonal foods to combat malnutrition and anaemia in the underprivileged sections of the society based on 3A's – availability, accessibility and affordability. This includes bringing a sustainable change in cooking and food consumption habits through community health initiatives.</p>
	<p>APSEZ has a target to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2025 by investing in renewable capacity, electrification of equipment and energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Further, based on climate impact assessment it undertakes various adaptive measures for the ports</p>	<p>We have supported the development of three-acre land near Bhuj in which 90+ species of trees have been planted. The scope of work includes development of the nursery, soil enrichment, plantation of saplings, mulching, biomass application, water supply and maintenance to restore biodiversity</p> <p>We carried out large-scale mangrove plantation and development project at Mundra in the Kutch region of Gujarat, a natural protection against storm surge and a large carbon sink</p>
	<p>APSEZ adheres to 'zero untreated waste' discharge in the sea. It also provides waste collection facilities for the ships calling the ports.</p> <p>APSEZ's conservation efforts have resulted in the doubling of average turtle nesting near Dhamra. The reported Dolphin count around Dhamra port has seen a significant jump.</p>	<p>We have supported in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning of beaches, development of sanitation facilities, Preventing discharge of untreated sewage Conducting awareness campaigns among communities
	<p>Our afforestation and ecosystem conservation efforts to support flora and fauna includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrestrial plantation of 1000 Ha and a target of 1200 Ha by 2025 Mangrove afforestation of 5000 Ha by 2025 Mangrove conservation of 2850 Ha Development of butterfly park in Dahej 	<p>APSEZ supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation/afforestation activities in community land Cleaning, deepening of ponds, lakes, canals to support biodiversity

APPENDIX

Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP)

Grid power	Emission factor (tCO ₂ /MWh)	0.79	1
	Conversion factor (kWh to GJ)	0.0036	2
Diesel	Net calorific value (TJ/Gg)	43	3
	Density (Kg/L)	0.8325	4
	Conversion factor (L to GJ)	0.03579	6
	CO ₂ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	74100	3
	CH ₄ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	3.9	7
	N ₂ O emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	3.9	7
Petrol	Net calorific value (TJ/Gg)	44.3	3
	Density (Kg/L)	0.7475	5
	Conversion factor (L to GJ)	0.03311	6
	CO ₂ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	69300	3
	CH ₄ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	33	7
	N ₂ O emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	3.2	7
Furnace oil	Net calorific value (TJ/Gg)	40.4	3
	Density (Kg/L)	0.95	8
	Conversion factor (L to GJ)	0.03838	6
	CO ₂ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	77400	3
	CH ₄ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	7	7
	N ₂ O emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	2	7
Heavy fuel oil	Net calorific value (TJ/Gg)	40.4	3
	CO ₂ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	77400	3
	CH ₄ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	7	7
	N ₂ O emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	2	7
Jet kerosene	Net calorific value (TJ/Gg)	44.1	3
	Density (Kg/L)	0.789	9
	Conversion factor (L to GJ)	0.03479	6
	CO ₂ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	71500	3
	CH ₄ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	0.5	7
	N ₂ O emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	2	7
Acetylene	Conversion factor (m ³ to Kg)	1.1	10
	Net calorific value (GJ/Kg)	0.0499	10
	Emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/Kg)	3.39	10
PNG	Emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/MMBTU)	53.06	11
LPG	Net calorific value (TJ/Gg)	47.3	3
	CO ₂ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	63100	3
	CH ₄ emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	1	7
	N ₂ O emission factor (Kg CO ₂ e/TJ)	0.1	7
R22	Global warming potential	1760	12
R134a	Global warming potential	1300	12
R407c	Global warming potential	1561	11
R410	Global warming potential	1923	11
Air travel	tCO ₂ e./Pax-Km	0.000121	13
Rail travel	tCO ₂ e./Pax-Km	0.00000795	14
Rail transport	tCO ₂ e./Ton-Km	0.000009504	14
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Methane	Global warming potential	28	12
N2O	Global warming potential	265	12

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	306-3 Waste generated	Waste management	156
	306-4 Waste diverted from disposal	Waste management	156
	306-5 Waste directed to disposal	Waste management	156
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1 New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	Supplier screening	178
	308-2 Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Supplier engagement and compliance	182
GRI 401: Employment 2016	401-1 New employee hires and employee turnover	Growth with goodness - Steering human capital from business lens	184
	401-2 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees	Growth with goodness - Steering human capital from business lens	184
	401-3 Parental leave	Health and wellness programs	200
GRI 402: La-bour/ Management Relations 2016	402-1 Minimum notice periods regarding operational changes	Freedom of association	202

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section	Page No.
GRI 403: Occupational Health and Safety 2018	403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation	Process safety	215
	403-3 Occupational health services	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on occupational health and safety	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-6 Promotion of worker health	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system	Occupational health and safety	212
	403-9 Work-related injuries	Occupational health and safety -Our OHS performance in FY 2022- 23	219
	403-10 Work-related ill health	Occupational health and safety -Our OHS performance in FY 2022- 23	220
GRI 404: Training and Education 2016	404-1 Average hours of training per year per employee	Growth with goodness - Steering human capital from business lens: Performance highlights	184
	404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	Talent Attraction and Retention: Employee development program	191
	404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	Talent Attraction and Retention Performance and career development reviews: Workforce breakdown	188 192
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Governance: Board composition and structure	94
		Growth with goodness - Steering human capital from business lens	184
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Talent attraction and retention: Competitive compensation and benefits	196
		Discrimination and Harassment Human rights due diligence	209 204
GRI 407: Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining 2016	407-1 Operations and suppliers in which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining may be at risk	Supplier engagement and compliance	182
GRI 408: Child Labour 2016	408-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of child labor	Human rights due diligence	204
		Supplier engagement and compliance	182
GRI 409: Forced or Compulsory Labour 2016	409-1 Operations and suppliers at significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor	Human rights due diligence	204
		Supplier engagement and compliance	182
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1 Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Social and relationship capital	91
	413-2 Operations with significant actual and potential negative impacts on local communities	Human rights due diligence	204
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1 New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	Supplier screening	178
	414-2 Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	Supplier engagement and compliance	182

GRI Standard	Disclosure	Section	Page No.
GRI 415: Public Policy 2016	415-1 Political contributions	Code of conduct and ethics benchmarks	94
GRI 416: Customer Health and Safety 2016	416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories	Occupational health and safety	212
	416-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services	Occupational health and safety	212
GRI 418: Customer Privacy 2016	418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	Customer data privacy	230

1.2. UNGC Principles

	Principle	Section	Page No.
Human rights			
Principle 1	Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and	Human rights	204
Principle 2	make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses	Human rights	204
Labour			
Principle 3	Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;	Freedom of association	202
Principle 4	the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;	Human rights	204
Principle 5	the effective abolition of child labour; and	Human rights	204
Principle 6	the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	Discrimination and harassment	209
Environment			
Principle 7	Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;	ESG Governance	125
		Risk Management	232
Principle 8	undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and	Climate Change	135
		Water Stewardship	150
		Wastewater Management	153
		Waste Management	156
		Enhancing Biodiversity	160
Principle 9	encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	Climate Change	135
		Water Stewardship	150
		Wastewater Management	153
		Waste Management	156
		Enhancing Biodiversity	160
Anti-Corruption			
Principle 10	Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	Governance framework	93

1.2. UNGC Principles

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		Waste Management	156
		Enhancing Biodiversity	160
Anti-Corruption			
Principle 10	Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.	Governance framework	93

1.3. CEO Water Mandate

Mandate and its pledges	Chapter Name	Page No.
Direct operations		
Company pledges to conduct a comprehensive water-use assessment to understand the extent to which the Company uses water in the direct production of goods and services.	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to set targets for their operations related to water conservation and waste-water treatment, framed in a corporate cleaner production and consumption strategy.	ESG Targets and performance Water Stewardship	133
Company pledges to invest in and use new technologies to achieve these goals.	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to raise awareness of water sustainability within corporate culture.	Water Stewardship- Water Strategy	151

Mandate and its pledges	Chapter Name	Page No.
Company pledges to include water sustainability considerations in business decision making – e.g., facility-siting, due diligence and production processes.	Water Stewardship and Water Stewardship Policy	151
Supply chain and watershed management		
Company pledges to encourage suppliers to improve their water conservation, quality monitoring, waste-water treatment and recycling practices	Supply Chain Management Stakeholder Engagement	175, 106
Company pledges to build capacities to analyse and respond to watershed risk	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to encourage and facilitate suppliers in conducting assessments of water usage and impacts.	Supply Chain Management	175
Company pledges to share water sustainability practices – established and emerging – with suppliers.	Water Stewardship Sustainable Procurement Policy & Supplier Code of Conduct	150, 176
Company pledges to encourage major suppliers to report regularly on progress achieved related to goals.	Water Stewardship Sustainable Procurement Policy & Supplier Code of Conduct	150, 176
Collective action		
Company pledges to build closer ties with civil society organisations, especially at the regional and local levels.	Corporate Social Responsibility	244
Company pledges to work with national, regional and local governments and public authorities to address water sustainability issues and policies, as well as with relevant international institutions – e.g., the UNEP Global Programme of Action	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to encourage development and use of new technologies, including efficient irrigation methods, new plant varieties, drought resistance, water efficiency and salt tolerance.	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to be actively involved in the UN Global Compact's Country Networks.	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to support the work of existing water initiatives involving the private sector – e.g., the Global Water Challenge; UNICEF's Water, Environment and Sanitation Program; IFRC Water and Sanitation Program; the World Economic Forum Water Initiative – and collaborate with other relevant UN bodies and inter-governmental organisations – e.g. the World Health Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Bank Group.	Water Stewardship	150
Public policy		
Company pledges to contribute inputs and recommendations in the formulation of government regulation and in the creation of market mechanisms in ways that drive the water sustainability agenda.	Advocacy and leadership	105
Company pledges to exercise 'business statesmanship' by being advocates for water sustainability in global and local policy discussions, clearly presenting the role and responsibility of the private sector in supporting integrated water resource management.	Advocacy and leadership Water Stewardship	105

Mandate and its pledges	Chapter Name	Page No.
Company pledges to partner with governments, businesses, civil society and other stakeholders – for example specialised institutes such as the Stockholm International Water Institute, UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment and UNESCO's Institute for Water Education – to advance the body of knowledge, intelligence and tools.	Advocacy and leadership Water Stewardship	105, 150
Company pledges to join and/or support special policy-oriented bodies and associated frameworks – e.g., UNEP's Water Policy and Strategy; UNDP's Water Governance Programme.	Advocacy and leadership Water Stewardship	105, 150
Community engagement		
Company pledges to endeavour to understand the water and sanitation challenges in the communities where we operate and how our businesses impact those challenges.	Corporate Social Responsibility	244
Company pledges to be active members of the local community and encourage or provide support to local government, groups and initiatives seeking to advance the water and sanitation agendas.	Corporate Social Responsibility	244
Company pledges to undertake water-resource education and awareness campaigns in partnership with local stakeholders.	Corporate Social Responsibility	244
Company pledges to work with public authorities and their agents to support – when appropriate – the development of adequate water infrastructure, including water and sanitation delivery systems.	Corporate Social Responsibility	244
Transparency		
Company pledges to include a description of actions and investments undertaken in relation to The CEO Water Mandate in our annual communications on progress for the UN Global Compact, making reference to relevant performance indicators such as the water indicators found in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines.	Water Stewardship	150
Company pledges to publish and share our water strategies (including targets and results as well as areas for improvement) in relevant corporate reports, using – where appropriate – the water indicators found in the GRI Guidelines.	Water Stewardship ESG Targets and performance	150, 133
Company pledges to be transparent in dealings and conversations with governments and other public authorities on water issues	Water Stewardship	150

1.4. Indian Business Biodiversity Initiative (IBBI)

	Indicator	Chapter Name	Page No.
1	Mapping biodiversity interfaces with business operations		
1.1	Number of production sites that have been screened with regard to relevance of potential impacts and dependencies on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Enhancing Biodiversity (Assessment Done for the operational sites): 13 operational sites have been assessed which include 12 ports location and one logistics site.	163
1.2	Relevance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for each step in the value chain (own operations, suppliers, use phase, end-of-life, transport)	Enhancing Biodiversity	160
2	Enhancing awareness on biodiversity within the organisation		
2.1	Number of trained employees on biodiversity and ecosystem services	<p>Enhancing Biodiversity - Training and Awareness</p> <p>Environment & Sustainability team members at both the Head Office and various sites undergo comprehensive training on biodiversity and ecosystem services. This training covers various aspects, including Indian and Global Biodiversity Standards, legal requirements, biodiversity impact assessment, and management plans. Reputed institutes such as IUCN India, Environment Management Centre, EY, NEERI, and ERM India are engaged to provide this specialised training</p> <p>APSEZ has conducted Capacity Building Session on ESG</p> <p>No. of Employees trained in FY 2022-23 were 1137.</p> <p>Training and awareness on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services is also covered as part of Company's biannual "Environment Shikhar" program for all the Environment and Sustainability professional of the Company.</p>	168
2.2	Percentage of employees within organisation who have been sensitised on biodiversity	37%	168
2.3	Activities undertaken to create greater awareness on biodiversity among employees	<p>Enhancing Biodiversity - Training and Awareness:</p> <p>We have completed the training for 4 sites i.e. Mundra, Hazira, Dhamra and Vizhinjam in FY 2022-23. The training are based on IFC Standard 6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.</p> <p>Other activities include.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity Building Session (Classroom, virtual.) • Celebration of important days such as World Environment Day, Wildlife Week, World Ocean Day, Biodiversity Day, World Wetland Day etc • Plantation drives • Seminars, lectures, webinars, workshops awareness sessions • Video screening 	168
3	Assessing biodiversity risks and opportunities		

	Indicator	Chapter Name	Page No.
3.1	Assessment of impacts and dependencies with regard to biodiversity and ecosystem services	Enhancing Biodiversity (Biodiversity Risk Screening)	162
3.2	Assessment of risks and opportunities with regard to biodiversity and ecosystem services	Enhancing Biodiversity (Biodiversity Impact Assessment) BRSR (24. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues)	162, 375
4	Considering the impacts of business decisions on biodiversity		
4.1	Organisation-wide policy that addresses biodiversity and ecosystem services	1. Biodiversity Policy 2. Environment Policy 3. Company has developed Corporate level guidelines for Biodiversity Management and has also developed framework for Biodiversity & Land use aligned with IFC PS6	126
5	Setting objectives and targets for biodiversity management		
5.1	Strategy for biodiversity and ecosystem management	Enhancing Biodiversity - Biodiversity Strategy, Biodiversity Commitments	166, 167
5.2	Action Plan to avoid, minimise, rehabilitate and offset biodiversity impacts	Enhancing Biodiversity - Mitigation Hierarchy, Biodiversity Strategy, Biodiversity Commitments	166, 167
6	Designating an individual within the organisation as biodiversity champion		
6.1	Name, title, and contact details of designated biodiversity champion	Mr. Charanjit Singh, Head – ESG & IR – APSEZ has been entrusted as Biodiversity Champion at Corporate level	-
7	Including the applicable biodiversity aspects in the environmental management systems		
7.1	Inclusion of biodiversity aspects in environmental management system	Inclusion of biodiversity aspects in environmental management system	164
8	Encouraging relevant stakeholders to support better biodiversity management		
8.1	Activities undertaken for/with suppliers	Supply chain management (Supplier ESG Program) Supplier are assessed on biodiversity aspects and aware its suppliers about their policy and commitments. In future we aim to align our suppliers with Biodiversity Policy.	177
8.2	Activities undertaken for/with customers and consumers	Value offered to Customers- safety, speed, and delight APSEZ engage with customers to know their biodiversity aspects and aware its stakeholders about their policy and commitments	225
8.3	Activities for/with other internal and external stakeholders, if any	Enhancing Biodiversity (Biodiversity enhancement and restoration)	169
9	Engaging in policy advocacy and dialogue with Government, NGOs and academia on biodiversity concerns		
9.1	Engagement through various platforms (e.g., sharing of best practice, research partner, sponsor)	Nurturing stakeholder relationship	106

	Indicator	Chapter Name	Page No.
9.2	Participation in policy advocacy at International, national, or local level	Section: Advocacy and Leadership APSEZ regularly engages with regulatory authorities on matters related to Biodiversity directly and through Industrial Associations/ bodies. APSEZ also does policy advocacy through IUCN Leaders for Nature (India), CII, FICCI etc. Head -ESG and team member also engages in policy dialogue as part of various Industrial, academic and NGO/CSO dialogues on Biodiversity matters.at International, national or local level.	105
10	Initiating the valuation of relevant biodiversity and ecosystem services		
10.1	Valuation of impacts (positive and negative) and dependencies (direct and indirect)	Enhancing Biodiversity (Biodiversity Risk Screening): The ESM (Ecosystem Service Matrix) analysis have been used to identify and evaluate the ecosystem services provided by the various ecosystems within the project boundary and surrounding areas. The APSEZ project, Mundra was analysed based on the ESM methodology to identify the level of impacts, dependencies and management measures implemented to mitigate the risks related to biodiversity.	161





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Independent Assurance Statement

The Management and Board of Directors

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited,
Ahmedabad, India

Scope

We have been engaged by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited to perform a 'Type 2 Moderate' level of assurance, as defined by AccountAbility Assurance Standard (AA1000 AS v3) and Reasonable Assurance, as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE 3000), hereafter referred to as the engagement, for Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's Integrated Annual Report FY 23, prepared as per The International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC framework) (the "Subject Matter") for the period from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.

Other than as described in the preceding paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we did not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the Report, and accordingly, we do not express a conclusion on this information.

Criteria applied by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

In preparing the integrated report, Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited applied, The International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC framework), and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's Responsibilities

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited management is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Integrated Report FY 23 in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records, and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the subject matter, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

EY's Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000'), and the third edition of AccountAbility's AA1000 Assurance Standard (AA1000 AS v3). The terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited on 30th December 2020. Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, the Subject Matter is presented in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement

EY also applies International Standard on Quality Control 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed.

Our procedures included:

- Conducted interviews with select personnel at manufacturing units and corporate teams to understand the process for collecting, collating, and reporting the subject matter as per Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards;
- Checked that the calculation criteria have been correctly applied in accordance with the methodologies outlined in the Criteria.
- Undertook analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the data, Verification of data, on a selective test basis, for the following sites and indicators, through consultations with the site team and sustainability team.
 - The Adani Harbour Services Ltd. (“TAHSL”)
 - Adani Hazira Port Ltd. (“AHPL”)
 - Adani Logistics Ltd. (“ALL”)
 - Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
 - Shanti Sagar International Dredging Ltd.
 - The Dhamra Port Company Ltd. (“DPCL”)
 - Karnavati Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
 - Marine Infrastructure Developer Pvt Ltd. (“MIDPL”)
 - Adani Kattupalli Port Ltd.
 - Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Pvt. Ltd.
 - Mundra International Airport Pvt. Ltd.
 - Adani Hospitals Mundra Pvt. Ltd.
 - Adani Gangavaram Port Ltd.
 - Ocean Sparkle Ltd. (“OSL”)
 - Dighi Port Ltd. (“DPL”)
 - Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited
 - Adani Krishnapatnam Port Ltd. (“AKPL”)
 - Adani Agri Logistics Ltd. (“AALL”)
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Ltd.
 - Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Ltd.



- Review of data on a sample basis, at the above-mentioned locations, pertaining to the following disclosures of the GRI Standards:

S. No.	Indicators	GRI Ref
1.	Activities, value chain and other business relationship	2-6
2.	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	2-26
3.	Energy consumption	302-1
4.	Energy consumption outside of the organization	302-2
5.	Energy intensity	302-3
6.	Reduction of energy consumption	302-4
7.	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	302-5
8.	Water Withdrawal	303-3
9.	Water Discharge	303-4
10.	Water Consumption	303-5
11.	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	305-1
12.	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	305-2
13.	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	305-3
14.	GHG emissions intensity	305-4
15.	Reduction of GHG emissions	305-5
16.	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	305-6
17.	Waste diverted from disposal	306-4
18.	Waste directed to disposal	306-5
19.	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	308-1
20.	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	308-2
21.	New employee hires and employee turnover	401-1
22.	Worker training on occupational health and safety	403-5
23.	Work-related injuries	403-9
24.	Training and Education	404-1
25.	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	405-1
26.	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, & development programs	413-1
27.	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	414-1
28.	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	414-2

- Execution of an audit trail of claims and data streams, on a selective test basis, to determine the level of accuracy in collection, transcription and aggregation processes followed;
- Review of the Company's plans, policies, and practices, pertaining to their social, environment and sustainable development, so as to be able to make comments on the fairness of sustainability reporting.
- Review of the Company's approach towards materiality assessment disclosed in the Report to identify relevant issues
- Review of select qualitative statements in various sections of the Integrated Report FY 23

We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances The assurance scope excludes:

- Data and information outside the defined reporting period (1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023)
- Data and information on economic and financial performance of the Company
- Data, statements and claims already available in the public domain through Annual Report, Integrated Report, or other sources available in the public domain
- The Company's statements that describe the expression of opinion, belief, inference, aspiration, expectation, aim, or future intention provided by the Company



- The Company's compliance with regulations, acts, guidelines with respect to various regulatory agencies and other legal matters

Opinion

In our opinion, the indicators reported in the Integrated Annual Report of FY 23 for the period from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023 is presented, in all material respects, in accordance with GRI Standards and The International Integrated Council (IIRC) Criteria.

Our Conclusion

On the basis of our review scope and methodology to obtain 'Type 2, Moderate' level of assurance (as per AA1000 AS) our conclusions are as follows:

- **Inclusivity:** The company has described its stakeholder engagement approach and activities in the report. We are not aware of any matter that would lead us to conclude that the company has not applied the principle of inclusivity in engaging with the key stakeholder groups identified in the report.
- **Materiality:** The company has identified key issues material to its ability to create value and has described the process for materiality analysis in the Report. Nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that material issues so identified have been excluded from the Report by the Company.
- **Responsiveness:** We are not aware of any matter that would lead us to believe that the Company has not applied the responsiveness principle in its engagement with stakeholders identified in the Report on material aspects covering its sustainability performance.
- **Impact:** as per the information provided to us, we are not aware of any matter that would lead us to conclude that the criteria related to the impact principle has not been applied for the key stakeholders.

Restricted use

This report is intended solely for the information and use of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited.

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young Associates LLP

Chaitanya Kalia
June 20, 2023
Mumbai, India



Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Gautam S. Adani,
Chairman & Managing Director

Mr. Rajesh S. Adani,
Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director

Dr. Malay Mahadevia,
Non-Executive and Non-Independent Director

Mr. Karan Adani,
Whole-Time Director & CEO

Prof. G. Raghuram,
Independent Director

Mr. G. K. Pillai,
Independent Director

Mr. Bharat Sheth,
Independent Director

Mrs. Nirupama Rao,
Independent Director

Mr. P. S. Jayakumar,
Independent Director

Company Secretary

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. D. Muthukumaran

Statutory Auditors

M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Registered Office

Adani Corporate House,
Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi
Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar,
Ahmedabad-382421 Gujarat
Website: www.adaniports.com

Committees

Audit Committee

Mr. G. K. Pillai, Chairman
Prof. G. Raghuram, Member
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Member
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Member

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Chairman
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Member

Stakeholders Relationship Committee

Prof. G. Raghuram, Chairman
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member
Mr. Karan Adani, Member

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Chairperson
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member
Prof. G. Raghuram, Member
Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Member

Risk Management Committee

Mr. G. K. Pillai, Chairman
Mr. Bharat Sheth, Member
Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Member

Corporate Responsibility Committee

Prof. G. Raghuram, Chairman
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Member

Information Technology & Data Security Committee

Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Chairperson
Prof. G. Raghuram, Member
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member

Mergers & Acquisitions Committee

Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Chairman
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member
Mr. Karan Adani, Member

Legal, Regulatory & Tax Committee

Prof. G. Raghuram, Chairman
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Member
Mr. Karan Adani, Member

Reputation Risk Committee

Mr. Bharat Sheth, Chairman
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Member
Mr. Karan Adani, Member

Registrar and Transfer Agent

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C-101, 247 Park, L.B.S. Marg,
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Bankers and Financial Institutions

Axis Bank Ltd.
Bank of America N.A.
Barclays Bank PLC
Citibank N.A.
DZ Bank AG
Standard Chartered Bank
Bank Mizrahi
Export-Import Bank of India
HDFC Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
IDFC First Bank Ltd.
IndusInd Bank Ltd.
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.
Mizuho Bank Ltd.
State Bank of India
JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.
Yes Bank Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
MUFG Bank Ltd.
Bank of Baroda
DBS Bank

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has taken a "Green Initiative in the Corporate Governance" by allowing paperless compliances by the Companies and has issued circulars stating that service of notice / documents including Annual Report can be sent by e-mail to its shareholders/members. To support this green initiative of the Government in full, the shareholders who have not registered their e-mail addresses, so far, are requested to register their e-mail addresses and in case of shareholders holding shares in demat, with depository through concerned Depository Participants.

Directors' report

Dear Shareowners,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 24th Annual Report along with the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023 ("FY 2022-23/ FY23").

Financial Performance

The Audited Financial Statements of your Company as on 31st March, 2023, are prepared in accordance with the relevant applicable Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") and Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act").

The summarized financial highlight is depicted below:

(₹ In crore)

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22
Revenue from operations	20,851.91	17,118.79	5,237.15	4,206.22
Other Income	1,553.48	2,223.72	2,998.79	2,519.31
Total Income	22,405.39	19,342.51	8,235.94	6,725.53
Expenditure other than Depreciation and Finance cost	8,018.46	6,722.28	1,966.50	1,653.28
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3,423.24	3,099.30	612.98	599.61
Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss (net)	1,886.32	872.07	2,446.14	895.42
Finance Cost				
- Interest and Bank Charges	2,593.62	2,559.61	2,769.50	2,509.36
- Derivative (Gain)/Loss (net)	(230.98)	(15.69)	(89.11)	(15.70)
Total Expenditure	15,690.66	13,237.57	7,706.01	5,641.97
Profit before share of Profit/ (Loss) from joint ventures, exceptional items and tax	6,714.73	6,104.94	529.93	1,083.56
Share of loss from joint ventures	47.78	17.39	-	-
Profit before exceptional items and tax	6,762.51	6,122.33	529.93	1,083.56
Add/(Less):- Exceptional Items	(1,273.38)	(405.19)	(1,558.16)	(611.83)
Total Tax Expense	96.38	763.96	(548.80)	324.17
Profit/loss for the year	5,392.75	4,953.18	(479.43)	147.56
Other Comprehensive income (net of tax)	(531.00)	(73.46)	6.57	7.78
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	4,861.75	4,879.72	(472.86)	155.34
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	4,773.57	4,810.96	-	-
Non-controlling interests	88.18	68.76	-	-

1. There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of your Company, which have occurred between the end of the financial year and the date of this report except for disinvestment in Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited.
2. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged wherever necessary.
3. There has been no change in nature of business of your Company.

Performance Highlights

Your Company handled record cargo throughput of 339 MMT in FY23 with 9% Y-o-Y growth. Mundra Port continues to be India's largest seaport with 155 MMT of total cargo handled during the year under review.

The key aspects of your Company's consolidated performance during the FY23 are as follows:

- The overall container volumes handled by your Company in India jumped to ~8.6 million TEUs (+5% YoY), including ~6.6 million TEUs at Mundra Port alone.
- APSEZ's following ports/terminals have handled all time highest cargo in FY23 - Mundra Port, Tuna Terminal, Hazira Port, Mormugao Terminal, Kattupalli Port & Ennore Container Terminal.
- Operating ports portfolio expanded to 12 Indian Ports/Terminals, including the recently acquired Karaikal Port.
- A fully loaded cape-size vessel, MV NS Hairun, with a maximum draft of 17.85 meters sailed out from the Krishnapatnam Port with 1,68,100 MT of iron ore. Gangavaram Port has berthed largest displacement vessel to date (in June 2022) - MV MARAN FIDELITY - with Displacement of 2,21,083 MT & Cargo Parcel of 1,85,000 MT.
- Progressively, non-Mundra ports volume share in APSEZ ports portfolio is growing. In FY23, Mundra port's volume share in APSEZ's total volumes (excluding Haifa) was 46%, vs 48% in FY22. This indicates volume diversification and reduction in concentration risk. Similar trends were also witnessed in APSEZ ports' container volumes, Mundra Port's share in APSEZ total container volumes (excluding Haifa) has come down to 77.3% in FY23 from 79.4% in FY22. Also, the cargo volume share of east coast ports has increased to 39% in FY23 from 38% last year.
- Expanded the operating ports portfolio footprint outside India with acquisition of Haifa Port Company, the operator of Israel's largest port.
- Consolidated revenue from operations stood at ₹20,851.91 crore in FY23.
- Consolidated profit after tax for FY23 stood at ₹5,392.75 crore.

Mundra Port:

- Handled the deepest container vessel – MSC Washington with an arrival draft of 17 meters – largest ever handled by any Indian port and the largest vessel, MSC Fatma, with a vessel length of 366 meters and carrying capacity of 15,194 TEUs.
- The port also docked its first LNG-fueled vessel, Aframax Crude Oil Tanker, at its SPM facility. The draft is 14 meters long with a total displacement of 1,26,810 MT.

Logistics:

- Containers transported through rail during the year achieved a new milestone crossing 500,000 TEUs (+ 24% Y-o-Y).
- Bulk cargo has witnessed strong growth with 63% Y-o-Y increase and bulk cargo transportation exceeded 14 MMT milestone.
- Terminal volumes crossed 350,000 TEUs reflecting a 19% Y-o-Y growth.
- Acquired ICD "Tumb" under logistics portfolio, one of the largest ICD in India with a capacity of 0.5 Mn TEUs.
- Added 18 rakes taking total rakes count to 93.
- Commissioned Taloja MMLP near Mumbai increasing our number of operational terminals to 9.
- Operational silo capacity increased to ~1.1 MMT, 2 silos in project stage that are planned to be commissioned in FY24

The detailed operational performance of your Company has been comprehensively discussed in the Management Discussion and Analysis Section which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

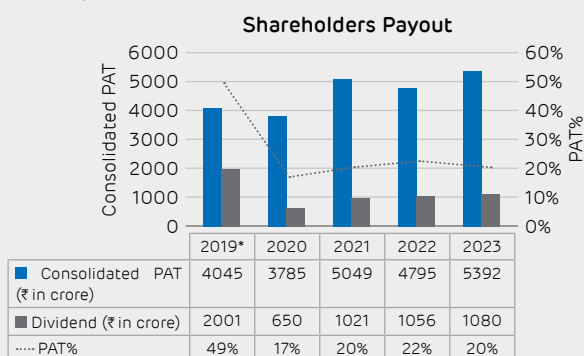
Credit Rating

The Company's financial discipline and prudence is reflected in the strong credit ratings ascribed by rating agencies. The details of credit rating are disclosed in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Dividend

Your Directors have recommended a dividend of ₹5 (250%) per Equity Share of ₹2 each and 0.01% dividend on 0.01% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹10 each for FY23. The dividend is subject to approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and shall be subject to deduction of tax at source. The dividend, if approved by the shareholders, would involve a cash outflow of ₹1,080 crore.

The details of shareholders' payout during the last 5 years are as under:



*Includes buyback amount of ₹1960 crore.

The dividend recommended is in accordance with your Company's Dividend Distribution and Shareholder Return Policy. The Dividend Distribution and Shareholder Return Policy, in terms of Regulation 43A of the SEBI Listing Regulations is available on your Company's website on <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Dividend-Distribution-and-Shareholder-Return-Policy.pdf>.

Transfer to Reserves

There is no amount proposed to be transferred to the Reserves. The closing balance of the retained earnings of your Company for FY23, after all appropriations and adjustments was ₹27,057.02 crore.

Buyback of Senior Unsecured Notes ('Senior Notes') - Rule 144A/Regulation S

The Board approved the proposal to buy back 3.375% US\$ 650 million Senior Unsecured Notes due in 2024 in one or more tranches. Your Company completed early settlement of Senior Notes tendered pursuant to the Tender Offer to purchase for cash up to US\$130 million on 10th May, 2023.

For the remaining outstanding Senior Notes, the Company may choose to either accelerate or defer this plan subject to its own liquidity position and the market conditions and further subject to the terms, including the pricing and market conditions.

Status of Scheme of Arrangement

During the year under review, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Ahmedabad Bench and Hyderabad Bench ("NCLT") vide their orders dated 21st September, 2022 and 10th October, 2022, respectively, approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between Gangavaram Port Limited ("GPL") and Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("Company") and Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited ("AGPL") and their respective shareholders and creditors ("Composite Scheme") under sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Act.

Pursuant to the orders of the NCLT, GPL merged with the Company w.e.f. the appointed date 1 i.e. 1st April, 2021 and subsequently, Divestment Business Undertaking (as defined in the Composite Scheme) of the Company was transferred to the AGPL as a going concern on slump sale basis w.e.f. appointed date 2 i.e. 2nd April, 2021.

Pursuant to the Composite Scheme, your Company has allotted 4,77,65,715 Equity Shares of the face value of ₹2 each fully paid up, to the shareholders of GPL.

Changes in Share Capital

Pursuant to approval of the Composite Scheme, the authorized share capital of your Company has been increased from ₹1,100 crore to ₹2,100 crore.

Further, the equity paid up share capital of your Company stands increased from 211,23,73,230 Equity Shares of ₹2 each to 216,01,38,945 Equity Shares of ₹2 each.

Strategic Acquisitions/ Divestment

A. Acquisition of stake in Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (formerly, Indian Oil Tanking Limited) and IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited

During the year under review, your Company entered into definitive agreement with Oiltanking India GmbH to acquire its 49.38% equity stake in Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited [formerly, Indian Oil Tanking Limited ("IOTL")] and 10% equity stake in IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited, subsidiary of IOTL.

IOTL and its subsidiaries have a network of terminals with a total capacity of 2.1 Mn KL for tank storage and handling of crude and petroleum products. IOTL's business is located in Navghar, Paradip, Raipur, Goa, IOCL's JNPT & Dumad terminals. IOTL also has a biogas plant of 15 TPD capacity in Namakkal, Tamil Nadu.

The said transaction was completed on 1st February, 2023. The consideration for Oiltanking India GmbH's 49.38% stake in IOTL along with Oiltanking GmbH's 10% stake in IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited was ₹1,050 crore.

B. Acquisition of Karaikal Port Private Limited

During the year under review, Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench vide its order dated 31st March, 2023 ("NCLT Order") approved the Resolution Plan for Karaikal Port Private Limited ("KPPL") submitted under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 by your Company. Pursuant to the said NCLT Order, the existing equity share capital of KPPL stands cancelled and KPPL allotted fresh 10,00,000 equity shares of ₹10 each to the Company on 31st March, 2023. Accordingly, KPPL became wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Karaikal Port is an all-weather deep-water port in Puducherry with 5 operational berths, 3 railway sidings, total land area of over 600 hectares and a built-in cargo handling capacity of 21.5 MMT. The port is in proximity to the containerized

cargo originating industrial centres of Tamil Nadu and the upcoming 9 MMTPA CPCL refinery. Your Company acquired KPPL at a total consideration of ₹1,485 crore.

C. Acquisition of Inland Container Depot cum Private freight terminal situated at Tumb

Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited, a step-down subsidiary of your Company, acquired ownership and operation rights of Inland Container Depot cum Private freight terminal situated at Tumb village from Navkar Corporation Limited for a consideration of ₹835 crore on 16th August, 2022.

D. Acquisition of Haifa Port Company Limited

Your Company incorporated a Joint Venture with Gadot Chemical Terminals (1985) Limited at Israel namely Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited on 13th November, 2022. Your Company holds 70% stake in Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited ("MIPAL"). MIPAL acquired Haifa Port Company Limited, Israel on 10th January, 2023, from Government of Israel.

E. Divestment of Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited

Your Company had entered into Share Purchase Agreement for sale of its investment in Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited, Singapore in May, 2022 subject to certain conditions precedents and approvals.

In view of continuous delay in the approval process and challenges in meeting certain conditions precedents, your Company has obtained an independent valuation on "as is where is" basis. Thereby the buyer and seller have renegotiated the sale consideration to USD 30 million. On receipt of the total transaction value, your Company shall transfer the equity to the buyer and its exit will stand concluded.

Fixed Deposits

There were no outstanding deposits within the meaning of Section 73 and 74 of the Act read with rules made thereunder at the end of FY23 or the previous financial years. Your Company did not accept any deposit during the year under review.

Non-Convertible Debentures

Your Company has outstanding Listed, Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures ("NCDs") of face value of ₹10 lakh each aggregating to ₹8,352 crore. These NCDs are listed on the Wholesale Debt Market Segment of BSE Limited.

Further, on 2nd March, 2023, your Company redeemed 4,940 NCDs, of face value of ₹10 lakh each which were issued on 2nd March, 2013, on private placement basis.

Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments

The provisions of Section 186 of the Act, with respect to a loan, guarantee, investment or security is not applicable to your Company, as your Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities which is exempted under Section 186 of the Act. The particulars of loans, guarantee and investments made during the year under review are disclosed in the financial statements.

Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associate Companies

A list of bodies corporate which are subsidiaries/ associates/joint ventures of your Company is provided as part of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

During the year under review, following subsidiaries/ associates/joint ventures have been formed:

- Tajpur Sagar Port Limited
- Adani Aviation Fuels Limited
- Adani Agri Logistics (Sandila) Limited
- Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited
- Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited
- Adani Agri Logistics Katihar Two Limited
- PU Agri Logistics Limited
- HM Agri Logistics Limited
- BU Agri Logistics Limited
- Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited, Israel
- The Adani Harbour International DMCC, Dubai
- Port Harbour Services International Pte. Limited, Singapore

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 129, 134 and 136 of the Act read with rules made thereunder and Regulation 33 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, your Company has prepared consolidated financial statements of the Company and a separate statement containing the salient features of financial statement of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in Form AOC-1, which forms Part of this Integrated Annual Report.

The Annual Financial Statements and related detailed information of the subsidiary companies shall be made available to the shareholders of the holding and

subsidiary companies seeking such information on all working days during business hours. The financial statements of the subsidiary companies shall also be kept for inspection by any shareholders during working hours at your Company's registered office and that of the respective subsidiary companies concerned. In accordance with Section 136 of the Act, the Audited Financial Statements, including Consolidated Financial Statements and related information of your Company and audited accounts of each of its subsidiaries, are available on website of your Company (www.adaniports.com).

Your Company has formulated a policy for determining Material Subsidiaries. The policy is available on your Company's website and link for the same is given in **Annexure-A** of this report.

Pursuant to Section 134 of the Act read with rules made thereunder, the details of developments of subsidiaries and joint ventures of your Company are covered in the Management Discussion and Analysis Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Management Discussion and Analysis

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review, as stipulated under the SEBI Listing Regulations, is presented in a section forming part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Directors and Key Managerial Personnels

As of 31st March, 2023, your Company's Board has ten members comprising of two Executive Directors, three Non-Executive and Non-Independent Directors and five Independent Directors including one Woman Director. The details of Board and Committee composition, tenure of directors, areas of expertise and other details are available in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Changes in Directors

Mrs. Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS (DIN: 07549438), representing Gujarat Maritime Board, resigned as Director of your Company w.e.f. 21st September, 2022. The Board places on record the deep appreciation for valuable services and guidance provided by her during the tenure of her Directorship.

Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS (DIN:07559958), Vice Chairman & CEO, Gujarat Maritime Board was appointed an Additional Director of your Company w.e.f. 21st December, 2022. His appointment was approved by the shareholders by passing a resolution through Postal Ballot on 28th January, 2023.

Re-appointment of Director

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152 of the Act, read with rules made thereunder and Articles of Association of your Company, Dr. Malay Mahadevia (DIN: 00064110) is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

The Board recommends the re-appointment of Dr. Malay Mahadevia (DIN: 00064110) as Director for your approval. Brief details as required under Secretarial Standard-2 and Regulation 36 of SEBI Listing Regulations, are provided in the Notice of AGM.

Declaration from Independent Directors

Your Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of your Company confirming that they meet with the criteria of independence as prescribed both under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act and Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as an Independent Director.

Change in Key Managerial Personnel

During the year under review, Mr. D. Muthukumar was appointed as Chief Financial Officer and Key Managerial Personnel of your Company w.e.f. 25th July, 2022.

Pursuant to provision of Section 203 of the Act, Mr. Gautam S. Adani, Chairman & Managing Director, Mr. Karan Adani, CEO & Whole-Time Director, Mr. D. Muthukumar, Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary are Key Managerial Personnel of your Company as on 31st March, 2023.

Committees of Board

Details of various committees constituted by the Board, including the committees mandated pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations, are given in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Number of meetings of the Board

The Board met 6 (six) times during the year under review. The details of board meetings and the attendance of the Directors are provided in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Independent Directors' Meeting

The Independent Directors met on 22nd March, 2023, without the attendance of Non-Independent Directors and members of the management. The Independent Directors reviewed the performance of Non-Independent Directors, the Committees and the Board as a whole along with the performance of the Chairman of your Company, taking into account the views of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors and assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

Board Evaluation and familiarization programme

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee engaged Talentonic HR Solutions Private Limited, an external advisory company, to facilitate the evaluation and effectiveness process of the Board, its Committees and Individual Directors for the FY23.

A detailed Board effectiveness assessment questionnaire was developed by advisory company based on the criteria and framework adopted by the Board. Virtual meetings were organized with the Directors and discussions were held on three key themes i.e. strategic direction, fit-for-use and focus on Environment, Social and Governance.

The results of evaluation showed high level of commitment and engagement of Board, its various committees and senior leadership. The recommendations arising from the evaluation process were discussed at the Independent Directors' meeting held on 22nd March, 2023 and also at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting and Board meeting held on 29th May, 2023 and 30th May, 2023, respectively. The same was considered by the Board to optimize the effectiveness and functioning of Board and its Committees.

During the year under review, the Company has also conducted various programmes/meetings for familiarization of Directors on different aspects.

Policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration

Your Company's policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration and other matters ("Remuneration Policy") pursuant to Section 178(3) of the Act is available on the website of your Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Remuneration-Policy.pdf>.

The Remuneration Policy for selection of Directors and determining Directors' independence sets

out the guiding principles for the Nomination and Remuneration Committee for identifying the persons who are qualified to become the Directors. Your Company's Remuneration Policy is directed towards rewarding performance based on review of achievements. The Remuneration Policy is in consonance with existing industry practice.

We affirm that the remuneration paid to the Directors is as per the terms laid out in the Remuneration Policy.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Act, the Board, to the best of their knowledge and based on the information and explanations received from your Company, confirm that:

- a. in the preparation of the Annual Financial Statements, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures;
- b. they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the loss of the Company for that period;
- c. they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d. they have prepared the Annual Financial Statements on a going concern basis;
- e. they have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and such internal financial control are adequate and operating effectively;
- f. they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

Internal Financial control system and their adequacy

The details in respect of internal financial control and their adequacy are included in Management Discussion and Analysis Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Risk Management

The Company has a structured Risk Management Framework, designed to identify, assess and mitigate risks appropriately. The Board has formed a Risk

Management Committee (RMC) to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan for the Company. The RMC is responsible for reviewing the risk management plan and ensuring its effectiveness. The Audit Committee has additional oversight in the area of financial risks and controls. The major risks identified by the businesses are systematically addressed through mitigation actions on a continual basis. Further details on the Risk Management activities, including the implementation of risk management policy, key risks identified and their mitigations are covered in Management Discussion and Analysis section, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Board policies

The details of various policies approved and adopted by the Board as required under the Act and SEBI Listing Regulations are provided in **Annexure – A** to this report.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The brief details of the CSR Committee are provided in the Corporate Governance Report, which forms part of this Integrated Annual Report. The CSR policy is available on the website of your Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>. The Annual Report on CSR activities is annexed and forms part of this Integrated Annual report.

Further, the Chief Financial Officer of your Company has certified that CSR spends of your Company for FY23 have been utilized for the purpose and in the manner approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Corporate Governance Report

Your Company is committed to maintain highest standards of corporate governance practices. The Corporate Governance Report, as stipulated by SEBI Listing Regulations, forms part of this Integrated Annual Report along with the required certificate from a Practicing Company Secretary, regarding compliance of the conditions of corporate governance, as stipulated.

In compliance with corporate governance requirements as per the SEBI Listing Regulations, your Company has formulated and implemented a Code of Conduct for all Board members and senior management personnel of your Company ("Code of Conduct"), who have affirmed the compliance thereto. The Code of Conduct is available on the website of your Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report

In accordance with the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report, describing the initiatives taken by your Company from an environment, social and governance perspective for FY23. Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report for FY23 forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Annual Return

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(a) of the Act, the draft annual return as on 31st March, 2023 prepared in accordance with Section 92(3) of the Act is made available on the website of your Company and can be accessed using the <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/Investor-Downloads/Annual-Return/Annual-Return-2023.pdf>

Transactions with Related Parties

All transactions with related parties are placed before the Audit Committee for its approval. An omnibus approval from Audit Committee is obtained for the related party transactions which are repetitive in nature.

All transactions with related parties entered into during the financial year were at arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, the SEBI Listing Regulations and your Company's Policy on Related Party Transactions.

The Directors/ Members of the Audit Committee abstained from discussing and voting in the transaction(s) in which they were interested.

Your Company has not entered into any transactions with related parties which could be considered material in terms of Section 188 of the Act. Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Act, in Form AOC 2, is not applicable.

Your Company did not enter into any related party transactions during the year which could be prejudicial to the interest of minority shareholders.

The Policy on Related Party Transactions is available on your Company's website and can be accessed using the link <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.

Insurance

Your Company has taken appropriate insurance for all assets against foreseeable perils.

Statutory Auditors & Auditors' Report

Pursuant to Section 139 of the Act read with rules made thereunder, as amended, M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No 117366W/W-100018) were re-appointed as the Statutory Auditors of your Company for the second term of five years till the conclusion of 28th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of your Company to be held in the year 2027.

The Statutory Auditors have confirmed that they are not disqualified to continue as Statutory Auditors and are eligible to hold office as Statutory Auditors of your Company.

Representative of the Statutory Auditors of your Company attended the previous AGM of your Company held on 26th July, 2022.

The Notes to the financial statements referred in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory.

Secretarial Audit Report

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Act, read with the rules made thereunder, the Board re-appointed Mr. Ashwin Shah, Practicing Company Secretary, to undertake the Secretarial Audit of your Company for FY23. The Secretarial Audit Report for the year under review is provided as **Annexure-B** of this report.

Explanation to Statutory and Secretarial Auditors' Modified Opinion

The Statutory and Secretarial Auditors' modified opinion has been appropriately dealt with in Note No. 47 and 48 of the Standalone Financial Statements and Note No. 40(ii) and 58 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Secretarial Audit of Material Unlisted Indian Subsidiary

As on 31st March, 2023 your Company had 5 material subsidiaries.

As per the requirements of SEBI Listing Regulations, the Practicing Company Secretaries re-appointed by respective material subsidiaries of the Company undertook secretarial audit of these subsidiaries for FY23. Each secretarial audit report confirms that the relevant material subsidiary has complied with the provisions of the Act, rules, regulations and guidelines and that there were no deviations or non-compliances. The secretarial audit reports of each material subsidiary forms part of this Integrated Annual Report.

Secretarial Standards

During the year under review, your Company has complied with all the applicable provisions of Secretarial Standard-1 and Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

During the year, your Company transferred the unclaimed and un-encashed dividends for the year 2014-15 (final) and 2015-16 (interim) to IEPF. Further, corresponding shares, on which dividends were unclaimed for seven consecutive years, were transferred to IEPF as per the requirements of the IEPF Rules.

Reporting of frauds by auditors

During the year under review, the statutory auditors and secretarial auditor of your Company have not reported any instances of fraud committed in your Company by its officers or employees, to the Audit Committee under section 143(12) of the Act.

Particulars of Employees

Your Company had 3,052 (consolidated basis) employees as of 31st March, 2023.

The percentage increase in remuneration, ratio of remuneration of each Director and Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) to the median of employees' remuneration, as required under Section 197 of the Act, read with rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, are provided in **Annexure-C** of this report.

The statement containing particulars of employees, as required under Section 197 of the Act, read with rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is provided in a separate annexure forming part of this report. In terms of Section 136 of the Act, the Integrated Annual Report is being sent to the shareholders and others entitled thereto, excluding the said annexure, which is available for inspection by the shareholders at the Registered Office of your Company during business hours on working days of your Company. If any shareholder is interested in obtaining a copy thereof, such shareholder may write to the Company Secretary in this regard.

Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace

As per the requirement of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition &

Redressal) Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, your Company has constituted Internal Complaints Committees (ICs), at all relevant locations across India to consider and resolve the complaints related to sexual harassment. The ICs includes external members with relevant experience. The ICs, presided by senior women, conduct the investigations and make decisions at the respective locations. The ICs also work extensively on creating awareness on relevance of sexual harassment issues, including while working remotely.

During the year under review, your Company has not received any complaint pertaining to sexual harassment.

All new employees go through a detailed personal orientation on anti-sexual harassment policy adopted by your Company.

Vigil Mechanism

Your Company has adopted a whistle blower policy and has established the necessary vigil mechanism for directors and employees in confirmation with Section 177 of the Act and Regulation 22 of SEBI Listing Regulations, to facilitate reporting of the genuine concerns about unethical or improper activity, without fear of retaliation.

The vigil mechanism of your Company provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of directors and employees who avail of the mechanism and also provides for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases.

No person has been denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The said policy is uploaded on the website of your Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf>

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended is provided as **Annexure-D** of this report.

General Disclosures

Neither the Executive Chairman nor the CEO of your Company received any remuneration or commission from any of the subsidiary of your Company.

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items, as there were no transactions/events of these nature during the year under review:

1. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
2. Issue of Shares (Including Sweat Equity Shares) to employees of your Company under any scheme.
3. Significant or material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and your Company's operation in future.
4. Voting rights which are not directly exercised by the employees in respect of shares for the subscription/ purchase of which loan was given by your Company (as there is no scheme pursuant to which such persons can beneficially hold shares as envisaged under section 67(3)(c) of the Act).
5. Application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
6. One time settlement of loan obtained from the Banks or Financial Institutions.
7. Revision of financial statements and Directors' Report of your Company.

Acknowledgement

Your Directors are highly grateful for all the guidance, support and assistance received from the Government of India, Governments of various states in India, Maritime Boards, concerned Government Departments, Financial Institutions and Banks. Your Directors thank all the esteemed shareholders, customers, suppliers and business associates for their faith, trust and confidence reposed in your Company.

Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation for the dedicated efforts and consistent contribution made by the employees at all levels, to ensure that your Company continues to grow and excel.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani

Chairman and Managing Director

Date: 30th May, 2023

(DIN: 00006273)

Place: Ahmedabad

Annexure- A to the Directors' Report

Sr. No.	Policy Name	Web-link
1	Vigil Mechanism / Whistle Blower Policy [Regulation 22 of SEBI Listing Regulations and as defined under Section 177 of the Act]	Click here for Policy
2	Policy for procedure of inquiry in case of leak or suspected leak of unpublished price sensitive information [Regulation 9A of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations]	Click here for Policy
3	Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair disclosure of unpublished price sensitive information [Regulation 8 of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations]	Click here for Policy
4	Terms of Appointment of Independent Directors [Regulation 46 of SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149 read with Schedule IV to the Act]	Click here for Policy
5	Familiarization Program [Regulations 25(7) and 46 of SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
6	Related party transactions [Regulation 23 of SEBI Listing Regulations and as defined under the Act]	Click here for Policy
7	Policy on Material Subsidiary [Regulation 24 of the SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
8	Material Events Policy [Regulation 30 of SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
9	Website content Archival Policy [SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
10	Policy on Preservation of Documents [Regulation 9 of SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
11	Nomination and Remuneration Policy of Directors, KMP and other Employees [Regulation 19 of the SEBI Listing Regulations and as defined under Section 178 of the Act]	Click here for Policy
12	CSR Policy [Section 135 of the Act]	Click here for Policy
13	Dividend Distribution and Shareholder Return Policy [Regulation 43A of the SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
14	Code of Conduct [Regulation 17 of the SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
15	Policy on Board Diversity [Regulation 19 of the SEBI Listing Regulations]	Click here for Policy
16	Code of Internal Procedures and Conduct for Regulating, Monitoring and Reporting of Trading by Insiders [Regulation 8 of the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations]	Click here for Policy

Annexure - B to the Directors' Report

Secretarial Audit Report

Form No. MR-3

for the financial year ended March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No.9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives in the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - d. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; (Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period); and;
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 (Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);
- vi) Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the Company belongs, as identified by the management, that is to say:
 - a. The Explosives Act, 1884 and Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004
 - b. The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 & The Gujarat Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules, 2011
 - c. The Petroleum Act, 1934 and The Petroleum Rules, 2002
 - d. The Gujarat Special Economic Zone Act, 2004 & The Gujarat Special Economic Zone Rules, 2005

- e. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
- f. International Convention For The Safety of Life At Sea, 2002
- g. Gujarat Maritime Board Act, 1981
- h. The Indian Railways Act, 1989 & Wagon Investment Scheme

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- a. Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. ("LODR")

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to filing of certain e-forms with additional fees.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor

and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that the regulatory authorities have sought clarifications from the Company on short seller report ("Report") which has been replied by the Company. In same matter, the expert committee constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has reported that no regulatory failure are observed. The matter is sub judice. To uphold the principles of good governance, the Adani Group had undertaken an independent review of transactions referred in the said Report through a reputed law firm. The review report confirms compliance of applicable laws and regulations.

I further report that during the audit period, the Company has passed special resolutions for:

1. Re-appointment of Mr. Gautam S. Adani (DIN: 00006273) as a Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 1st July, 2022.
2. Re-appointment of Mr. Karan Adani (DIN: 03088095) as Whole-time Director of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 24th May, 2022.
3. Re-appointment of Mr. Bharat Sheth (DIN: 00022102) as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term of three years w.e.f. 15th October, 2022.

CS Ashwin Shah

Company Secretary

C.P.No. 1640

Quality Reviewed 2021

PRC:1930/2022

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 30th May, 2023

UDIN: F001640E000413458

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as 'Annexure-A' and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure - A to the Secretarial Audit Report

To
The Members
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

CS Ashwin Shah

Company Secretary

C.P.No. 1640

Quality Reviewed 2021

PRC:1930/2022

UDIN: F001640E000413458

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

for the financial year ended March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel Rules, 2014)]

To,
The Members
ADANI LOGISTICS LIMITED

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by ADANI LOGISTICS LIMITED, (CIN: U63090GJ2005PLC046419) (hereinafter called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit by using appropriate information technology tools like virtual data sharing by way of data room and remote desktop access tools, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2023, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter. The physical inspection or verification of documents and records were taken to the extent possible:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
 - (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
 - (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial
- Borrowings:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period**
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act');
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011: **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015: **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - d. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period; and**
 - i. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015: **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.**

(vi) Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the company belongs, as identified by the management, that is to say:-

- a. The Indian Railway Act, 1989
- b. The Punjab Shops and Establishment Act, 1958
- c. The Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act, 1970
- d. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- e. The Customs Act, 1962
- f. The Central Excise Act, 1944

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- a. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
- b. The Listing Agreement / SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 entered into by the Company with Stock Exchanges: **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.**

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that the Board of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors as applicable. The changes in the composition of the Board that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notices were given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. In certain cases, shorter notice was given for meetings and the consent of all Directors was taken for the same.

All decisions at Board Meetings were carried out unanimously. As per records available in the said minutes there were no dissenting views expressed by any directors during the meetings.

We further report that, there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that, during the audit period there were no specific events/ actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc. referred above.

For, **P. PARIKH & ASSOCIATES**

Parthiv Parikh

Proprietor

FCS No. 2692

C P No.: 19200

Place: Ahmedabad

UDIN: F002692E000406898

Date: 29th May, 2023

Peer Review Certificate

No:2238/2022

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To
The Members
ADANI LOGISTICS LIMITED

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

1. It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility

2. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.
3. We believe that audit evidence and information obtain from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For, **P. PARIKH & ASSOCIATES**

Parthiv Parikh

Proprietor

FCS No. 2692

C P No.: 19200

UDIN: F002692E000406898

Peer Review Certificate No:2238/2022

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th May, 2023

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

for the financial year ended March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
ADANI HAZIRA PORT LIMITED

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Adani Hazira Port Limited (herein after referred to as "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

We have verified the records maintained by the Company. Based on our verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have online examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Adani Hazira Port Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with clients;
- (iv) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(v) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(vi) Since the Company is not listed on the stock exchange and does not intend to get its shares listed on the Stock Exchange the Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act') are not applicable to the Company.

(vii) There are no laws which are specifically applicable to the Company.

Since the Company is not listed on the stock exchange, provisions of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 are not applicable. We have examined compliance with applicable clauses of Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India for holding Board and General meetings.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings were carried out unanimously. As per records available in the said minutes there were no dissenting views expressed by any directors during the meetings.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period of the Company, there are no specific events / actions having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27th May, 2023

For, **Ravi Kapoor & Associates**

Ravi Kapoor
Company Secretary in practice
FCS No. 2587
C P No.: 2407
UDIN: F002587E000396178

Annexure-A

To,
The Members
ADANI HAZIRA PORT LIMITED

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the Compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For, **Ravi Kapoor & Associates**

Ravi Kapoor

Company Secretary in practice

FCS No. 2587

C P No.: 2407

UDIN: F002587E000396178

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27th May, 2023

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

for the financial year ended March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
THE ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ADANI HARBOUR
SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED)

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by THE ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES LIMITED (CIN:U61100GJ2009FLC095953) (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit by using appropriate Information technology tools like virtual data sharing by way of data room and remote desktop access tools, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2023, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter. The physical Inspection or Verification of documents and records were taken to the extent possible:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- (i). The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii). The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made Thereunder:- **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
- (iii). The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv). Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made Thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment And External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v). The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018: - Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period; and
 - i. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015: - Not

Applicable to the company during the Audit period.

(vi). Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the company belongs, as Identified by the management, that is to say:

- a. Indian Ports Act, 1908
- b. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- a. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
- b. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s): -

Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted in compliance with the Act and rules made thereunder. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items

before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that, there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period there were no specific events / actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

We further report that during the year Company has passed following special resolution in Annual General Meeting held on July 5, 2022:

1. Appointment of Mr. Hiren Shah (DIN: 0275758), as a Managing Director liable to retire by rotation.

CS Dhvani Rana
Partner

Chirag Shah and Associates
FCS No.: 12523
C P No.: 21737

Place: Ahmedabad UDIN: F012523E000413363
Date: 29th May, 2023 Peer Review Cer. No.: 704/2020

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To,
The Members
THE ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE ADANI HARBOUR SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED)

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

1. It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility

2. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.
3. We believe that audit evidence and information obtain from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

Disclaimer

5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th May, 2023

CS Dhvani Rana
Partner
Chirag Shah and Associates
FCS No.: 12523
C P No.: 21737
UDIN: F012523E000413363
Peer Review Cer. No.: 704/2020

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

for the financial year ended March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members

**ADANI KRISHNAPATNAM PORT LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KRISHNAPATNAM PORT
COMPANY LIMITED)**

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by ADANI KRISHNAPATNAM PORT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KRISHNAPATNAM PORT COMPANY LIMITED) (CIN: U45203GJ1996PLC128239) (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit by using appropriate Information technology tools like virtual data sharing by way of data room and remote desktop access tools, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2023, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter. The physical Inspection or Verification of documents and records were taken to the extent possible:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- (i). The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii). The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made Thereunder: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
- (iii). The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv). Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made Thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings. - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
- (v). The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018:

-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period; and

- i. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015: **-Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.**

(vi). Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the company belongs, as Identified by the management, that is to say:

- a. Indian Ports Act, 1908
b. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- a. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
b. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s): -Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted in compliance with the Act and rules made thereunder. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on

agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that, there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that, during the reporting period Company has passed following Special Resolution in Annual General Meeting held on **July 25, 2022**.

1. Ratification of remuneration paid to Mr. Avinash Rai as a Managing Director of the Company.

CS Bhavi Parikh

Partner

Samdani Shah And Kabra

ACS No. 23190

C P No.: 8740

Place: Ahmedabad UDIN: A023190E000400237

Date: 27th May, 2023 Peer Review Cert. No.: 1079/2021

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

**To,
The Members
ADANI KRISHNAPATNAM PORT LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KRISHNAPATNAM PORT COMPANY LIMITED)**

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

1. It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility

2. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.
3. We believe that audit evidence and information obtain from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

Disclaimer

5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

CS Bhavi Parikh

Partner

Samdani Shah And Kabra

ACS No. 23190

C P No.: 8740

UDIN: A023190E000400237

Peer Review Cert. No.: 1079/2021

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 27th May, 2023

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members
THE DHAMRA PORT COMPANY LIMITED

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by THE DHAMRA PORT COMPANY LIMITED (CIN: U45205OR1998PLC005448) (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit by using appropriate Information technology tools like virtual data sharing by way of data room and remote desktop access tools, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2023, complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter. The physical Inspection or Verification of documents and records were taken to the extent possible:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2023 according to the provisions of:

- (i). The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii). The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made Thereunder: - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
- (iii). The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv). Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made Thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings: -**Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
- (v). The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'): -
 - a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011: -**Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015: -**Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018: - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021: - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021: - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
 - g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021: - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period;**
 - h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018: - **Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period; and**

- i. SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015: -Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.
 - (vi). Laws specifically applicable to the industry to which the company belongs, as Identified by the management, that is to say:
 - a. Indian Ports Act, 1908
 - b. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
- We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:
- a. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India;
 - b. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s):- Not Applicable to the company during the Audit period.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

We further report that, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted in compliance with the Act and rules made thereunder. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items

before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

We further report that, there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period there were no specific events / actions having a major bearing on the company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc. referred to above.

We further report that, during the reporting period Company has passed following Special Resolution in Annual General Meeting held on **July 23, 2022:**

1. Appointment of Mr. Subrat Tripathy (DIN: 06890393), as a Managing Director liable to retire by rotation.

CS Dhvani Rana

Partner

Chirag Shah and Associates

FCS No.: 12523

C P No.: 21737

Place: Ahmedabad UDIN: F012523E000413462

Date: 29th May, 2023 Peer Review Cer. No.: 704/2020

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To,
The Members
THE DHAMRA PORT COMPANY LIMITED

Our Secretarial Audit Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

Management's Responsibility

1. It is the responsibility of the management of the Company to maintain secretarial records, devise proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations and to ensure that the systems are adequate and operate effectively.

Auditor's Responsibility

2. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, standards and procedures followed by the Company with respect to secretarial compliances.
3. We believe that audit evidence and information obtain from the Company's management is adequate and appropriate for us to provide a basis for our opinion.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

Disclaimer

5. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 29th May, 2023

CS Dhvani Rana
Partner
Chirag Shah and Associates
FCS No.: 12523
C P No.: 21737
UDIN: F012523E000413462
Peer Review Cer. No.: 704/2020

Annexure – C to the Directors' Report

Information pursuant to Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

i) The ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year 2022-23 and the percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary in the financial year 2022-23:

Name of Directors/KMP	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of employees	% increase in remuneration in the financial year
Executive Directors:		
Mr. Gautam S. Adani	17.24:1	-
Mr. Karan Adani	51.66:1	22.58
Non-Executive Directors:		
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani ¹	0.29:1	-
Dr. Malay Mahadevia ¹	0.41:1	-
Mrs. Avantika Singh Aulakh ²	-	-
Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS ³	-	-
Prof. G. Raghuram ⁴	2.83:1	-
Mr. G. K. Pillai ⁴	2.98:1	-
Mrs. Nirupama Rao ⁴	2.43:1	-
Mr. Bharat Sheth ⁴	2.26:1	-
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar ⁴	2.74:1	-
Key Managerial Personnel:		
Mr. D. Muthukumar ⁵	65.13:1	-
Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia	4.96:1	45.03

¹Reflects sitting fees

²Resigned w.e.f. 21.09.2022

³Appointed w.e.f. 21.12.2022

⁴Reflects sitting fees and commission/remuneration

⁵First year of appointment

ii) The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: 11.20%

iii) The number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company: 1,426 (standalone basis) as on 31st March, 2023.

iv) Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

- Average increase in remuneration of employees excluding KMPs: 11.10%
- Average increase in remuneration of KMPs: 12.03%
- KMP salary increases are decided based on the Company's performance, individual performance, inflation, prevailing industry trends and benchmarks.

v) Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company:

The Company affirms remuneration is as per the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

Annexure – D to the Directors' Report

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo Information as required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are set out as under:

A. Conservation of Energy

I) Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy.

1. The average power factor of the system has been maintained up to 0.96 for multi-purpose Terminal (MPT).
2. Three Nos. RTGs running on master drive was upgraded to sinamics drive at CT2. The upgraded drives enable utilization of reverse power generated during the operation. About 25% of forward energy consumed is recovered as reverse power for three crane.
3. Use Astronomic timers for all common lightings, working on locations co-ordinates.

II) Steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy.

- 30KW solar plant installed on APL road for Street light.
- The installed LED Lights 30 Nos. (1 X 150W) with total load of 4500W running on solar plant.
- Due to Illumination the road safety is increased.
- Solar alternate energy used and generated 33,15,826 units for Multi- purpose Terminal (MPT).

III) Capital investment on energy conservation equipment – Not applicable.

B. Technology Absorption

I) Efforts made towards technology absorption.

High volume low speed fan with variable frequency drive installed at fertilizer cargo complex platform area in place of conventional heavy-duty fan. HVLS fan improves air quality, reduces humidity and lower electricity bill.

II) Fire Detection system installed in all 20 nos substations of port areas. Fire detection system will give early fire alarm and reduce damde due to fire.

Auto lubrication system is installed in RTGs to remove manual intervention for lubrication of

points in trolley platform area. This modification has benefits like equipment life enhancement, reduce lub consumption, reduce maintenance cost and safer work environment.

- One new STS Cranes is commissioned which has the following new technologies and safety systems in-built, which significantly targets safety of Manpower/Equipment and improve efficiency of operator and better productivity.
 - a) Chassis positioning system.
 - b) Vessel profiling system
 - c) Optical Character Recognition (OCR) System
 - d) Auto lubrication system
 - e) Online Vibration Monitoring System
 - f) Boom Anti Collision and CCTV Camera System
- Fuel level sensor is installed and hooked up with RTG PLC and mimics developed in SCADA for real time monitoring of fuel level in RTGs.
- Auto Position Detection System (PDS) with barcode for 12 nos. of RTG at Terminal-2 for detection of gantry position & yard detection through RFID.
- Lighting masts are ON/OFF through Mobile Application.
- 750KVA DG Set Radiator replaced with coil cooler for better cooling.
- Use MPD (Motor Protection Device) starter for pumps and motors in place of conventional starter.

III) Benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:

There were various types of initiatives that have been taken for safety enhancement and increase productivity.

- a) Fit to purpose vehicle - These fit to purpose vehicles have been customized to get equipped with all required tools, tackles and basic facilities related to repair and maintenance. In case of any maintenance call

across terminal, maintenance team can move to the location to attend the issue problem along with the tools and tackles kept in the vehicle itself, this reduces breakdown time.

- b) Tyre Handler (MXT 840 K) - Using this equipment the activity of tyre replacement, which is frequent, has become safer as manual handling is eliminated.
- c) Tele handler (MRT 3060) - Telehandler with its different attachment is extremely useful in critical maintenance activities like Fender inspection, underneath jetty inspection, high mast tower lights maintenance, loading/unloading of material etc.
 - Arial Platform: This platform increases efficiency for safe work at height, it require less space for working area so can be used in compact space also, it decreases cycle time to reach one place to another and reduces fuel cost.
 - Installation of RED Zone Light in Mobile Equipment: This is an initiative to safety improvement around the Mobile equipment by illuminating bright RED

warning/danger line on the floor to show pedestrians where they are not allowed. Also, research shows that more than 40% of accidents or pedestrians being crashed by mobile equipment, implemented in 55 equipment with 165 no. of qty.

IV) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):
Not applicable

V) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development: **Not applicable**

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The particulars relating to foreign exchange earnings and outgo during the year under review are as under:

Particulars	₹ in crore)	
	2022-23	2021-22
Foreign exchange earned	113.86	93.88
Foreign exchange outgo	1,653.45	1,554.82

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Activities to be included in Board's Report for Financial Year 2022-23

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company

The Company has framed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy which encompasses its philosophy and guides its sustained efforts for undertaking and supporting socially useful programs for the welfare & sustainable development of the society.

The Company carried out/got implemented its CSR activities/projects through Adani Foundation and other such agencies. The Company has identified Education, Community Health, Sustainable Livelihood and Community Infrastructure as the core sectors for CSR activities.

2. Composition of the CSR Committee

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	Chairperson	2	2
2	Mr. G.K. Pillai	Member	2	2
3	Prof. G. Raghuram	Member	2	2
4	Dr. Malay Mahadevia	Member	2	1

3. Provide the web-link(s) where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company. - <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>

4. Provide the executive summary along with web-links of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of Sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable - Not Applicable during the year under review

5. (a) Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹1,567.45 crore
- (b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): ₹31.35 crore
- (c) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years. Nil
- (d) Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any. Nil
- (e) Total CSR obligation for the financial year [(b)+ (c) - (d)] ₹31.35 crore
6. (a) Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project) ₹31.21 crore
- (b) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads ₹0.67 crore
- (c) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable Nil
- (d) Total amount spent for the Financial Year [(a)+ (b)+ (c)] ₹31.88 crore
- (e) CSR amount spent or unspent for the Financial Year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5).		
	In ₹	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	In ₹	Date of Transfer
₹31.88 Crore	--			--	

(f) Excess amount for set-off, if any -

SI No	Particulars	Amount (₹ In Cr.)
(i)	Two percentage of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	31.35
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	31.88
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the Financial Year [(ii)-(i)]	0.53
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous Financial Years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in the succeeding Financial Years [(iii)-(iv)]	0.53

7. Details of unspent Corporate Social Responsibility amount for the preceding three Financial Years:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year(s)	Amount transferred to unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Balance Amount in Unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to a Fund as specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5), if any	Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding Financial Years (in ₹).	Deficiency, if any
					Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer	
1	FY-1				Not Applicable		
2	FY-2						
3	FY-3						

8. Whether any capital asset have been created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

O Yes No

If yes, enter the number of capital assets created/ acquired:

Furnish the details relating to such asset(s) so created or acquired through Corporate Social Responsibility amount spent in the Financial Year:

Sr. No.	Short particulars of the property or asset(s) [including complete address and location of the property]	Pin code of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address

--

9. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per sub section (5) of section 135: **Not Applicable**

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00006273

Nirupama Rao
Chairperson - CSR Committee
DIN: 06954879

Management discussion and analysis

Company overview

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZ) is the largest port developer and operator in India, with a total operating capacity of 558 MMTPA (million metric tonnes per annum) and 11 no. of domestic operating ports and terminals as on 31st March 2023. The company is promoted by the Adani Group and is operating from six maritime states of India namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha as on 31st March, 2023.. APSEZ's domestic ports/terminals account for approximately one-fourth of the country's total port capacity, and the company manages large volumes of cargo from both coast areas and the hinterland. The company is also developing a container transshipment port at Vizhinjam in Kerala. APSEZ's operating ports/terminals capacity is divided between the west and east coasts of India, with 60% of its capacity located on the west coast and 40% on the east coast.

APSEZ has set an ambitious goal to become India's largest integrated transport utility company and the world's largest private port company by 2030. APSEZ is dedicated to achieving carbon neutrality by 2025, demonstrating its commitment to reducing emissions and controlling global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The company aims to become carbon-positive by 2030, further validating its commitment to sustainability and reducing its impact on the environment.

Highlights of FY2022-23 (FY23)

Ports

- Acquired 98.52% stake in Ocean Sparkle Ltd. (OSL), India's leading third-party marine services provider, through direct acquisition of 74.21% stake of OSL and indirect acquisition of 24.31% stake of OSL (by acquisition of 100% stake of M/S Savi Jana Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.)
- Consortium of APSEZ and Gadot Group (with 70:30 shareholding) acquired 100% stake in Haifa Port Company (HPC), the operator of Israel's largest port.
- Acquired 49.38% stake in Indian Oiltanking Ltd. (IOTL), one of India's largest third-party liquid tank storage players
- Received LOA from Haldia Port Trust for setting up a 5 MMTPA bulk terminal
- Vizhinjam port is expected to commence operations by March 2024
- APSEZ emerged as the highest bidder for the West Bengal government's greenfield deep-sea port project in Tajpur. In Oct. 2022, APSEZ has received LOIA (Letter of Intent to Award) from WBIDC for development of deep seaport at Tajpur.
- Gangavaram Port Ltd. (GPL) acquisition completed and consolidated in APSEZ books with effect from 1st April, 2021

Logistics

- ALL awarded "Best Rail Freight Service Provider" and "Best Logistics Infrastructure and Service Provider" under National Logistics Excellence Awards scheme by GOI, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Certified as "Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)" by CBIC under its Indian AEO Programme
- Commissioned Taloja MMLP near Mumbai in FY23
- Acquisition of ICD Tumb (near Vapi), one of the largest ICDs in India with a capacity of 0.5 Mn TEUs. Along with Taloja, Tumb now serves JNPT as well as Hazira Port
- Awarded tenders for ICD Loni and ICD Valvada, taking the overall count of terminals under management to 11 with one more terminal under construction at Virochannagar
- Completed induction of 18 more rakes taking our overall rake count to 93 for FY23
- Placed orders for 38 more rakes, majority of which will be added in FY24
- Acquired ~0.6 Mn sqft. of warehousing space in FY23 to add to our existing warehousing portfolio

- Awarded bids for setting up silos at 70 more location across 8 states with a cumulative capacity of 2.8 MMT.

SEZ, BD & Industrial Zones (IZ)

- Subsequent to signing of Agreement with IOCL to augment crude oil capacity by constructing nine new tanks at Mundra enabling it to handle and blend additional 10 MMTPA crude oil, this project is under progress.
- Laying of Natural Gas distribution network in the Mundra SEZ has been planned which on completion will provide pipeline connectivity for the natural gas requirement.
- Ready to Use Facilities including Built-to-Suit and Standard Design Factories across Mundra SEZ has been planned for SEZ entities, who desire to take on rent such developed infrastructure facilities on a long-term basis.
- Similar to Mundra SEZ, Industrial Zones (IZ) across various Ports of APSEZ are being planned to increase Industry led Port Growth, including at Dhamra Port, a Capesize Port with LNG terminal having potential for attracting various Industries.
- The Mundra SEZ currently houses more than 60 Units in various sectors. Moreover, 19 co-developers provide various infrastructure facilities. The investment of more than ₹63,500 crore and employment of more than 26,000 persons (direct & indirect) has already been achieved.
- The cumulative exports have exceeded ₹40,750 crore, with export of ₹9,237 crore during FY 2022-23.
- With aim of diversifying the cargo mix and opening of new cargo lines post acquisition of Dighi Port, commencement of Steel & Sugar cargoes were done in FY 22-23 by offering infrastructure solutions to Clients. Plans are afoot for offering new liquid handling infrastructure along with existing assets to the industry to increase traction for Liquid business.
- Long term contract hiring of 45,000 KL tanks done for POL products at Mundra Port Liquid Tank Terminal, out of which 30,000 KL was rehired.

Economic review

Global economic overview

Global economic activity is being impacted by tighter financial conditions, as most central banks continued to tighten monetary policy throughout 2022. Financial markets saw volatility with sovereign bond yields fluctuating in response to hopes of a shift towards smaller rate hikes or stronger economic activity and price pressures. In the US, short-term bond yields reached decadal high levels. Metal prices remain firm despite the easing of crude oil and natural gas prices. Supply conditions have improved globally in recent months.

In March, global financial markets were rattled by the banking turmoil in the US and Europe, as well as accompanying concerns about financial stability. Increased risk aversion led to a flight to safety, with investors seeking refuge in sovereign bonds, causing a sharp decline in yields.

In the second half of 2022, global growth exceeded expectations due to pent-up demand, increased household savings, lower energy prices, labor market improvements, and reduced supply bottlenecks. Recent high frequency indicators suggest that the manufacturing sector downturn is easing, and the service sector is seeing an increase in activity in Q1 of 2023 globally.

IMF in its April release of World Economic Outlook (WEO) observed that the global economy experienced a decline in growth from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before it recovers to 3.0 percent in 2024. This slowdown is anticipated to be particularly significant in advanced economies, which are expected to see a decline from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023. Global headline inflation is expected to decrease from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 due to lower commodity prices. However, the core inflation will likely decrease at a slower rate.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a significant increase in public debt-to-GDP ratios worldwide, and this is anticipated to remain high. Disruptions in supply chains and escalating geopolitical tensions, has become a focal point of policy discussions due to its potential benefits, costs, and risks and this fragmentation can influence the global FDI flows.

Table. IMF World Economic Outlook Projections in Apr-23

(% YoY)	2021	2022	2023	2024
World Output	6.0	3.4	2.8	3.0
Advanced Economies	5.2	2.7	1.3	1.4
United States	5.7	2.1	1.6	1.1
Euro Area	5.2	3.5	0.8	1.4
Germany	2.6	1.8	-0.1	1.1
France	6.8	2.6	0.7	1.3
Italy	6.7	3.7	0.7	0.8
Spain	5.1	5.5	1.5	2.0
Japan	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.0
United Kingdom	7.4	4.0	-0.3	1.0
Canada	4.5	3.4	1.5	1.5
Other Advanced Economies	5.3	2.6	1.8	2.2
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	6.6	4.0	3.9	4.2
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.2	4.4	5.3	5.1
China	8.1	3.0	5.2	4.5
India	8.7	6.8	5.9	6.3
Emerging and Developing Europe	6.8	0.8	1.2	2.5
Russia	4.7	-2.1	0.7	1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	4.0	1.6	2.2
Brazil	4.6	2.9	0.9	1.5
Mexico	4.8	3.1	1.8	1.6
Middle East and Central Asia	4.5	5.3	2.9	3.5
Saudi Arabia	3.2	8.7	3.1	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.2
Nigeria	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0
South Africa	4.9	2.0	0.1	1.8

(Source: IMF World Economic Outlook)

Performance of major economies

United States: US economy grew by 3.2% (quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rates (q-o-q, saar)) in Q3 of 2022 and 2.6% in Q4. Overall, growth in 2022 is estimated to be 2.1%. This was driven by various factors such as private inventory investment, consumer spending, non-residential fixed investment, government spending, and exports. The labor market improved significantly, with unemployment rates at a multi-decade low, and nominal wage growth was robust, though there was a slight slowdown recently.

Euro area: Real GDP grew by 1.5% (q-o-q, saar) in Q3 but stagnated in Q4 due to a decline in private consumption and investment, and challenges with high inflation, tightening financial conditions, and geopolitical tensions. Euro area growth in 2022 is projected at 3.5%.

China: China's GDP growth increased to 3.9% (year-on-year) in Q3 of 2022 from 0.4% in Q2, aided by policy interventions and a relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions. However, the emergence of new

COVID-19 infections and lockdowns further saw dip in growth to 2.9% (year-on-year) in Q4, resulting in an annual growth of 3.0% for 2022, which fell short of the targeted 5.5%. China's real GDP target in 2023 is approximately 5%, the lowest in more than three decades.

United Kingdom: The country's GDP grew 4.0% in 2022 compared to a 7.4% growth in 2021. High energy and goods prices resulted in a decline in real household incomes, leading to reduced consumer spending. However, the labour market remained strong, with low unemployment rates and substantial wage growth.

Japan: GDP fell by 1.1% (quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted rate) in Q3:2022 and barely avoided recession with a growth of 0.1% in Q4. Weak yen and increased import costs had negative effects on consumption and businesses. Overall, Japan reported growth of 1.1% in 2022 compared to 1.7% in the previous year.

(Source: IMF, RBI, Multiple Country Economic Updates)

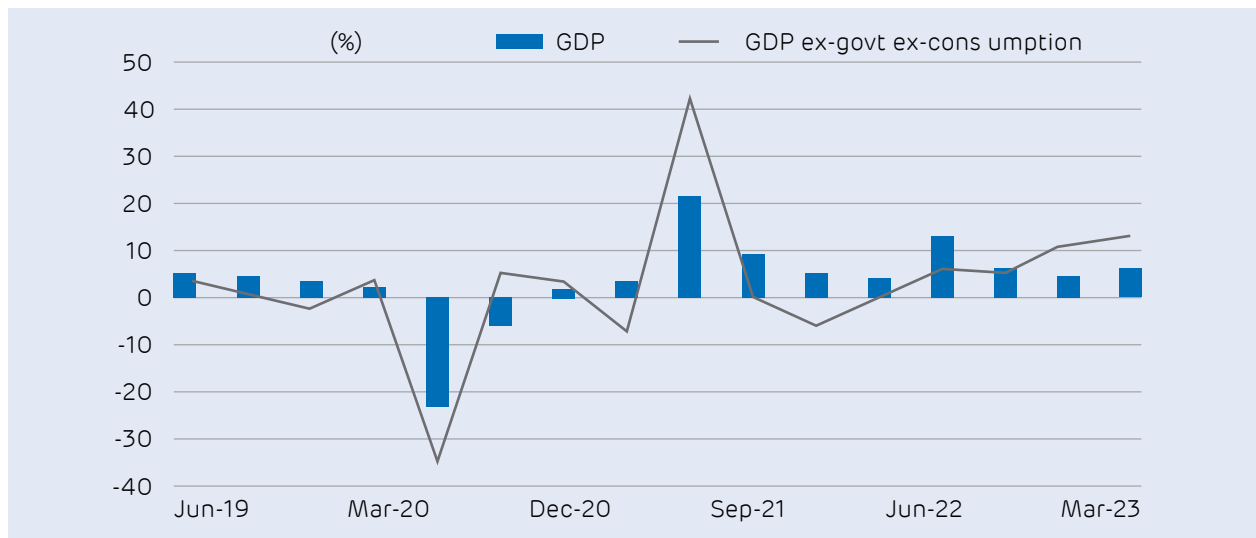
Indian economic overview

For FY23, the real GDP growth rate stands at 7.2%, indicating a strong and continued recovery from the economic downturn caused by the pandemic and Ukraine war. The manufacturing, agriculture, and services sectors have played significant roles in this growth. The growth trajectory is further highlighted by the robust nominal GDP growth of 16%, which brings the average per capita income closer to INR two lacs, translating to a potentially strong average

household income of around INR ten lacs. This rise in income levels holds the potential to drive and sustain a robust consumer demand, contributing to economic growth.

India's status as the fastest growing major economy in the world has been reinforced as it outperformed the government's own early estimates. The expansion in the services sector played a significant role in fueling demand and mitigating the impact of elevated interest rates.

Exhibit: Trends in India's GDP



Source: CSO, Internal Calculation

Exhibit: Demand Side of the Economy

Growth, yoy(%)	Q3FY22	Q4FY22	Q1FY23	Q2FY23	Q3FY23	Q4FY23
Private consumption	10.8	4.7	19.8	8.3	2.2	2.8
Government consumption	5.8	11.8	1.8	-4.1	-0.6	2.3
Gross Capital Formation	5.1	3.0	20.8	6.5	5.2	7.8
Fixed Capital	1.2	4.9	20.4	9.6	8.0	8.9
Exports	27.8	22.4	19.6	12.2	11.1	11.9
Less, Imports	19.7	6.7	33.6	23.1	10.7	4.9
GDP	5.2	4.0	13.1	6.2	4.5	6.1

Source: CSO, Internal Calculations

On the demand side, while government and private consumption expenditure slowed, capex growth has contributed to the positive economic momentum. India's GDP growth in Q4FY23, soaring at an impressive 6.1% YoY, has exceeded consensus forecasts, underlining the country's ongoing recovery. Private consumption further strengthened to 2.8% in Q4FY23, even though on a weak base. Growth softening in private consumption is mainly on account of inflationary pressures, moderated consumer sentiment and the fading impact of post pandemic rise in household spending. Government consumption recorded a growth rate of 2.3% in Q4

FY23, reflecting a rebound from the negative growth recorded in the preceding quarters as government spent on infrastructure development, social welfare programs, and other stimulus measures. Fixed capital formation, which represents real investment activities, experienced a notable growth rate of 8.9% in Q4FY23, indicating significant momentum in real estate, roads and other infrastructure activities. Both exports and imports displayed positive growth rates in Q4FY23. Exports grew by 11.9%, reflecting improved global demand and a recovery in international trade. Imports, on the other hand, grew at a slower rate of 4.9%, owing to a moderate rise in domestic demand.

The movement of CPI inflation in the second half of 2022-23 was a result of two factors: volatile food prices and base effects. While there were some periods of inflationary pressure due to positive price momentum, inflation was moderated by favorable base effects and lower food prices in other periods. Over 2022-23, CPI inflation averaged 6.7% with fuel inflation at 10.4% and services inflation at 6.3%. CPI inflation remained above the upper limit of the RBI's tolerance band for nine of the twelve months.

In March 2023, CPI in India fell to 5.7% from 6.4% in February 2023. This is the lowest reading of inflation seen in the last 15 months. Inflation has eased because of the high base, and aggregate price level increased by 0.2% in March 2023 when compared sequentially. The fall in headline inflation was mainly due to food and fuel prices, mainly from rural areas.

India received 6.49% more rainfall in the monsoon season (June 1-September 30) than the normal rainfall figure of 868.6. However, 188 districts (27%) of the country received deficient (20-59%) rainfall, while seven districts received large deficient rainfall (60-99%).

Net direct tax collections in 2022-23 grew by a strong 17.6% to ₹16.6 trillion from ₹14.1 trillion in 2021-22, according to tentative data released by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). Gross collections of GST, which include SGST and full IGST, were ₹18.1 trillion, up 21.4% from 2021-22. Gross tax revenue ratio as a per cent of GDP decelerated by 40 basis points from the budgeted number to stand at 11.1 in FY23.

As of February 2023, the government used 83.4% of the funds allocated for 2022-23. Government expenditure during April 2022-February 2023 was ₹34.9 trillion, which was 11.1% higher than during April 2021-February 2022. Revenue expenditure grew by 9.2% to ₹29 trillion, and capital expenditure showed growth of 21.7% to ₹5.9 trillion.

As of March 24, 2023, outstanding non-food credit disbursed by scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) showed a cumulative YOY growth of 15.3%. In real term as well, credit growth remains strong at 9.7%, and is considerably higher than the 7% real GDP growth estimated by the government for 2022-23.

India's deficit in the current account (CAD) showed a significant reduction, decreasing from USD 30.9 billion in the Q2FY23 to USD 18.2 billion in Q3FY23. During the Q4FY23, India's current account deficit (CAD) saw a significant reduction to USD 1.3 billion, equal to 0.2% of GDP, compared to the preceding quarter's USD 16.8 billion or 2% of GDP. In Q4FY22, CAD stood at USD 13.4 billion, or 1.6% of GDP. The

sequential decline in CAD in the Q4 was primarily due to a decrease in the trade deficit, which decreased from USD 71.3 billion in Q3FY22 to USD 52.6 billion in the Q4. This reduction was accompanied by robust services exports and favorable terms of trade resulting from corrections in commodity prices. Additionally, strong service trade and resilient remittances contributed to narrowing the CAD in Q4 FY23 compared to the previous quarter. Over FY23, the current account balance recorded a deficit of 2% of GDP compared to a deficit of 1.2% in 2021-22, as the trade deficit expanded to USD 265.3 billion from USD 189.5 billion in the previous year. However, the narrowing of CAD in Q4FY23 helped in containing the CAD for the entire fiscal year.

India's coal production increased by 14.7% to 893 MMT in FY23 from 778 MT in the previous fiscal. During FY, CIL, SCCL & Captives/ Others registered a growth of 12.9%, 3.3% & 35.1% respectively.

India's per capita income was estimated to have increased 14.7% from ₹1.72 lakh in 2021-22 to ₹1.97 lakh in 2022-23 following a speedy growth in nominal GDP.

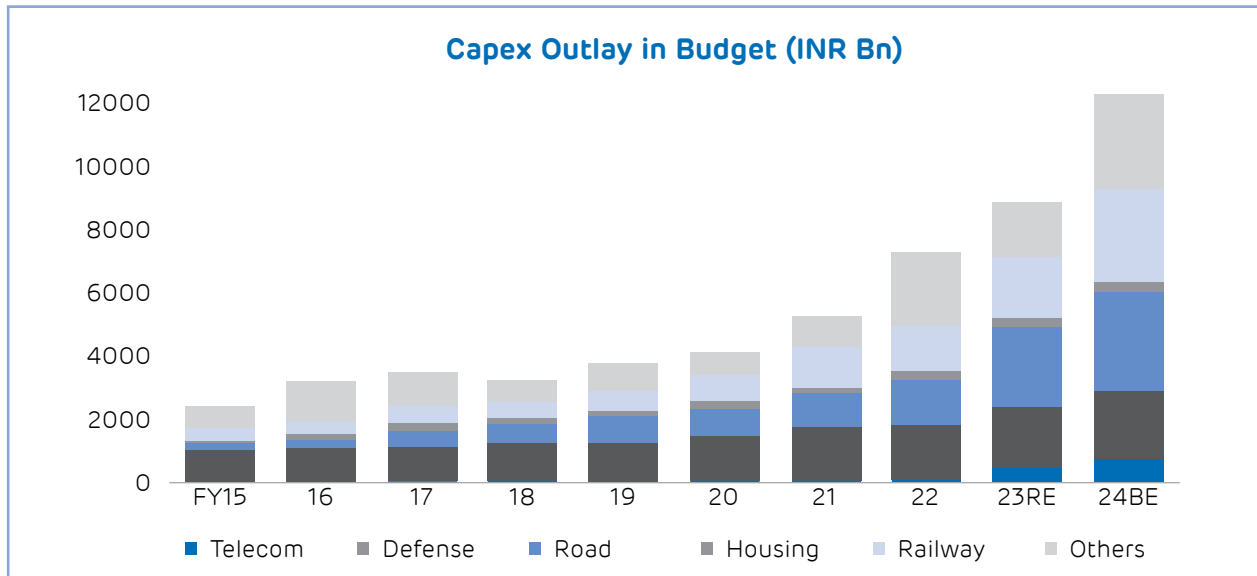
Indian economic reforms and Budget 2022-23 provisions

Union Budget has attempted at fiscal consolidation while continuing to support economic growth through biggest ever public capex push alongside restraint on revenue spending. Assumptions for FY24 taxes appear reasonable: FY24 nominal GDP growth estimate of 10.5% is nearly in-line with consensus, though nominal GDP has potential upside.

Union Budget 2023-24 argued that 'boost to growth' from the reforms of past few years are yet to fructify even as global economic prospects for the next year have been weighed down by the combination of a unique set of challenges expected to impart a few downside risks.

Economic Survey identified four medium-term 'growth magnets' of – 1) Sound and healthy financial system, 2) Efficiency gains from digitization reforms, 3) Evolving geo-politics and global value chains diversifications.

- Capex outlay in the Union Budget 2023-24 has been enhanced by **37% from INR 7.3 lakh crore to INR 10 lakh crore**, which takes it to an all-time high of 3% of GDP.
- Effective Capital Expenditure (incl. Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) of the Centre is budgeted at INR 13.7 lakh crore, 4.5% of GDP.

Exhibit: Capital expenditure of Key Infrastructure Ministries

This shift is important as **Capital spending in India has an upwards of 4.5x cumulative multiplier effect in the economy.**

Union Budget 2023-24 Announcements in Infrastructure Sector

1	One hundred critical transport infrastructure projects , for last and first mile connectivity for ports, coal, steel, fertilizer , and food grains sectors have been identified. They will be taken up on priority with investment of INR 75,000 crore, including INR 15,000 crore from private sources.
2	National Green Hydrogen Mission, with an outlay of INR 19,700 crores, will facilitate transition of the economy to low carbon intensity, reduce dependence on fossil fuel imports, and make the country assume technology and market leadership in this sunrise sector. Our target is to reach an annual production of 6 MMT by 2030 .
3	The Inter-state transmission system for evacuation and grid integration of 13 GW renewable energy from Ladakh will be constructed with investment of INR 20,700 crore including central support of INR 8,300 crore.
4	Fifty additional airports, heliports, water aerodromes and advance landing grounds will be revived for improving regional air connectivity.

Outlook

In the medium term, the Indian economy is expected to continue on its path of recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. The country has already shown signs of a rebound in economic activity, with GDP growth rates increasing steadily from lows of contraction in 2020-21. The government has also implemented several reforms to improve the ease of doing business in the country and attract foreign investment.

However, there are critical priorities that the Indian economy is required to address in the medium term, including the need for continued infrastructure development to support economic growth, which

requires significant investment. Last budget allocation for capex at an all-time high of 3% of GDP (4.5% incl Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources) is a step in that direction. The government will need to maintain prudent fiscal and monetary policies to mitigate these risks and maintain macroeconomic stability.

The PLI scheme in India has been successful in promoting the development of a thriving and self-sustaining ecosystem. The scheme's focus on advanced technologies is likely to upgrade the skills of the existing labor force, which will help make the manufacturing sector globally competitive by replacing

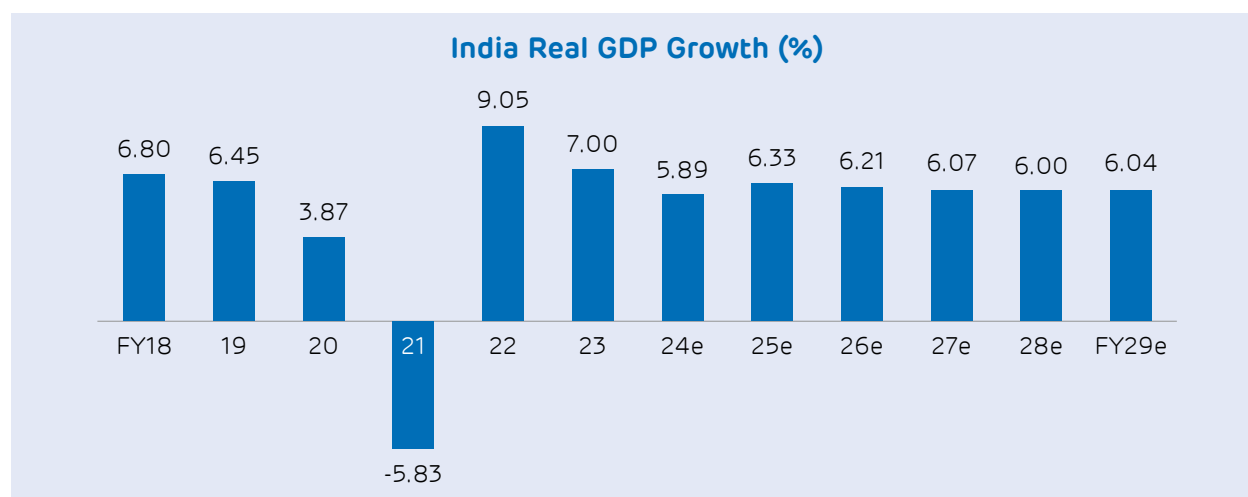
technologically obsolete machinery. Additionally, the scheme's efforts to enhance production volumes will cater to the increasing consumer demand, as seen in the telecom and networking sector, where it will enable faster adoption of 4G and 5G products across India.

The PLI scheme's inclusion of green technologies can also allow India to pioneer green policy implementation with a reduced carbon footprint. This will create better productivity and free trade agreements, providing better market access. To support this, the government has introduced the PM Gati Shakti

plan, which provides multimodal connectivity to manufacturing zones across India, making logistics and operations efficient. Cluster parks with plug-and-play infrastructure have also been introduced to support manufacturing in different regions. Overall, the PLI scheme's success signals that it is contributing to the development of a thriving and self-sustaining ecosystem in India.

Overall, while the Indian economy is expected to continue its recovery in the medium term, there are still several challenges that will need to be addressed to ensure sustained and inclusive growth.

India's medium term growth outlook (IMF)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook database: April 2023

Industry review

Global ports sector review

International maritime trade experienced a 3.8% decline in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but it has since bounced back in 2021 with an estimated growth of 3.2%, resulting in an overall shipment of 11 billion tons. Although this growth is slightly below pre-pandemic levels, it is a significant improvement considering the prolonged pandemic and global logistics disruptions caused by a surge in demand and supply-side capacity shortages. The growth was driven by the increased demand for containerized cargo, while gas and dry bulk shipping also saw increases. However, shipments of crude oil declined during this period.

UNCTAD's projection for maritime trade growth in 2022 is 1.4%, with an estimated annual average growth rate of 2.1% from 2023 to 2027. This rate is slower than the previous three-decade average of 3.3%. The containerized trade segment has been the fastest growing for many years, but its growth is expected to be 1.2% in 2022 and only slightly higher at 1.9% in 2023. The projected deceleration is due to not

only the lockdowns caused by the pandemic but also strong macroeconomic headwinds and a weakened Chinese economy. Additionally, consumers are spending less due to rising inflation and living costs and are to some extent switching their spending from goods to services.

As per Review of Maritime Transport 2022 by UNCTAD, the outlook for the operating environment in 2022 was challenging. Inflation and living costs rose globally, while China's zero-COVID policy caused disruptions in manufacturing, logistics, and supply chains, as it is the world's largest exporter. Furthermore, the Black Sea ports in Ukraine, which is a major food exporter, closed due to war. Industrial action and labour strikes took place in a number of world ports, including in Germany, South Africa, and the United Kingdom, affecting maritime transport.

In addition, extreme weather events, such as floods, hurricanes, and heatwaves, are taking place across Australia, Brazil, Pakistan, East Africa, Europe, and the United States, causing further difficulties for global supply chains and logistics, as well as for maritime trade. Such challenges are expected to have a negative impact on maritime trade, as disruptions in

supply chains and logistics could lead to a decrease in the volume of goods transported.

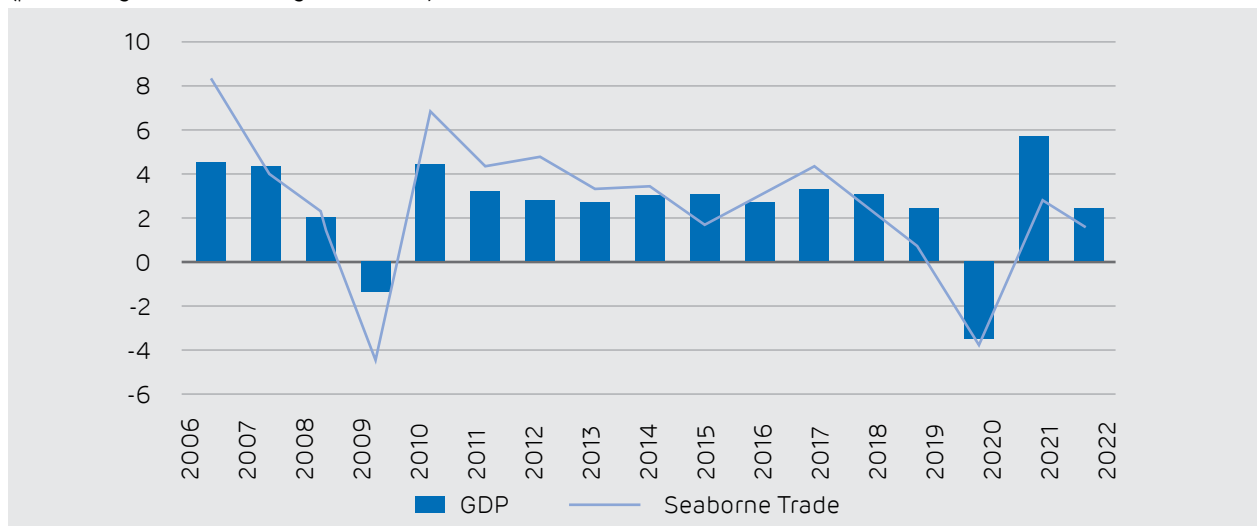
The global logistics crisis began in late 2020 and continued throughout 2021, with congested ports struggling to keep up with increased demand due to a lack of equipment, labor, and storage facilities. Container schedule delays doubled, and between Q1 2020 and Q4 2021, delays increased from two days to 12 on the Far East and North America routes. The median turnaround time for container ships also increased by 13.7% between 2020 and 2021, according to the Review of Maritime Transport 2022.

Initially, port congestion was concentrated in China, Northern Europe, and the West Coast of the United States. However, as shipping lines redirected ships

to more profitable routes in the US and China, other countries suffered even more. Developing countries in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean lost over 10% of their direct liner shipping connections. These countries faced challenges such as delayed vessel arrivals and container shortages.

In addition, extreme weather events, including floods, hurricanes, and heatwaves, further impacted global supply chains and logistics. The pandemic also disrupted manufacturing, logistics, and supply chains in China, the world's largest exporter, due to the country's zero-COVID policy. Overall, the current situation is expected to continue to pose challenges for global supply chains and logistics, and therefore for maritime trade.

International maritime trade, world gross domestic product and maritime trade to GDP ratio, 2006 to 2022 (percentage annual change and ratio)



Source: Review of Maritime Transport 2022, UNCTAD secretariat, based on UNCTAD stat data and Review of Maritime Transport, various issues.

Comprehensive global recovery in maritime transport: 10 priority action

The Review of Maritime Transport 2022 report identifies 10 priority action areas to address the global logistics logjam and build more resilient and sustainable maritime supply chains.

- 1. Governments should control the pandemic and mitigate its impact on the most vulnerable** by better access to vaccines, testing, and therapies, particularly in developing countries. Governments should minimize lockdowns and restrictions that could unduly penalize recovery in vulnerable economies.
- 2. Support growth, protect the poorest, and enable trade** by promoting economic growth, strengthening macroeconomic frameworks, and reducing financial vulnerability. Governments should help the most vulnerable by promoting food security and reducing poverty, and avoid

export and import restrictions that compound disruptions.

- 3. Tackle supply side infrastructure and services constraints** by enhancing transport infrastructure, improving port performance and productivity, enabling connectivity, expanding storage and warehousing space and capabilities, minimizing labor and equipment shortages, and generally making ports and their hinterland connections more efficient and adequate to handle shifts in demand. Governments should develop and upgrade port infrastructure and hinterland connections while involving the private sector and develop regional fleets and shipping services to tackle high transport costs and other challenges faced by developing countries.
- 4. Implement transport and trade facilitation solutions at ports and borders** by speeding up processes through digitalization, particularly pre-arrival processing, electronic payments, and

e-documents. Governments should continuously simplify procedures and requirements and remove those no longer needed, choose the least trade restrictive measures, adopt smart and green trade logistics systems, and facilitate crew changes and address the seafarers crew change crisis through collective action by governments and industry.

- 5. Move to a clean-energy and low-emissions future** by establishing a predictable global regulatory framework for investing in the energy transition and decarbonization, raising awareness of the new IMO regulations, and supporting implementation and compliance. Governments should help ports in developing countries harness the energy transition and decarbonization.
- 6. Encourage digitalization and tapping the opportunities from e-commerce** by helping developing countries expand the use of digitalization and e-commerce, adopting smart maritime logistics, and providing more training, particularly for the use of new technology. Governments should upgrade trade facilitation and logistics infrastructure and services, including last-mile logistics.
- 7. Monitor freight rates and charges** by monitoring industry trends and, when necessary, taking action to ensure a level playing field that does not exclude smaller players, including stakeholders in developing countries. Governments should establish monitoring tools and performance measurements, including regional maritime indices and freight observatories, introduce mandatory controls on demurrage charges for containers at ports, and strengthen formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms.
- 8. Ensure competitive markets** by strengthening the capacity of national regulators, competition and port authorities, especially in Small Island

Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and introducing more transparent indices for freight costs, similar to those available for the main shipping routes. Competition and port authorities should work together to respond to vertical integration of carriers with measures to protect competition. Governments should also strengthen international cooperation on cross-border, anti-competitive practices in maritime transport, including on the basis of the UN Set of Competition Rules and Principles, and using the expertise of UNCTAD.

- 9. Build resilience** by establishing a long-term vision and resource mobilization strategy for resilient and sustainable maritime supply chains. Governments should help developing countries build capacities to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant multi-hazard threats, by promoting agile and resilient maritime transport systems. They should invest in risk management and emergency preparedness for pandemics and other disruptive events in ports and maritime supply chains, upscale capacity-building and affordable infrastructure finance for climate change adaptation and resilience-building of seaports and other critical transport infrastructure in developing countries and employ more women in ports and scale up staff training as a resilience-building strategy.
- 10. Revitalize multilateral cooperation** calls for the establishment of stronger and more effective multilateral cooperation frameworks to address various issues such as conflict and disruptions, global recovery, climate change, and low-carbon growth. This would involve working together on a global scale to find solutions and make progress towards a more sustainable future.

(Source: UNCTAD Review of Maritime Transport 2022)

India's EXIM Trade

Significant Growth in India's EXIM Sector Signals Accelerated Expansion

In 2022-23, India's merchandise exports achieved a remarkable milestone by reaching a record high of USD 447.46 billion, indicating a growth rate of 6.03%. This surpasses the previous year's exports of USD 422.00 billion. Among the 30 key sectors contributing to merchandise exports, 17 sectors experienced positive growth in 2022-23 compared to FY 2021-22.

(USD Bn)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Exports	330.2	313.2	291.0	422.3	449.9
Oil	46.6	41.2	25.7	67.6	97.3
Non-Oil	283.6	271.9	265.2	354.7	352.6
Imports	514.3	474.2	393.0	613.6	713.4
Oil	141.1	130.5	82.4	162.1	209.3
Non-Oil	373.2	343.6	310.6	451.6	504.0

Overall, the exports of both oil and non-oil products showed an increasing trend, with notable growth in recent years. The export value of oil products witnessed a significant increase in 2022-23. Non-oil exports also demonstrated consistent growth. On the other hand, imports, both oil, and non-oil, increased over the years, with strong growth in 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Unprecedented Growth in Manufacturing Exports

India has witnessed an extraordinary boom in manufacturing exports, contributing significantly to the country's overall export performance. The manufacturing sector has emerged as a key driver of export growth, fueled by various factors such as increasing competitiveness, improved production capabilities, and a conducive business environment. This surge in manufacturing exports highlights India's ability to meet global demand for diverse products, ranging from automobiles and machinery to textiles and electronics. The sector's robust growth not only enhances India's export revenue but also strengthens its position as a global manufacturing hub.

India's Manufacturing Exports (2018-23)

(USD Bn)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Manufactured goods	237.9	228.8	213.9	294.9	289.9
Leather & leather manufactures	5.3	4.8	3.5	4.7	5.0
Chemicals & related products	44.5	45.8	49.1	57.3	58.4
Engineering goods	79.2	74.3	72.2	106.3	100.6
Electronic goods	10.0	12.9	12.1	16.9	25.3
Textiles (excl readymade garments)	18.3	16.8	15.9	23.8	18.1
Readymade garments	16.1	15.5	12.2	16.0	16.2
Other manufactured goods	64.4	58.7	48.9	69.8	66.4

The table above presents the export values (in USD billion) of various categories of manufactured goods over a five-year period. Overall, the export values of manufactured goods experienced a recovery in recent years. Leather and leather manufactures showed an increase, while chemicals and related products demonstrated consistent growth. Engineering goods experienced a significant increase, and electronic goods saw solid growth. Textiles (excluding readymade garments) and readymade garments were also strong.

Specifically, in 2022-23, several sectors demonstrated significant growth in their export performance. Oil Meals experienced a remarkable growth of 55.13%, followed by Electronic Goods at 50.52%. Petroleum Products exhibited a growth rate of 40.1%, while Tobacco recorded a growth of 31.37%. Other sectors that witnessed positive growth include Oil Seeds (20.13%), Rice (15.22%), Cereal Preparations & Miscellaneous Processed Items (14.61%), Coffee (12.29%), Fruits & Vegetables (11.19%), Other Cereals (9.74%), Tea (8.85%), Leather & Leather Products (8.47%), Ceramic Products & Glassware (7.83%), Marine Products (3.93%), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals (3.25%), Organic & Inorganic Chemicals (3.23%), and RMG of all Textiles (1.1%).

The focus on manufacturing-led exports is crucial for India, as it allows for greater participation of the less-skilled workforce in the labor force, providing them with opportunities to benefit from economic activities. The favorable factors of an attractive cost of capital, a low-tax regime, and government initiatives to enhance business conditions are acting as strong tailwinds, driving the export rally in the Indian economy. In recent years, the manufacturing sector in India has been striving to enhance the complexity and sophistication of its manufactured products.

PLI scheme and Growth Ecosystem

Indian government implemented the production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme in 14 key manufacturing sectors, allocating ₹1.97 lakh crore in November 2020. The scheme aims to encourage investment, increase production volumes, boost exports with domestic value addition, and generate employment. The incentive rates follow a tapering format, motivating industries to unlock their potential and become self-sustaining even after the incentive regime ends. The PLI scheme has shown success in sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, food products, telecom, and drones, attracting significant investments and creating jobs. In electronics manufacturing, 97% of mobile phones sold in India are now made domestically, while pharmaceuticals have developed 35 key chemical inputs domestically. Other sectors, such as food products, telecom, and drones, have also seen increased investments and production. The scheme's focus on advanced technologies has enhanced competitiveness, and incentives for green technologies align with sustainability goals. Initiatives for logistical connectivity and inclusive approaches empower industries and artisans. Overall, the PLI scheme has bolstered domestic production, reduced import dependence, created jobs, and positioned India as a resilient player in global value chains.

Foreign Trade Policy 2023 Paves the Way for Exponential Export Growth

India has recently introduced a new foreign trade policy, known as the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023, which aims to boost rupee trade, enhance outbound shipments to USD 2 trillion by 2030, and foster e-commerce exports in the face of global uncertainties. Unlike previous 5-year FTPs, this policy is designed to be "dynamic and responsive," without a fixed end date, and will be updated based on the evolving global scenario.

Key Features of Foreign Trade Policy 2023:

- Trade facilitation through digitalization and faster online approvals
- Reduction of application fees for MSME exporters
- Revamping the e-Certificate of Origin (COO) process
- Paperless filing of export obligation discharge applications
- Focus on grassroots exports and development of district-specific action plans
- Promotion of merchanting trade to establish India as an intermediate trading hub
- Emphasis on e-commerce and the creation of national e-commerce export hubs
- Invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports and imports in Indian Rupee (INR)
- Potential acceptance of INR as a global currency for trade

The FTP 2023 adopts a shift from an incentive-based regime to a remission-based one, with a focus on encouraging collaboration among exporters, states, districts, and Indian Missions. It seeks to reduce transaction costs and facilitate the development of additional export hubs across the country. The flexible nature of this policy allows it to adapt to emerging needs and challenges over time, ensuring its relevance and effectiveness.

The FTP 2023 focuses on effective trade facilitation to support Indian exporters in leveraging existing and upcoming free trade agreements (FTAs). The emphasis is on digitalizing cross-border processes, logistics, and transportation. However, it highlights the need for alignment between digitalization efforts at the border and behind the border to avoid discrepancies. The FTP promotes district exports and intermediary merchanting facilities while acknowledging the importance of e-commerce and on-border trade facilitation. Settlements in Indian Rupees (INR) are being explored, and the FTP recognizes the impressive growth of services exports. However, it falls short in providing specific measures to enhance services exports, despite their significant contribution to overall exports.

India Aims for Trade Expansion: Growing List of FTAs in Focus

India has been actively engaged in discussions and negotiations for free trade agreements (FTAs) with various partners, both on a bilateral and regional level, in recent past. The primary objective of these agreements is to stimulate the growth of export-oriented domestic manufacturing in India. Recently, the stakes have been raised even higher, as India has

set ambitious goals for the next 25 years. India aims to achieve a remarkable milestone of USD 2 trillion in exports of goods and services by the year 2030. Furthermore, India has set its sights on becoming a USD 30 trillion economy by 2047, with a significant 25 percent share in global exports. As a result, securing early harvest deals and forging free trade pacts have become crucial priorities for India, despite traditionally adopting a more cautious approach to international trade.

At present, there is an expanding list of countries and regional blocs that are engaged in negotiations for trade agreements with India. These include the United Kingdom, Canada, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Bangladesh, Israel, the European Union, and the Southern African Customs Union. Notably, India has already concluded trade deals with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Australia, demonstrating its commitment to fostering mutually beneficial trade relationships.

Indian ports sector review

EXIM trade between various nations drives economic growth. Ports are the entry points for EXIM trade and play a vital part in India's international trade. According to the Ministry of Shipping, around 95% of the nation's trade by volume and 70% by value are transported through maritime transport. In line with the fragile growth in EXIM trade, India's port volumes have not been strong. In spite of the headwind growth potential of cargo volumes, Indian ports reported extraordinary growth.

Cargo traffic at India's 12 major ports during FY23 showed a growth of 8.8% to 783.5 MMT from 720.3 MMT cargo throughput in FY22. EXIM cargo handled at Major Ports increased by 9.1% from 550.0 MMT during FY22 to 599.9 MMT in FY23. The Coastal Cargo handled at Major port also increased by 7.8% from 170.3 MMT during FY22 to 183.5 MMT handled during FY23.

Cargo traffic at Non-Major Ports during FY23 increased by 8.5% to 649.9 MMT from 599.1 MMT handled in FY22. EXIM cargo traffic handled at Non-Major Ports in FY23 increased by 4.3% to 530.9 MMT from 509.1 MMT during FY22. The coastal cargo traffic handled at Non-Major Ports during FY23 increased by 32.1% to 119.0 MMT from 90.1 MMT handled during FY22.

Key ports performance

Paradip Port recorded highest growth of 16.6% in traffic handled at Major Ports during FY23 and was followed by SMP Haldia (13.4%), Kamarajar (12.6%), VOC (11.1%), JNPA (10.4%), SMP Kolkata (9.6%), Deendayal Port (7.7%), Visakhapatnam (6.8%), Mumbai (6.2%), New Mangalore (5.4%), Cochin (2.0%) and Chennai (0.8%). The only Major Ports that recorded negative growth in traffic was Mormugao (6.2%) in FY23.

Broadly at the commodity level, cargo mix for major ports were as follow: container led the overall mix a share of 21.7% followed by POL-Crude (20.6%), Thermal coal (13.6%), Others commodities (10.0%), POL Products (7.3%), Iron ore/Pellets (5.9%), Other coal (5.4%), Coking coal (4.9%), LPG/LNG (2.0%), Edible oil (1.5%), Iron & Steel (1.2%), FRM Dry(1.1%), Fertilizer & Other Ores (1.0%) each, FRM liquid (0.9%), Food grains excluding Pulses (0.8%), Cement & Sugar (0.4%) each and Project Cargo (0.1%) during FY23.

During FY23, EXIM Cargo in Major Ports was led by Deendayal Port: 123.9 MMT [share of 20.6%] followed by JNPA (13.2%), Paradip (12.9%), Visakhapatnam (9.1%), Chennai (7.2%), SMP Haldia (7.2%), Mumbai (6.8%), NMPA (5.3%), Kamarajar (4.3%), VOC (4.2%), Cochin (3.9%), SMP Kolkata (2.7%) and Mormugao (2.6%). For coastal cargo, Paradip Port handled the maximum cargo of 58.1 MMT [share of 31.6%] followed by Mumbai Port (12.3%), Visakhapatnam (10.3%), Kamarajar (9.6%), Deendayal (7.5%), VOC (6.9%), Cochin (6.6%), NMPA (5.2%), Chennai (3.2%), SMP Haldia (2.9%), JNPA (2.7%), Mormugao (0.9%) and SMP Kolkata (0.2%).

For Non-Major Ports amongst the State Maritime/ State Directorate, Gujarat Maritime Board led with 416.3 MMT [share of 64.1%] followed by Andhra

Pradesh Maritime Board (15.6%), Maharashtra Maritime Board (10.6%), Directorate of Ports, Odisha (6.0%), Tamil Nadu Maritime Board (1.7%), Directorate of Ports, Puducherry (1.6%) and Others (0.5%) in FY23.

In FY23 for Non-Major Ports, following growth was seen in key commodities: Iron Ore (27.0%), Thermal Coal (22.1%), Foodgrains excluding Pulses (17.7%), FRM Liquid (10.5%), Edible Oil (9.9%), Coking Coal (6.9%), Fertilizer (6.4%), Cement (4.4%), Containers (4.1%), Other Commodities (1.2%) and POL Crude (1.1%), Iron and Steel (-37.1%), LPG or LNG (-8.8%), and POL Products (-0.1%).

Amongst the Non-Major Ports, Gujarat Maritime Board led the handling of EXIM Cargo of 370 MMT with a share of 69.7% followed by Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board (14.8%), Directorate of Ports, Odisha (6.7%), Maharashtra Maritime Board (4.7%), Tamil Nadu Maritime Board (2.0%) in FY23. In coastal cargo, Gujarat Maritime Board again led with 46.4 MMT [share of 39.0%] followed by Maharashtra Maritime Board (36.9%), Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board (19.3%), Directorate of Ports, Odisha (2.6%), A&N Islands (1.4%), Tamil Nadu Maritime Board (0.5%), and Others (0.3%).

(Source: Transport Research Wing of Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways)

Trends in All India Cargo Handling (2017-23)

All India Cargo		FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	CAGR
Major Ports	EXIM	514.1	524.7	532.8	537.8	524.1	550.0	600.0	2.6%
	Coastal	134.4	154.7	166.4	166.7	147.7	170.3	183.5	5.3%
	Total	648.5	679.5	699.2	704.6	671.8	720.3	783.5	3.2%
Non-Major Ports	EXIM	418.5	450.8	486.3	522.6	500.0	509.0	530.9	4.0%
	Coastal	66.7	78.3	96.3	90.6	75.0	90.1	119.0	10.1%
	Total	485.2	529.1	582.6	613.2	575.0	599.1	649.9	5.0%
All India Ports	EXIM	932.6	975.5	1019.1	1060.4	1023.7	1058.6	1130.9	3.3%
	Coastal	201.1	233.0	262.7	257.3	222.5	260.3	302.5	7.0%
	Total	1134	1208.6	1281.8	1317.7	1246.2	1319.4	1433.4	4.0%

At all India levels, thermal and other coal recorded highest growth in cargo handling at 30.5% followed by Project cargo at 17.1%, coking coal at 9.9%, food grains at 9.6%, Other cargos at 9.4%, Crude at 7.4%, edible oil at 7.1%, iron ore at 7.0% and fertilizers (incl FRM) at 4.4%.

Trends in All India Commodity-wise Cargo Handling (2021-23)

Commodity	Major Ports			Non-Major Ports			All India Ports		
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23
POL Crude	136.6	144.6	161.1	84.3	90.3	91.3	220.9	234.9	252.4
POL Products	54.1	61.0	57.4	67.2	72.6	72.5	121.2	133.6	129.9
LPG or LNG	14.7	15.7	15.8	25.2	22.0	20.1	39.8	37.7	35.9
Edible Oil	10.0	11.2	11.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	13.4	14.4	15.4
Iron Ore Pellets/ Fine	71.4	51.3	46.5	41.6	41.8	53.1	113.0	93.1	99.6
Other Minerals	5.3	8.1	7.7	2.5	1.8	1.5	7.8	9.9	9.2

Commodity	Major Ports			Non-Major Ports			All India Ports		
	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY21	FY22	FY23
Thermal and Other Coal	94.6	114.2	148.8	110.9	107.3	140.1	205.5	221.5	288.9
Coking Coal	37.3	34.1	38.6	33.8	36.8	39.4	71.0	71.0	78.0
Fertilizers and FRM	24.1	22.2	22.9	15.1	14.9	15.8	39.2	37.1	38.7
Food Grains	2.7	7.2	7.3	3.2	4.8	5.9	5.9	12.0	13.2
Iron and Steel	11.0	11.4	9.4	6.6	7.5	4.7	17.6	18.9	14.1
Project Cargo	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.2
Container (Tonnes)	143.7	166.9	170.3	105.0	112.6	117.1	248.7	279.4	287.4
Container (mTEUs*)	9.6	11.2	11.4	8.0	8.3	8.7	17.6	19.5	20.08
Others	65.9	71.6	85.0	76.1	83.4	84.5	142.0	154.9	169.5
Total	671.8	720.3	783.5	575.0	599.1	649.9	1246.9	1319.4	1433.4

Mechanization and efficiency: The ports industry is witnessing rapid transformation due to increased priority in efficiency and mechanization. Along with non-major ports, major ports are also concentrating on efficiency improvements. The Sagarmala program is a prime initiative in this direction for major ports.

Capacity utilization at Indian Major Ports: Capacity utilization at key ports is witnessing a downward trajectory over a period. In FY 2022-23, capacity at major ports stood at around 1617 MMTPA.

Last 10 Years Capacity Utilization at Indian Major Ports, (in %)

Year	Major port Capacity in MMT	Major port Traffic Handled in MMT	Major Port Capacity Utilization in %
FY 13	745	545.7	73%
FY 14	801	555.5	69%
FY 15	872	581.3	67%
FY 16	966	606.5	63%
FY 17	1066	648.4	61%
FY 18	1451	679.4	47%
FY 19	1514	699.1	46%
FY 20	1535	704.9	46%
FY 21	1561	672.7	43%
FY 22	1598	720	45%
FY 23	1617	783.5	48%

Source: Ports in India 2023 by India infrastructure report, Ministry of Shipping FY 2022-23 annual report, APSEZ Internal Estimate

Average output per ship berth day in Tonnes at major ports: Technological advancements and increased efficiency at key ports under the Sagarmala initiative (project UNNATI), enabled key ports increase efficiency in berth productivity. On an average, output per ship berth day witnessed substantial growth from 12,458 Tonnes in FY 2014-15 to 17,239 Tonnes in FY 2022-23.

Recent developments of importance for the Indian ports sector

- Pandemic and the China Plus One strategy followed by an opportunity for the Indian ports sector as companies shift their plants from China to other less-developed countries generating a new wave of industrialization.
- The extension of the manufacturing hub associated with global supply chains could enhance demand for the ports sector industry for cargo commodities like iron ore and fertilizers. Iron ore and finished fertilizers shipments have seen a growing trend, ensuring that major ports tide over decreasing volumes in coal and miscellaneous cargo.
- The Union Government permitted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of up to 100% under the automatic route for port and harbor construction and maintenance projects.
- New business opportunities are being generated in the natural gas segment and managing container traffic at the domestic level.

- Better rural connectivity, port advancements, moderation of logistics costs and lower turnaround time are anticipated to enhance revenues.
- Increasing demand for port infrastructure owing to rising import (crude/coal) and containerization could make public ports inadequate, an opportunity for private ports.
- Sharp rise in coastal movement owing to power demand on shore-based power plants and movement of domestic coal from Paradip apart from rise in coastal POL movements.
- Operation and maintenance services such as pilotage, dredging, harboring and provision of marine assessments such as barges and dredgers are anticipated to grow. Growing investment and cargo traffic marks a healthy prospect for port support services.

Logistics industry Review

The logistics sector in India is highly fragmented, with unorganized players dominating the market. Organized players make up only around 10% of the total logistics market share. Given the large customer base, substantial investments are required to develop the sector. To accelerate approvals, streamline coordination with multiple agencies, and promote a tech-driven approach, a clear and comprehensive logistics policy was needed to strengthen the sector, and NLP 2022 goes a long way in accomplishing the same.

The sector employs around 22 million people and is expected to create another 1.2 Mn jobs by 2025. India currently spends around 13-14% of its GDP on logistics costs. Being in the early stages of automation in the sector, logistics companies in India are a bit behind in adopting global levels of transparency and real time data. Road holds the highest modal share (~60%) while rail and water occupy a much smaller share. But recent initiatives and investments from the government as well as the private sector have inspired growth in the industry.

Key Trends in the Industry

- Digitization – Low penetration of technology in the sector give a lot of scope for it to be implemented across spheres. Many players are deploying new technologies such as Big Data and AI for efficiencies and better asset deployment. The government has also shifted its focus toward digitalization of the sector as can be seen in the development of ULIP. Digitalization of the sector has the potential to make great inroads towards making logistics an efficient ecosystem in our country.

- Sustainable freight transportation - Logistics sector is expected to contribute the highest amount of carbon emissions by 2050. Thus, players are actively looking for sustainable means in terms of modes and transport systems as well as digitization for reduction of emissions and ecological impact.
- Effective Last mile deliveries – As the number of door-to-door deliveries has increased, especially on the retail front, new technical solutions are being explored for quick and efficient deliveries.
- Focus on workforce – NLP has put back the focus on developing talent and boosting employment for the sector which traditionally relies on a lot on un-trained workforce. With renewed focus of training infrastructure, the sector will likely gain right talent and could see new models embracing the landscape to address the issues.
- Resilience through supply chain diversification – Post the pandemic and the recent geopolitical events, industries and players have constantly made efforts to diversify their supply chains, which includes suppliers, consumers as well as the countries of origins. As per the EY Industrial Supply Chain Survey, 77% of respondents stated that they are increasing the number of suppliers and 63% are expanding their suppliers to more countries.

Future Prospects

Logistics sector has been growing with healthy 10-12% growth rate YoY and is expected to reach \$380bn by FY25. The growth is being driven by a number of factors –

- Strong demand from different industries (led by policies such as Make in India, PLI etc.) and need for efficiency in the new demand
- Rising preferences for integrated supply chain services and efficiency solutions such as inventory optimization and analytics
- Increasing demand for e-commerce and online shopping leading to new solutions for the optimizing operations
- Government policies such as NLP, PM Gati Shakti NMP for improving infrastructure and reducing inefficiencies in the processes.
- Ever evolving technologies and organized private participation in the industry fueling disruptive solutions and automated processes.

And in line with the nation's progress, we believe that logistics in India will become a growth engine for other sectors and we are fully committed to make that vision a reality.

Government initiatives

To meet the ever-increasing trade requirements of the country, Indian Government has taken multiple initiatives to improve infrastructure development linked to ports & overall logistics segment. While focusing on global standard ports & related efficient infrastructure development, Maritime India Vision (MIV) 2030 was launched in November 2020. MIV 2030, estimates investments of ₹1,00,000–1,25,000 crore for capacity augmentation and development of world-class infrastructure at Indian Ports. The policy covers more than 150 initiatives across the ports, shipping and waterway modes to transform the country's logistical effectiveness.

Government of India has identified that higher logistics cost in India when compared to countries like China, US & European countries act as one of the impediments in India's exports. Hence, Indian Government undertook various initiatives to improve infrastructure development linked to ports, vital to fulfill growing trade requirements, some of them are enumerated below.

a. National Logistic Policy, 2022: Logistics efficiency is a function of infrastructure, services (digital systems / processes /regulatory framework) and human resource. PM GatiShakti National Master Plan (NMP) for multimodal connectivity infrastructure to various economic zones, has been launched. While development of integrated infrastructure and network planning is envisaged to be addressed through the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan, for efficiency in services (processes, digital systems, regulatory framework) and human resource, the National Logistics Policy is the logical next step, which was launched in Sept. 2022. This policy provides a comprehensive agenda for development of entire logistics ecosystem in India. Post announcement of the National Logistics Policy, multiple states have brought forward their own State Logistics Policies in line with the NLP with the rest in draft stage currently.

Policy Vision: "To develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost-efficient, resilient, sustainable and trusted logistics ecosystem in the country for accelerated and inclusive growth".

Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP): The Policy will be implemented through a Comprehensive Logistics Action Plan (CLAP). The interventions proposed under the CLAP are divided into eight key action areas

- I. Integrated Digital Logistics Systems: Develop a system of unified logistics interface to link multiple data sources and develop cross sectoral use cases for logistics stakeholders.
- II. Standardization of physical assets & benchmarking service quality standards:

Enhance interoperability, minimize handling risks, undertake process optimization, and improve ease of doing business, through standardization of physical assets and benchmarking of service quality standards in logistics.

- III. Logistics Human Resources Development and Capacity Building: Develop an overarching logistics human resource strategy and under its guiding principles, line ministries to develop action plans to address skill development related and internal capacity building challenges in the respective sector.
- IV. State Engagement: Provide support for development of state/city level logistics plans, set up institutional framework to take action at city/state level, measure and monitor action by states and rank them.
- V. EXIM (Export-Import) Logistics: Addressing infrastructure and procedural gaps in India's EXIM connectivity and create efficient and reliable logistics network, with transparent and streamlined cross-border trade facilitation, for improved trade competitiveness and greater integration of India with regional and global value chains.
- VI. Service Improvement framework: Improving regulatory interface to enable seamlessness between sectors, promote standardization, formalization, interoperability; eliminate fragmentation in documentation, formats, processes and liability regimes; reduce gaps in regulatory architecture.
- VII. Sectoral Plan for Efficient Logistics: Sectoral Plans for Efficient Logistics (SPEL) aligned with PM GatiShakti, will be developed for each sector with underlying philosophies of inter-operability, resiliency, sustainability, and innovation. Specifically, SPEL would (i) address logistics issues pertaining to infrastructure, processes, digital improvements, policies and regulatory reforms, and capacity building for better workforce, and ii) prioritize cross-sectoral cooperation to complement and not duplicate efforts and focus on optimization of modal mix.
- VIII. Facilitation of Development of Logistics Parks: Logistics parks (eg. Multi Modal Logistics Parks, Air Freight Stations, Inland Container Depots, Container Freight Stations, cargo terminals, etc.) are hubs for intermediary activities (storage, handling, value addition, inter-modal transfers, etc.) in the supply chain connected by a transportation network. It is envisaged to take following steps to facilitate development of logistics parks:

- Draft framework guidelines to facilitate development of Logistics Parks in the country with focus on encouraging private investment.
- Create a network of logistics parks by mapping them on the PM GatiShakti NMP, for enhanced visibility, improved logistics efficiency, optimum utilization and connectivity.

Key Targets of National Logistic Policy 2022

- Logistics costs have to be cut by half to be near global benchmarks by 2030 by reducing the cost of logistics from 14-18% of GDP to global best practices of 8%. Countries like the US, South Korea, Singapore, and certain European nations have such a low logistics cost-to-GDP ratio.
- Being the 5th largest economy in the world, India aims to be among the top 25 in the LPI (Logistics Performance Index) by 2030. It has to match the pace of South Korea (In 2018, India ranked 44th while it ranked 38th in 2023 LPI).
- Creating data-driven Decision Support Systems (DSS) to enable an efficient logistics ecosystem.
- The policy's target is to ensure that logistical issues are minimized, exports grow manifold, and small industries and the people working in them benefit significantly.

b. Model Concession Agreements (MCA): Reduce arbitration and litigation in the sector

- The MoPSW launched a new model concession agreement (MCA) in November 2021 to reduce arbitration and litigation in the sector. A provision has been made that gives concessionaires the flexibility to fix their tariffs based on market conditions, which will create a level playing field, allowing private terminals at major ports to compete with private ports for cargo.

c. "Policy for Management of Railway Land" issued on 04.10.2022

- To enable integrated development of infrastructure aligned with PM Gati Shakti framework and to attract more cargo to rail, the extant policies for leasing, licensing and Right of Way (ROW) of railway land have been simplified. The detailed guidelines on 'Policy for Management of Railway Land' superseding all previous policies/guidelines/instructions about lease / license/Way Leave (Right of Way). The revised policy on railway land has lowered the annual rental on leased land and extended the period of leases. As a result, more investment is expected in infrastructure facilities, including cargo terminals and public utilities. According to the changes, which were approved by the Union cabinet, the railway land lease fee has been cut to 1.5% of the market value of land per acre from the existing 6%. The lease period has been extended

from the present five years to 35 years. The policy allows long-term leasing of railway land for cargo-related activities. It will also provide land at a nominal fee of ₹1 per square meter per year for setting up public services such as schools, health services under PPP mode. "Existing users of land will have the option to switch to the new regime after a competitive and transparent bidding process.

d. Age restriction imposed on the ships that can be acquired or operated to India

The government has decided to imposing age restrictions on the ships that can be acquired or operated to India. Ships over age of 25 will be withdrawn from service, which includes oil tanker, bulker barges, bulk carriers, general cargo ships except for container vessels, mini bulk carrier, roll-on/roll-off, anchor handling tugs, and some classes of offshore vessels. Most other classes, including container vessels, gas carriers, and tugs, have to be withdrawn by age 30, besides, dredgers will have lifespan of up to 40 years.

e. PM Gati-Shakti- National Master Plan

Prime Minister launched PM Gati-Shakti National Master Plan (NMP) for multimodal connectivity on October 13, 2021. It is a giant stride in India's ambitious goal of achieving US \$5 trillion economy. PM Gati-Shakti focuses on India's citizens, industries,

manufacturers, farmers, and villages among others. The PM Gati-Shakti NMP is aimed at breaking departmental silos and bringing in more holistic and integrated planning and execution of projects with a view to addressing the issues of multi-modal connectivity and last-mile connectivity. PM Gati-Shakti & National Logistics Policy are a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely

- Roads
- Railways
- Airports
- Ports
- Mass Transport
- Waterways
- Logistics Infrastructure

PM Gati Shakti is based on six pillars:

Comprehensiveness: It will include all the existing and planned initiatives of various Ministries and Departments with one centralized portal. Each and every Department will now have visibility of each other's activities providing critical data while planning & execution of projects in a comprehensive manner.

Prioritization: Through this, different Departments will be able to prioritize their projects through cross-sectoral interactions.

Optimization: The National Master Plan will assist different ministries in planning for projects after identification of critical gaps. For the transportation of the goods from one place to another, the plan will help in selecting the most optimum route in terms of time and cost.

Synchronization: Individual Ministries and Departments often work in silos. There is lack of coordination in planning and implementation of the project resulting in delays. PM Gati-Shakti will help in synchronizing the activities of each department, as well as of different layers of governance, in a holistic manner by ensuring coordination of work between them.

Analytical: The plan will provide the entire data at one place with GIS based spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers, enabling better visibility to the executing agency.

Dynamic: All Ministries and Departments will now be able to visualize, review and monitor the progress of cross-sectoral projects, through the GIS platform, as the satellite imagery will give on-ground progress periodically and progress of the projects will be updated on a regular basis on the portal. It will help in identifying the vital interventions for enhancing and updating the master plan.

Under the PM Gati Shakti-National Master Plan for Multi-Modal Connectivity and the Bharatmala Pariyojana project, the government intends to create 35 MMLPs (Multi-Modal Logistics Parks) to improve logistics facilities in the country and construct transportation hubs in the nation for seamless connectivity via road, rail, and water. This involves a tripartite agreement between NHAI, IWAI and RVNL. Of the 35, 4 MMLPs were brought out for PPP tenders in FY23 while 6-7 more are lined up to be put up for bidding in FY24. We have been heavily involved in these projects in evaluating these proposals and intend to keep track of all these proposals. ALL has also been able to notify most of its facilities as Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCTs) and extend the benefits of the policy to the industry

f. Sagarmala Pariyojana: Sagarmala Pariyojana, launched in 2015, focuses on enhancing the performance of the logistics sector in India by setting up new mega ports, modernising existing ports, and developing 14 Coastal Employment Zones (CEZs) and Coastal Employment Units. More than 605 projects having a total cost of ` 8.8 lakh crore have been identified under Sagarmala. Of these, 89 projects worth ` 0.14 lakh crore are completed and 443 projects worth ` 4.32 lakh crore are under various stages of implementation and development. The

project aims to promote port-led development with a view to reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade.

Sagarmala Update: 218 projects worth ₹2.1 trillion by 2024

Sagarmala project is planned to achieve port modernization & new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port-led industrialization and coastal community development. On the seventh anniversary of Sagarmala project, government has underlined that it has identified a total of 802 projects (123 under PPP framework) under the program at an estimated cost of Rs 5.48 trillion. Center has already executed 194 projects worth ₹99,000 crore under the project till now of which 29 were under PPP framework. Over the rest of the tenure of current government, center aims to complete 218 on-going projects worth 2.1 trillion of which 31 are under PPP framework. Projects under the PPP model are to be executed at an estimated cost of 50,000 crores.

Stage	Amount (₹ crore)	Number of Projects	Number of PPP
Completed	99,000	194	29
In Progress	212,801	218	31
Sanctioned	104,947	157	13
Detailed Project Report	56,429	138	25
Under Concept	76,004	95	25
Total	549,181	802	123

By 2024, more than half of Sagarmala projects in numbers and in value would have been compelled. Over the next stage of Sagarmala, Central government is targeting to build 14 new ports worth Rs 1.25 trillion.

g. National Monetization Pipeline & Opportunities to private sector: Union Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs, launched the asset monetization pipeline of Central ministries and public sector entities. 'National Monetization Pipeline, NITI Aayog has developed the pipeline, in consultation with infrastructure line ministries, based on the mandate for 'Asset Monetization' under Union Budget 2021-22. NMP estimates aggregate monetization potential of Rs 6.0 lakh crores through core assets of the Central Government, over a four-year period, from FY 2022 to FY 2025. This asset monetization, based on the philosophy of Creation through Monetization, is aimed at tapping private sector investment for new infrastructure creation.

NMP in Ports: As per NMP scheme, the total estimated capex towards 31 identified projects considered for monetization is estimated at Rs 14,483 crore for FY 2022-25. Out of 31 projects, 13 projects with expected capex of ₹6,924 crore was envisaged to be tendered out in FY 2022, followed by another 10

projects with expected capex of ₹4,680 crores are envisaged to be tendered out in FY23.

FY23 to FY25 – A total of 18 projects adding up to Rs 7,168 crore are expected to be awarded during the period. The phasing represents the year in which a certain project is envisaged to be tendered out; the actual capex investment is likely to happen in phases during the envisaged concession period.

In FY 24, the Centre has set a target of Rs 67 billion from asset monetization in the ports and shipping sector. Key projects include Rs 20 billion berths at the Kandla port, ₹9.8 billion container terminals at Haldia complex and ₹3.6 billion dry dock in Vadinar, Gujarat. So far, the government has managed to raise around ₹50 billion from asset monetization in FY 23. Meanwhile, the government is also looking to iron out issues in the land leasing policy of ports to better utilize vacant land with Indian ports. As per the pipeline, 31 projects in nine major ports are expected to be offered for private sector participation.

Digitization of ports: Significant efforts have been made to digitize major EXIM processes at key ports. The government has introduced digitization for processes such as Electronic Invoice (e-Invoice), Electronic Payment (e-Payment), and Electronic Delivery Order (e-DO) for the physical release of cargo by custodians. The generation of electronic Bill of Lading (e-BL) has also been implemented, along with the digitization of the Letter of Credit (LC) process. The government is working towards achieving complete integration between PCS 1x, a cloud-based new generation technology, and Indian Customs EDI Gateway (ICEGATE) for seamless data exchange. Additionally, RFID solutions have been implemented at all key ports to facilitate uninterrupted movement of traffic across port gates and reduce the need for extensive documentation checks. The Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways has set up an Enterprise Business System (EBS) at five major ports in India (Mumbai, Chennai, Deendayal, Paradip, and Kolkata, including Haldia Port), with an estimated cost of ₹320 crore. The EBS aims to provide a digital port ecosystem that adopts leading international practices while remaining aligned with local needs. As part of the EBS implementation, a total of 2,474

processes were standardized, resulting in a final count of 162 redesigned processes.

Dedicated freight corridor: The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project, being executed by the Ministry of Railways, aims to plan, develop, mobilize financial resources, construct, maintain, and operate rail corridors dedicated to freight transportation across India. The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. is responsible for this project, and its primary mission includes:

- The Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) project aims to construct corridors equipped with relevant technology that would enable Indian Railways to recapture their market share of freight transport by developing additional capacity and ensuring effective, dependable, secured, and economical options for mobility to their customers.
- Multimodal logistic parks are being constructed along the Dedicated Freight Corridor to provide customers with a complete transport solution.
- Promoting the use of railways as the most eco-friendly mode of transportation and supporting the government's initiatives towards ecological sustainability.

The DFC project comprises of two corridors: the Eastern Corridor and the Western Corridor. These corridors span a total of 3,360 kilometers with the Eastern DFC stretching from Ludhiana in Punjab to Dankuni in West Bengal and the Western DFC from Jawaharlal Nehru Port in Mumbai to Dadri in Uttar Pradesh. The impact of the DFCs is already visible in the sections where operations have started as can be seen in reduced transit times of freight times and increased running speeds. APSEZ has considerable focus on the freight corridors and running double stack trains on the DFC on a daily basis. We have 2 terminals (ICD Patli and ICD Tumb) notified for direct connectivity to the WDFC and more terminals are planned at strategic locations on the DFC.

More corridors are being proposed namely – East Coast Corridor, East-West corridor and the North South Corridor seeing the success of the WDFC and EDFC. These corridors are expected to enhance the connectivity between various clusters and thus improve logistics efficiency for the industry

Logistics Ease Across Different States 2022 (LEADS)

At the National level, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has been conducting LEADS (Logistics Ease Across Different States) study since 2018 which helps to identify and resolve logistics inefficiencies and improve trade facilitation across supply chains. The survey assesses views of the users and stakeholders across the value chain of the industry to understand the pillars as well as the hiccups in the logistics ecosystem of the country

LEADS 2022 has adopted a classification-based grading, unlike the ranking system used till now, and states have been now classified under four categories viz coastal states, hinterland/landlocked states, north-eastern states, and Union Territories. The report has also identified key action areas for each state to improve the logistics ecosystem in the within the state. These areas include ease of storage & goods movement, regulatory and operational environment and so on. The report provides 3 performance categories - Achievers (states and UTs achieving 90 per cent or more), Fast Movers (states and UTs scoring between 80 and 90 per cent), and Aspirers (states and UTs with percentage scoring below 80 per cent).

Categories	Achievers	Fast movers	Aspirers
Landlocked states	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand,	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
Coastal states	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Goa, West Bengal
North-Eastern Region	Assam	Sikkim, Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland
UTs	Chandigarh, Delhi	Puducherry	Andaman & Nicobar, Daman-Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Lakshadweep

Logistics Performance Index 2023

The growth of the logistics sector in India and the enablers are also reflected in the Logistics Performance Index 2023. India has climbed 6 places to Rank 38 out of 139 countries in the 7th edition of Logistics Performance Index (LPI 2023). India has seen improvement in all the parameters while on 4 out of 6 LPI indicators India has seen remarkable improvement on the back of various initiatives being implemented over the past few years.

This is a strong indicator of India's global positioning, with this development being powered by the administration's focus on reforms for improving logistics infrastructure.

India at LPI 2023

Year	2023	2007
Rank	38	44
Overall	3.4 ▲	3.2
Customs	3.0 ▲	3.0
Infrastructure	3.2 ▲	2.9
International shipments	3.5 ▲	3.2
Logistics competence	3.5 ▲	3.1
Tracking & tracing	3.4 ▲	3.3
Timeliness	3.6 ▲	3.5

Roadmap for the future

The ports and logistics industry has been a key driver of socio-economic transformation, experiencing significant growth through the implementation of new policies, amendments to existing policies, increased cargo traffic, private sector participation, and the development of new greenfield ports/terminals infrastructure.

Performance overview

During the year under review, APSEZ performance was good & promising with cargo volumes witnessing 9% YoY growth. The Company dominated on all fronts; Mundra port retained its top position as the largest port in India, handling 155.4 MMT of cargo in FY23. The total cargo handled across all Adani ports was 339.2 MMT, including 2.61 MMT cargo handled at Haifa Port, Israel. In India, APSEZ ports have handled 336.6 MMT cargo, through our 11 operating ports/Terminals. APSEZ India ports portfolio has witnessed around 8 % YoY volumes growth. Dry cargo volume crossed 176 MMT mark, registering 11% YoY growth. Key growth commodities in dry cargo were Coal, Fertilizers, Iron ore, other certain minerals and agri commodities. Coastal coal has witnessed massive 110% YoY growth (19.1 MMT in FY 23 against 9.11 MMT in FY 22). In India, APSEZ ports container volume reached 8.6 MTEUs volume against 8.2 MTEUs in FY 22, registering 5% YoY growth. APSEZ Mundra port has maintained its top position in container volume handling, Mundra has handled 6.64 MTEUs in FY 23 against 6.51 MTEUs in FY 22, registering 2% YoY volume growth. In FY23, Mundra port has witnessed 11.5% YoY growth in Car export volumes. Port exported 2,08,516 no. of cars against 1,87,090 cars exported in FY 22. Out of APSEZ's 11 operating ports, 10 ports have witnessed YoY volume growth. Mundra port has witnessed more than 3% YoY volume growth, handled 155.4 MMT; Tuna port has handled 8.2 MMT, with 17.1% YoY growth; Dahej port has handled 11.4 MMT cargo, registering 41% YoY growth, Hazira port has handled 25.3 MMT cargo, with 1.6% YoY growth; Dighi has handled 0.24 MMT cargo; Goa terminal has handled 4.44 MMT cargo registering 10% YoY growth; Ennore container terminal has handled 8.23 MMT cargo, with 17.4% YoY volume growth; Kattupalli port has witnessed 55% YoY growth, handled 11.5 MMT cargo, Krishnapatnam port has handled 48.3 MMT cargo, with 20.3% YoY growth, Gangavaram port has handled 32.44 MMT cargo, registering 8% YoY growth; however, Dhamra port has handled 31.3 MMT cargo, with a YoY 6.5% degrowth. Progressively, non-Mundra ports volume share in APSEZ ports portfolio is growing. In FY 23, Mundra port market share in APSEZ total ports portfolio (excluding Haifa) was 46%, which was 48% in FY 22. Similar trends were also witnessed in APSEZ ports container volumes, Mundra share in APSEZ total container volumes has

come down to 77.3%, from 79.4% in FY 22. APSEZ is continuously focusing on volume diversification and reduce concentration risk.

Operational highlights

Port business

- APSEZ continued to dominate ports market. During FY23, APSEZ ports has handled 339.2 MMT of cargo against 312 MMT cargo volumes in FY22, registering 9 % YoY volume growth.
- APSEZ all India ports volume has witnessed 8% YoY growth; company has handled 336.6 MMT in FY23 against 312.4 MMT volumes in FY22.
- APSEZ following ports/terminals has handled all time highest cargo in FY 23: Mundra Port, Tuna Terminal, Hazira Port, Mormugao Terminal, Kattupalli Port and Ennore Container Terminal.
- Recently acquired Haifa ports in Israel, has handled 2.16 MMT cargo (from date of acquisition).
- At APSEZ, the growth in ports cargo volume was led by dry cargo (11 % increase), followed by containers (+5%).
- In dry cargo, coastal coal volume has witnessed around 110% YoY growth: APSEZ has handled 19.1 MMT of coastal coal volumes in FY 23 against 9.1 MMT in FY 22. Overall coal volumes (EXIM + Coastal) have witnessed around 19% YoY growth. In FY23, APSEZ ports have handled around 123 MMT coal cargo. Similarly in operating year FY23, APSEZ ports have handled 5.3 MMT Agri commodities against 2.7 MMT in FY 22, registering 96% YoY volume growth.
- In liquid cargo handling in FY23, APSEZ ports have witnessed 5% YoY growth in Veg oil, 15% growth in chemicals. Similarly, LPG volumes have witnessed more than 50% YoY growth.
- Containers volumes have witnessed 5 % YoY growth. In FY 23, APSEZ ports has handled 8.6 MTEUs container volumes against 8.2 MTEUs in FY 22. APSEZ ports have exported 208,516 no. of cars in FY 23 against 187,090 no. in FY 22, registering 11.5% YoY volume growth.
- In FY 23, at APSEZ Ports/Terminals, total 21 no. of new container services have been added, which has resulted in addition of 0.3 MTEUs volumes. Mundra has added total 12 new container services followed by 4 new services at Hazira port, 2 at Kattupalli, 2 at Krishnapatnam and 1 at Gangavaram.
- APSEZ continued to focus on achieving east coast versus west coast parity. Cargo volumes on the eastern ports grew by 11.6% and those on the

west grew by 5.4%, improving the cargo handling ratio (%) between the west coast and east coast to 61:39 (from 62:38 in FY 22).

- Progressively, APSEZ ports are witnessing higher rail dispatch/receipt volumes. In FY 23, total rail-based volumes at APSEZ ports were 121 MMT against 99 MMT in FY 22. Rail volumes have witnessed 22% growth, Rail share in FY 23 has grown to 39% from 35% in FY 22.
- Rail volumes YoY growth(receipt/dispatch) at APSEZ ports/terminals: Mundra (10%), Tuna (53%), Dahej(210%), Mormugao Terminal(23%), Ennore Container Terminal (22%), Krishnapatnam(78%), Gangavaram(32%). Dhamra has witnessed 2 % YoY degrowth in rail volumes.
- In FY 23, our ports capacity utilization has crossed 60% mark: In FY 22, our port capacity utilizations was around 58%. Total operating port capacity of APSEZ Indian portfolio in March 2023 was close to 558 MMTPA, excluding recently acquired Karaikal Port.
- In FY 23, Mundra continued to be the largest container handling port in India: Mundra has handled 6.64 million TEUs which was 0.6 million TEUs higher than JNPT.
- APSEZ Mundra port & Ennore container terminal have handled all time highest container volumes in FY 23.
- In August 2022, APSEZ has inaugurated a new container terminal at Gangavaram port with a capacity of 0.6 MTEUs/annum. The Container Berth has the permissible draft of 15.5 mtr. and can handle up to 80000 DWT vessel. Terminal is operating with 3 no. of STS crane and 8 no. of RTGs.
- In FY23, at Krishnapatnam port, 6 MMTPA liquid cargo capacity has been added. Further mechanization of berth no. 6 at Krishnapatnam port has also added additional 5 MMTPA dry bulk cargo capacity.
- Kattupalli port has added around 6 MMTPA capacity through non-marine infrastructure addition at port. This includes addition of liquid tanks, expansion of container terminal yard, paved yard, equipment and 1 no of STS crane.

Logistics business

- Registered a 24% Y-o-Y growth in rail volume to 500,446 TEUs.
- GPWIS cargo volumes grew by 63% Y-o-Y to 14.35 MMT.

- Terminal volumes of 358,863 TEUs reflect 19% Y-o-Y growth.
- Added Taloja MMLP, Tumb ICD, Loni ICD and Valvada ICD to terminal portfolio taking total number of MMLPs under management to 11 with one more terminal under construction at Virochannagar.
- Increased owned Grade-A warehousing space to ~1.6 Mn sqft area from ~0.8 Mn sqft in FY22
- In the Agri business, operational silo capacity has been increased to ~1.1 MMT spread over 18 locations with 0.1 MMT capacity in project stage across 2 locations.
- Expanded rolling stock by adding 1 container rake and 17 new bulk rakes under the GPWIS scheme, taking the total number of rakes to 93.

Financial highlights

Revenue

- Consolidated revenue grew by 22% to ₹20,852 crore on the back of well-rounded growth registered by three key business segments - port, logistics and SEZ.
- Cargo volume growth, improved realization, and addition of OSL and Haifa port, enabled port revenue increase of 22% to ₹17,304 crore.
- Revenue from the logistics business stood at ₹1,744 crore, a growth of 44% on account of acquisition of Tumb ICD, induction of new rakes in GPWIS and addition in warehousing capacity.

EBITDA

- Consolidated EBITDA grew by 21% to ₹12,833 crore on the back of a 22% growth in revenue.
- Port EBITDA grew 21% to ₹12,039 crore on the back of growth in port revenues.
- Logistics business EBIDTA grew by 52% to ₹487 crore on account of acquisition of Tumb ICD, induction of new rakes in GPWIS and addition in warehousing capacity.

Balance Sheet and cash flow

- FY23 net debt-to-EBIDTA stood at 3.1x, within the guided range of 3.0-3.5x.
- Free cash flow from operations after adjusting working capital changes, capex and net interest cost was ₹1,416 crore compared to ₹6,554 crore in FY22. This was mainly due to capex increasing by ₹5,311 crore in FY23.

- The Board recommended a dividend of ₹5 per share, a payout of around ₹1,080 crore, and 20% of the reported PAT.

ESG highlights

- The Company is aligned with Adani Group's vision to plant 100 million trees by 2030.
- Achievement against FY23 ESG targets: The emission intensity and water intensity have improved from last year and achieved the FY23 targets.
- Progress on fuel switch: Achieved switch from fossil fuel to electricity with purchase of 338 electric ITVs for Mundra, Hazira, Kattupalli & Ennore operations. Other equipment like RTGs and quay cranes have been fully electrified.
- Progress on renewable energy sourcing: The company has around 34MW of installed renewable capacity of captive/PPA solar and wind power. An Additional around 250MW of renewable capacity will be commissioned in the next couple of years.
- Carbon offsetting: APSEZ has enhanced its ambition of additional mangrove plantation to 2000 hectares of which 1000 hectares have been completed by FY23 end. Bio-shield of 20 hectares was developed in Bharuch district in which plantation of mangroves and pilu (*salvadora persica*) have been done to prevent soil erosion as well as conserve marine life and provide fodder for the cattle of nearby villages.
- Stakeholder engagements: Different levels of engagement conducted with customers, employees, suppliers, and communities on ESG-related matters which ensured adoption of best practices and global standards.
- Net-zero planning process: The company has formulated its net zero plan, which will be announced in the second half of the year. This is in line with the commitment made to the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi).
- Climate adaptation plan: Adaptation measures were identified based on detailed risk and vulnerability assessment done for 12 port sites.
- ESG Investments: In FY 2022-23, we invested Rs 767.4 crore, in projects related to electrification of equipment, rail infra, energy efficiency, emission reduction, environment protection, water management, waste treatment and adaptation to climate change. Overall, ₹384 crore was spent on electrification of equipment of which ₹347.7 crore alone was spent to purchase of electric ITVs and develop infrastructure for its charging and maintenance. Around ₹331 crore was spent on different rail projects like electrification and

upgradation of existing lines and equipment, which helped reduce energy use through modal shift and efficiency improvements.

Special Economic Zone

Mundra SEZ is the largest multi-sector SEZ in India. It covers an area of 8,234 hectares. Excellent multi-modal connectivity makes the SEZ an attractive investment destination. Cluster-based development approach has been adopted. Mundra SEZ contains an electronics manufacturing cluster, a textile park as well as a chemical cluster. The SEZ currently houses more than 60 Units in various sectors. Moreover, 19 co-developers provide various infrastructure facilities.

The cumulative exports have exceeded ₹40,750 crore, with exports of ₹9237 crore during FY 2022-23. The investment of more than ₹63,500 crore and employment of more than 26,000 persons (direct & indirect) has already been achieved.

Mundra SEZ is working ceaselessly for attracting new investments in excess of ₹25,000 crore over the next 5 years.

Strategy

- The Company has achieved a constant increase in shareholder yield, market leadership, and growth by improving its capital allotment, diversifying its cargo, securing long-term contracts, increasing efficiency, utilizing capacity better, creating new capacities, and expanding its ports network.
- The Company aims to become a customer-centric transport utility across the port and hinterland with a pan-India integrated logistics footprint, by expanding its logistics portfolio to include rail, logistics parks, warehouses, cold-storage facilities, air freight stations, grain silos, inland waterways, and trucking.
- The Company is focused on anchoring world-class facilities, skills, technology, and a digitized logistics value chain that leverages visibility, analytics, and automation.
- The Company is dedicated to improving environmental conservation and creating a safer society through its Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) and safety initiatives.

Risks and concerns

APSEZ established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework for identifying, assessing, evaluating, and managing risks. The framework involves identifying risks, examining consequences, introducing mitigation strategies, and implementing corrective actions. The scope of the ERM framework at APSEZ was as follows:

Strategic and economic risk: The Company faces various challenges, including economic uncertainty, a potential slowdown, government policies, excessive concentration of business with a few shipping lines or customers, and the need for geographical expansion.

Operational risk: The Company faces various operational risks, such as penalties, theft of shipments, changes in cargo dimensions, damage to assets, and other potential hazards.

Growth risk: The Company faces intense global and domestic competition, which can lead to inconsistent pricing and commercial terms, conflicts with allied infrastructure, challenges in project implementation, and difficulties with mergers and acquisitions (M&A) and integration.

Reputational risk: The Company may face a cynical perspective from stakeholders, particularly in the event of any unforeseen event, accident, or hazard.

Profitability & liquidity risk: The Company faces financial risks such as forex fluctuations, interest rate volatility, difficulties in procuring funds at the right cost, and challenges associated with capital-intensive and lengthy incubation period projects.

ESG risk: The Company faces risks arising from increasing sea levels, natural calamities, fatalities, and noncompliance with foreign standards of governance.

Technology risk: The Company faces risks related to data recovery, system interruptions, cyber security breaches, and the implementation of artificial intelligence and robotic process automation.

People risk: The Company faces risks related to workforce management, including the retention of existing talented employees, attracting new talent, labour strikes, and excessive dependence on contractual workforce.

Projects completion-related risks: The company faces risks related to regional crisis, pandemic, material and manpower availability.

APSEZ's Audit Committee regularly reviewed the risk management report and suggested corrective actions. Risk evaluation was done as per OHSAS 18001 standards and reviewed periodically. APSEZ manages risks through cargo diversification, strategic capacities, long-term contracts, operational efficiency, cost optimization and integrated logistics services.

Human resource development

APSEZ considers its people and culture as a competitive advantage, offering a superior proposition to customers and career opportunities to its employees. The company aims to enhance its businesses and expand into new areas while providing a conducive work environment.

APSEZ focused on building capacity at three levels: the organization, teams, and individuals. It continually improved related systems, processes, and people management practices to enhance employee capabilities.

The Company's average employee age was 41, marked by youth, energy and dynamism. 88% of workforce were engineers or specialized /professional degree holders. The Company motivated employees through continuous re-learning; improved performance was rewarded.

APSEZ has been named the Best Place to Work in the Nation Builder category for three consecutive years. The organization provides excellent career opportunities and offers various interventions for talent and capability building. Professional growth is encouraged through empowerment and decision-making opportunities, resulting in improved business responsiveness.

Financial overview

Consolidated financial performance

The Company recorded a total income of ₹22,405 crore during FY23 compared to ₹19,343 crore in the previous financial year.

The Company generated Earnings before Interest, Depreciation and Tax (EBIDTA) (excluding foreign exchange gain/loss) from operational income of ₹12,833 crore during FY23, compared to ₹10,607 crore in the previous year.

Profit before Tax (PBT) for FY23 stood at ₹5,489 crore. Net profit for FY 2022-23 was ₹5,393 crore compared to ₹4,953 crore in the previous financial year.

Total comprehensive income attributable to equity holders of the parent for FY 2022-23 was ₹4,774 crore, compared to ₹4,811 crore in the previous financial year.

Earnings per Share (EPS) stood at ₹24.58 on a face value of ₹2 each.

Key financial ratios and return on net worth

The key financial ratios compared to the last financial year are as under:

Particulars	Current FY ended March 31, 2023	Previous FY ended March 31, 2022	Changes between current FY and previous FY
Debtors' Turnover	7.63	7.43	3%
Interest Service Coverage Ratio	5.20	4.54	15%
Current Ratio	1.36	1.46	-7%
Debt Equity Ratio	1.09	1.08	1%
Operating Profit Margin (%)	62%	61%	1%
Net Profit Margin (%)	26%	29%	-3%
Return on Avg Net-Worth (%)	12%	13%	-1%

Notes:

a. The above ratios were based on Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

b. Definitions of ratios:

1. Debtors' turnover: The revenue from operations divided by the average accounts receivable.
2. Interest coverage ratio: earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost+ Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net)+Depreciation) to interest cost.
3. Current ratio: Current assets by current liabilities.
4. Debt-equity ratio: Total debt by shareholders equity.
5. Operating profit margin: EBITDA (Excluding Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) and exceptional item) by Revenue from Operations.
6. Net profit margin: Profit after tax by Revenue from Operations.
7. Return on average net worth: Profit for the year by average net worth for the year.
9. Operating EBIDTA means operating income less operating expenses, employee costs and other/administrative expenses, excluding foreign exchange gain/loss.

Internal control systems and their adequacy

The Company has put in place strong internal control systems and best in class processes commensurate with its size and scale of operations.

There is a well-established multidisciplinary Management Audit & Assurance Services (MA&AS) that consists of professionally qualified accountants, certified internal auditors, engineers, MBAs, and SAP experienced executives who carry out audits through the year across all functional areas and submit reports to Management and Audit Committee about

the compliance with internal controls, efficiency & effectiveness of operations and key processes risks.

Some key features of the Company's internal controls system comprised:

- Adequate documentation of policies and guidelines.
- Preparation & monitoring of Annual Budgets through monthly reviews of all operating & service functions.
- MA&AS department prepared risk-based internal audit plan with a frequency of audit based on risk ratings of areas / functions. Scope is discussed amongst MA&AS team, functional heads / process owners / CEO & CFO. The audit plan is formally reviewed and approved by Audit Committee of the Board.
- Internal audit process is automated and managed on a documentation platform - Audit Management System.
- The Company has a strong compliance management system, underpinned by an online monitoring system.
- The Company practices delegation of power with authority limits for approving revenue & capex expenditure.
- The Company uses Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System (SAP) to record data for accounting, consolidation and management information purposes.
- The Company engages external experts to conduct independent reviews of the effectiveness of business processes.
- The Internal Audit is carried out in accordance with auditing standards to review design effectiveness of internal control system & procedures to manage risks, operation of monitoring control, compliance with relevant policies & procedure and recommend improvement in processes and procedure.

The Audit Committee reviews the execution of audit plan and internal audit recommendations including those relating to strengthening the Company's policies & systems on a periodic basis.

Cautionary statement

The discussion hereunder covers the performance of APSEZ and its business outlook for the future. This outlook is based on assessment of the current business environment and government policies. The change in future economic and other developments is likely to cause a variation in this outlook. Statements in the Management Discussion and Analysis describing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates,

expectations and others may constitute 'forward-looking statements' within the meaning of applicable securities, laws and regulations. Actual results may differ from those expressed or implied. Several factors that could significantly impact the Company's operations include economic conditions affecting demand, supply and price conditions in the domestic and overseas markets, changes in the government regulations, tax laws and other statutes, climatic conditions and such incidental factors over which the Company does not have any control. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events or otherwise.

Corporate Governance Report

1. Company's philosophy on corporate governance

Corporate Governance is about meeting our strategic goals responsibly and transparently, while being accountable to our stakeholders. Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("Company/APSEZL") is equipped with a robust framework of corporate governance that considers the long-term interest of every stakeholder as we operate with a commitment to integrity, fairness, equity, transparency, accountability and commitment to values. The framework lays down procedures and mechanisms for enhancing leadership for smooth administration and productive collaboration among employees, value chain, community, investors and the Government.

Courage, Trust and Commitment are the main tenets of our Corporate Governance Philosophy:

- **Courage:** We shall embrace new ideas and businesses.
- **Trust:** We shall believe in our employees and other stakeholders.
- **Commitment:** We shall stand by our promises and adhere to high standard of business.

The Company believes that sustainable and long-term growth of every stakeholder depends upon the judicious and effective use of available resources and consistent endeavour to achieve excellence in business along with active participation in the growth of society, building of environmental balances and significant contribution in economic growth.

The Company is in compliance with the conditions of corporate governance as required under the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations"), as applicable.

2. Board of Directors ("Board")

The Board, being the trustee of the Company and responsible for the establishment of cultural, ethical, sustainable and accountable growth of the Company, is constituted with a high level of integrated, knowledgeable and committed professionals. The Board is at the helm of the Company's Corporate

Governance practice. It provides strategic guidance and independent views to the Company's senior management while discharging its fiduciary responsibilities. The Board also provides direction and exercises appropriate control to ensure that the Company is managed in a manner that fulfils stakeholder's aspirations and societal expectations.

Composition of the Board:

The Company has a balanced Board with optimum combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors, including independent professionals, which plays a crucial role in Board processes and provides independent judgment on issues of strategy and performance.

The Board currently comprises of 10 (Ten) Directors out of which 2 (two) Directors are Executive Directors, 3 (three) are Non-Executive, Non-Independent Directors and remaining 5 (five) are Independent Directors. Independent Directors are Non-Executive Directors as defined under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The maximum tenure of the Independent Directors is in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). All the Independent Directors have confirmed that they meet the criteria as mentioned under Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 149 of the Act.

The present strength of the Board reflects judicious mix of professionalism, competence and sound knowledge which enables the Board to provide effective leadership to the Company.

The Independent Directors have included their names in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained with the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

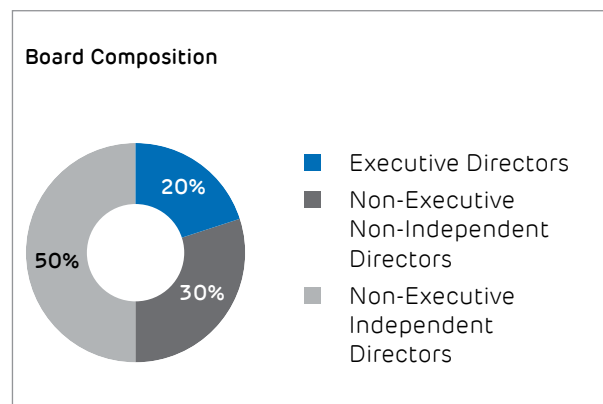
No Director is related to each other except Mr. Gautam S. Adani and Mr. Rajesh S. Adani, who are related to each other as brothers and Mr. Karan Adani who is son of Mr. Gautam S. Adani.

In compliance with Regulation 17, 17A and 26 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, none of the Directors is a

director of more than 10 (ten) public companies or acts as an independent director in more than 7 (seven) listed companies. Further, none of the Directors on the Company's Board is a member of more than 10 (ten) committees and chairperson of more than 5 (five) committees (committees being, audit committee and stakeholders' relationship committee) across all the companies in which he/she is a director. All the Directors have made necessary disclosures regarding committee positions held by them in other companies.

The composition of the Board is in conformity with the Regulation 17 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, which requires that for a company with a chairman, who is a promoter, at least half of the board shall consist of independent directors and the board of directors of the top 1,000 listed companies, effective 1st April, 2020, shall have at least one independent woman director.

The composition of Board as on 31st March, 2023 is as under:



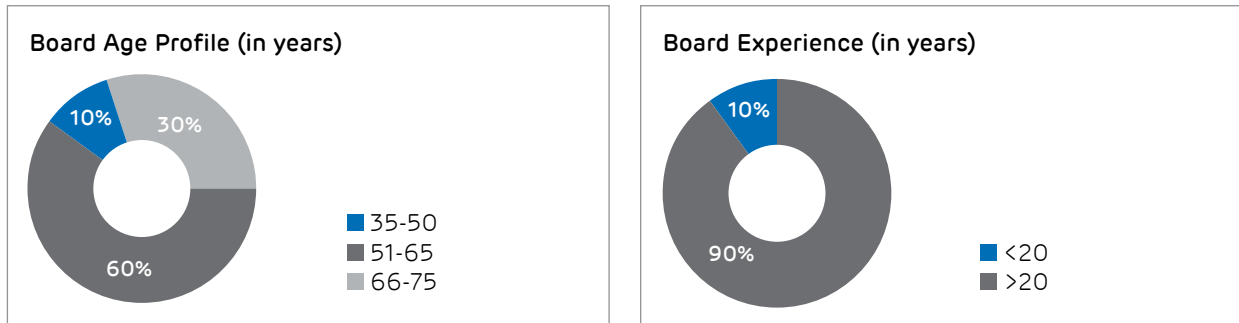
The details of the Board of Directors and the number of other directorship and committee positions held by them as on 31st March, 2023, are as under:

Name, Designation & DIN of Director	Age & Date of Appointment	Category of Directorship	No. of other Directorship held ¹ (other than APSEZL)	Details of Committee ² (other than APSEZL)	
				Chairman	Member
Mr. Gautam S. Adani, Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00006273	60 years, 26-05-1998	Promoter & Executive	6	-	-
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani, Director DIN: 00006322	58 years, 26-05-1998	Promoter & Non-Executive	5	-	3
Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Director DIN: 00064110	60 years, 20-05-2009	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	5	-	-
Mr. Karan Adani, Whole-Time Director & CEO DIN: 03088095	36 years, 24-05-2017	Executive	3	-	-
Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS, Director DIN: 07559958	58 years, 21-12-2022	Non-Independent & Non-Executive	6	-	1
Prof. G. Raghuram, Director DIN: 01099026	67 years 09-08-2014	Independent & Non- Executive	2	-	1
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Director DIN: 02340756	73 years, 09-08-2014	Independent & Non- Executive	2	-	2
Mr. Bharat Sheth, Director DIN: 00022102	65 years, 15-10-2019	Independent & Non- Executive	2	-	1
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Director DIN: 06954879	72 years, 22-04-2019	Independent & Non- Executive	3	1	-
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar, Director DIN: 01173236	60 years, 23-07-2020	Independent & Non- Executive	9	3	5

¹Excluding private limited companies, which are not the subsidiaries of public limited companies, foreign companies, Section 8 companies and alternate directorships.

²Includes only Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee as per Regulation 26 of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Board Age profile and Board Experience is as under:



Profiles of the Directors are available on the website of the Company at <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/About-us/Board-of-Directors>

Details of name of other listed entities where Directors of the Company are Directors and the category of Directorship, as on 31st March, 2023, are as under:

Name of Director	Name of other Listed entities in which the concerned Director is a director	Category of Directorship
Mr. Gautam S. Adani, DIN: 00006273	Adani Enterprises Ltd.	Promoter & Executive
	Adani Transmission Ltd.	Promoter & Executive
	Adani Total Gas Ltd.	Promoter & Non-Executive
	Adani Power Ltd.	Promoter & Non-Executive
	Adani Green Energy Ltd.	Promoter & Non-Executive
	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	Non- Executive & Non- Independent
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani, DIN: 00006322	Adani Enterprises Ltd.	Promoter & Executive
	Adani Transmission Ltd.	Promoter & Executive
	Adani Power Ltd.	Promoter & Non-Executive
	Adani Green Energy Ltd.	Promoter & Non-Executive
Dr. Malay Mahadevia, DIN: 00064110	Adani Wilmar Ltd.	Non- Executive & Non- Independent
Mr. Karan Adani, DIN: 03088095	Ambuja Cements Ltd.	Non- Executive & Non- Independent
	ACC Ltd.	Non- Executive & Non- Independent
Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS DIN: 07559958	Gujarat Pipavav Port Ltd.	Non- Executive & Nominee
Prof. G. Raghuram, DIN: 01099026	Jupiter Wagons Limited	Non-Executive & Independent
Mr. G. K. Pillai, DIN: 02340756	-	-
Mr. Bharat Sheth, DIN: 00022102	The Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd.	Promoter, Executive & Managing Director
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, DIN: 06954879	ITC Ltd.	Non-Executive & Independent
	KEC International Ltd.	Non-Executive & Independent
	JSW Steel Ltd.	Non-Executive & Independent
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar, DIN: 01173236	JM Financial Ltd.	Non-Executive & Independent
	CG Power and Industrial Solutions Ltd.	Non-Executive & Independent
	HT Media Ltd.	Non-Executive & Independent

Board Meeting and Procedure:

The internal guidelines for Board / Committee meetings facilitate the decision-making process at the meetings of the Board/Committees in an informed and efficient manner.

The Board Meetings are governed by structured agenda. All major agenda items are backed by comprehensive background information to enable the Board to take informed decisions. The Company Secretary, in consultation with the Senior Management, prepares the detailed agenda for the meetings.

Agenda papers and Notes on Agenda are circulated to the Directors, in advance, in the defined agenda format. All material information is circulated along with Agenda papers for facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting. Where it is not practicable to attach any document to the Agenda, the same is tabled before the meeting with specific reference to this effect in the Agenda. In special and exceptional circumstances, additional or supplementary item(s) on the Agenda are permitted. In order to transact some urgent business, which may come up after circulating agenda papers, the same is placed before the Board by way of Table Agenda or Chairman's Agenda. Frequent and detailed deliberation on the agenda provides the strategic roadmap for the future growth of the Company.

Minimum 4 (four) pre-scheduled Board meetings are held every year. Apart from the above, additional Board meetings are convened by giving appropriate notice to address the specific needs of the Company. In case of business exigencies or urgency of matters, resolutions are also passed by way of circulation.

Detailed presentations are made at the Board / Committee meetings covering finance and operations of the Company, terms of reference of the Committees, global business environment, all business areas of the Company including business opportunities, business strategy and the risk management practices before taking on record the quarterly / half yearly / annual financial results of the Company.

The required information as enumerated in Part A of Schedule II to SEBI Listing Regulations is made available to the Board for discussions and consideration at every Board Meeting. The Board periodically reviews compliance reports of all laws applicable to the Company, as required under Regulation 17(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

The important decisions taken at the Board / Committee meetings are communicated to departments concerned, promptly. Action taken report on the decisions taken at the meeting(s) is placed at the immediately succeeding meeting of the Board / Committee, for noting by the Board/Committee.

The option to participate in the Meeting through video conferencing is made available to the Directors, in compliance with the Act read with rules made thereunder.

During the year under review, the Board met six times i.e. on 24th May, 2022, 7th July, 2022, 8th August, 2022, 29th September, 2022, 1st November, 2022, and 7th February, 2023. The Board meets at least once in every quarter to review the Company's operations and financial performance. The maximum time gap between any two meetings is not more than 120 days. The necessary quorum was present in all the meetings.

The details of attendance of Directors at the Board Meetings held during FY23 and at the Annual General Meeting held on 26th July, 2022, are as under:

Name of Director	No. of Meetings			Attendance at last AGM	% of attendance
	Held during the tenure	Attended			
		Quarterly Results	Other Matters		
Mr. Gautam S. Adani	6	3	1	Yes	67
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	6	4	1	Yes	83
Dr. Malay Mahadevia	6	4	2	Yes	100
Mr. Karan Adani	6	4	1	Yes	83
Prof. G. Raghuram	6	4	2	Yes	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai	6	4	2	Yes	100
Mr. Bharat Sheth	6	3	2	Yes	83
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	6	2	1	No	50
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar	6	4	2	No	100
Mrs. Avantika Singh Aulakh, IAS ¹	3	1	-	No	33
Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS ²	1	-	-	-	-

¹Resigned as Director of the Company w.e.f. 21.09.2022

²Appointed as Director of the Company w.e.f. 21.12.2022.

During the year, the Board accepted all recommendations of the Committees of the Board, which were statutory in nature and required to be recommended by the Committee and approved by the Board. Hence, the Company is in compliance of condition of clause 10(j) of schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Skills / expertise/competencies of the Board of Directors:

The following is the list of core skills / competencies identified by the Board of Directors as required in the context of the Company's business and that the said skills are available within the Board Members:

Business Leadership	Leadership experience including in areas of business development, strategic planning, succession planning, driving change and long-term growth and guiding the Company and its senior management towards its vision and values.
Financial Expertise	Knowledge and skills in accounting, finance, treasury management, tax and financial management of large corporations with understanding of capital allocation, funding and financial reporting processes.
Risk Management	Ability to understand and assess the key risks to the organization, legal compliances and ensure that appropriate policies and procedures are in place to effectively manage risk.
Global Experience	Global mindset and staying updated on global market opportunities, competition experience in driving business success around the world with an understanding of diverse business environments, economic conditions and regulatory frameworks.
Merger & Acquisition	Ability to assess 'build or buy' & timing of decisions, analyze the fit of a target with the company's strategy and evaluate operational integration plans.
Corporate Governance & ESG	Experience in implementing good corporate governance practices, reviewing compliance and governance practices for a sustainable growth of the company and protecting stakeholder's interest.
Technology & Innovations	Experience or knowledge of emerging areas of technology such as digital, artificial intelligence, cyber security, data centre, data security etc.

In the table below, the specific areas of focus or expertise of individual Director have been highlighted.

Name of Director	Areas of Skills/ Expertise						
	Business Leadership	Financial Expertise	Risk Management	Global Experience	Corporate Governance & ESG	Merger & Acquisition	Technology & Innovation
Mr. Gautam S. Adani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Karan Adani	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr. Malay Mahadevia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Prof. G. Raghuram	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr. G. K. Pillai	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓
Mr. Bharat Sheth	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note - Each Director may possess varied combinations of skills/ expertise within the described set of parameters and it is not necessary that all Directors possess all skills/ expertise listed therein.

Directors' selection, appointment, induction and familiarisation:

As per the delegation given by the Board to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Company, consisting exclusively of independent directors, the NRC screens and selects the suitable candidates, based on the defined criteria and makes

recommendations to the Board on the induction of new directors. The Board appoints the director, subject to the shareholders' approval.

All new directors are taken through a detailed induction and familiarization program when they join the Board. The induction program is an exhaustive one that covers the history and culture of Adani

Group, background of the Company and its growth, various milestones in the Company's existence since its incorporation, the present structure and an overview of the businesses and functions.

As a part of ongoing training, periodic deep dives and immersion sessions are conducted by senior executives on their respective ports/business units. Key aspects that are covered in these sessions include:

- Industry / market trends
- Company's operations including those of major subsidiaries
- Growth Strategy
- ESG Strategy and performance

The details of the familiarization programme are also available on the website of the Company at <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Directors-Familiarisation-Programme.pdf>

Meeting of Independent Directors:

The Independent Directors met on 22nd March 2023, without the attendance of Non- Independent Directors and members of the Management. The Independent Directors reviewed the performance of Non-Independent Directors, the Board as a whole and Committees of the Board, the performance of the Chairman of the Company, taking into account the views of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors and assessed the quality, quantity and timeliness of flow of information between the Management and the Board that is necessary for the Board to effectively and reasonably perform their duties.

Confirmation as regards independence of Independent Directors:

In the opinion of the Board, all the existing Independent Directors, fulfil the conditions specified in the SEBI Listing Regulations and are independent of the Management.

Remuneration Policy:

The remuneration policy of the Company is directed towards rewarding performance, based on review of achievements on a periodic basis. The Company endeavors to attract, retain, develop and motivate the high-caliber executives and to incentivize them to develop and implement the Group's Strategy, thereby enhancing the business value and maintain a high-performance workforce. The policy ensures that the level and composition of remuneration of the Directors is optimum.

i) Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors:

The members at the Annual General Meeting held on 6th August, 2019 approved the payment of remuneration by way of commission to the non-executive directors of the Company, of a sum not exceeding 1% per annum of the net profits of the Company, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act for a period of 5 years commencing from 1st April, 2020. Based on this, the remuneration by way of commission to the non-executive directors is decided by the Board from time to time. In addition to the remuneration including commission, the non-executive directors are paid sitting fees of ₹50,000 for attending Board and Audit Committee meetings and ₹25,000 for attending other Committees, along with actual reimbursement of expenses, incurred for attending each meeting of the Board and Committees.

The Company has also taken a Directors' & Officers' Liability Insurance Policy.

ii) Performance Evaluation Criteria for Independent Directors:

The performance evaluation criteria for independent directors are determined by the NRC. An indicative list of factors that may be evaluated include participation and contribution by a director, commitment, effective deployment of knowledge and expertise, effective management of relationship with stakeholders, integrity and maintenance of confidentiality and independence of behaviour and judgement.

iii) Remuneration to Executive Directors:

The remuneration of the Executive Directors is recommended by the NRC to the Board based on criteria such as industry benchmarks, the Company's performance vis-à-vis the industry, responsibilities shouldered, performance/track record, macro-economic review on remuneration packages of heads of other organisations. The pay structure of Executive Directors has appropriate success and sustainability metrics built in. For Company's WTD & CEO, the variable pay is linked to the following financial and ESG indicators - Revenue, EBIDTA, ROCE, Health & Safety, Energy Intensity, GHG Intensity, Water Intensity, Zero Waste to Landfill (ZWL), and mangrove afforestation area. On the recommendation of the NRC, the remuneration paid/payable by way of salary, perquisites and allowances (fixed component), incentive and/or commission (variable components), to the Executive Directors is approved by the Board of Directors with the limits prescribed under the Act and approved by the shareholders in the General Meeting.

The Executive Directors are not being paid sitting fees for attending meetings of the Board and Committees.

Details of Remuneration:**i) Non-Executive Directors:**

The details of sitting fees and commission/remuneration paid to Non-Executive Directors during the FY 2022-23 are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	Commission	Sitting Fees	Total
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	-	3.00	3.00
Dr. Malay Mahadevia	-	4.25	4.25
Prof. G. Raghuram	20.00	9.50	29.50
Mr. G. K. Pillai	20.00	11.00	31.00
Mr. Bharat Sheth	20.00	3.50	23.50
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	20.00	5.25	25.25
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar	20.00	8.50	28.50

Other than sitting fees and commission paid to Non-Executive Directors, there were no pecuniary relationships or transactions by the Company with any of the Non-Executive Directors of the Company. The Company has not granted stock options to the Non-Executive Directors.

ii) Executive Directors:

Details of remuneration paid/payable to Chairman & Managing Director and Whole Time Director during the FY 2022-23 are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Name	Salary	Perquisites, Allowances & other Benefits	Commission [#]	Total
Mr. Gautam S. Adani	180.00	-	-	180.00
Mr. Karan Adani	464.00*	75.00	-	539.00

*includes variable pay of FY 2021-22 disbursed in FY 2022-23

Due to inadequate profit in FY 2022-23, no Commission would be payable to Mr. Gautam S. Adani for FY 2022-23.

iii) Details of shares of the Company held by Directors as on 31st March, 2023 are as under:

Name	No. of shares held
Mr. Gautam S. Adani	1
Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	30001

Except above, none of Directors of the Company holds equity shares of the Company in their individual capacity. The Company does not have any Employees' Stock Option Scheme and there is no separate provision for payment of severance fees. Mr. Gautam S. Adani, Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Rajesh Adani, Director and Mr. Karan Adani, WTD & CEO, is one of the beneficiaries of S.B. Adani Family Trust along with other beneficiaries. The S.B. Adani Family Trust holds 32.90% equity capital of the Company.

Note on appointment/re-appointment of Directors:

Dr. Malay Mahadevia (DIN: 00064110), Director is retiring at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

The brief resume and other information required to be disclosed under this section is provided in the Notice convening the ensuing AGM.

Code of Conduct:

The Board has laid down a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code") for all the Board Members and Senior Management of the Company. The Code is available on the website of the Company

www.adaniports.com. All Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance of the Code. A declaration signed by the Whole Time Director & CEO to this effect, is attached to this report.

The Board has also adopted separate code of conduct with respect to duties of Independent Directors, as per the provisions of the Act.

3. Committees of the Board

The Board Committees play a vital role in ensuring sound Corporate Governance practices. The Committees are constituted to handle specific activities and ensure speedy resolution of the diverse matters. The Board Committees are set up under the formal approval of the Board to carry out clearly

defined roles which are considered to be performed by members of the Board, as a part of good governance practice. The Board supervises the execution of its responsibilities by the Committees and is responsible for their action. The minutes of the meetings of all the Committees are placed before the Board for review.

As on 31st March, 2023, the Board has constituted the following committees:

I. Statutory Committees

- A. Audit Committee
- B. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- C. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
- D. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- E. Risk Management Committee ("RMC")

II. Non-Statutory Committees

With an objective of further strengthening the governance standards so as to match with internationally accepted better practices, the Board has constituted following additional Committees / Sub-committees:

- A. Corporate Responsibility Committee
- B. Information Technology & Data Security Committee

C. Mergers & Acquisitions Committee (Sub-committee of RMC)

D. Legal, Regulatory & Tax Committee (Sub-committee of RMC)

E. Reputation Risk Committee (Sub-committee of RMC)

I. Statutory Committees

A) Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee acts as a link among the Management, the Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditors and the Board of Directors to oversee the quality and integrity of accounting, auditing and financial reporting process including review of the internal audit reports and action taken report. A detailed charter of the Audit Committee is available on the website of the Company at <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>

The Audit Committee comprise solely of Independent Directors to enable independent and transparent review of financial reporting process and internal control mechanism with an objective to further strengthen the confidence of all stakeholders.

Terms of reference:

The powers, role and terms of reference of the Audit Committee covers the areas as contemplated under SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 177 of the Act. The brief terms of reference of Audit Committee, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To oversee the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible
2	To recommend for appointment, remuneration and terms of appointment of statutory and internal auditors of the company
3	To approve availing of the permitted non-audit services rendered by the Statutory Auditors and payment of fees thereof
4	To review, with the management, the annual financial statements and auditor's report thereon before submission to the Board for approval, with particular reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matters required to be included in the Director's Responsibility Statement to be included in the Board's report in terms of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 ▪ Changes, if any, in accounting policies and practices and reasons for the same ▪ Major accounting entries involving estimates based on the exercise of judgment by the management ▪ Significant adjustments made in the financial statements arising out of audit findings ▪ Compliance with listing and other legal requirements relating to financial statements ▪ Disclosure of any related party transactions ▪ Modified opinion(s) in the draft audit report
5	To review, with the management, the quarterly financial statements before submission to the board for approval

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
6	To review, with the management, the statement of uses/ application of funds raised through an issue (public issue, rights issue, preferential issue, etc.), the statement of funds utilized for purposes other than those stated in the offer document / prospectus/ notice and the report submitted by the monitoring agency, monitoring the utilisation of proceeds of a public or rights issue, and making appropriate recommendations to the Board to take up steps in this matter
7	To review and monitor the Auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process
8	To approve or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties
9	To scrutinise inter-corporate loans and investments
10	To undertake valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary
11	To evaluate internal financial controls and risk management systems
12	To review, with the management, the performance of statutory and internal auditors, adequacy of the internal control systems
13	To review the adequacy of internal audit function, if any, including the structure of the internal audit department, staffing and seniority of the official heading the department, reporting structure coverage and frequency of internal audit
14	To discuss with internal auditors of any significant findings and follow up there on
15	To review the findings of any internal investigations by the internal auditors into matters where there is suspected fraud or irregularity or a failure of internal control systems of a material nature and reporting the matter to the board
16	To discuss with statutory auditors before the audit commences, about the nature and scope of audit as well as post-audit discussion to ascertain any area of concern
17	To look into the reasons for substantial defaults, if any, in the payment to the depositors, debenture holders, shareholders (in case of non-payment of declared dividends) and creditors
18	To review the functioning of the Whistle Blower mechanism
19	To approve appointment of Chief Financial Officer after assessing the qualifications, experience and background, etc. of the candidate
20	To review financial statements, in particular the investments made by the Company's unlisted subsidiaries
21	To review compliance with the provisions of SEBI Insider Trading Regulations and verify that the systems for internal control are adequate and are operation effectively
22	To review the utilization of loans and/ or advances from/investment by the holding company in the subsidiary exceeding rupees 100 Crore or 10% of the asset size of the subsidiary, whichever is lower including existing loans / advances / investments
23	To oversee the company's disclosures and compliance risks, including those related to climate
24	To consider and comment on rationale, cost benefits and impact of schemes involving merger, demerger, amalgamation etc., on the listed entity and its shareholders
25	To review key significant issues, tax and regulatory / legal report which is likely to have significant impact on financial statements and management's report on actions taken thereon
26	To discuss with the management regarding pending technical and regulatory matters that could affect the financial statements and updates on management's plans to implement new technical or regulatory guidelines
27	To review and recommend to the Board for approval – Business plan, Budget for the year and revised estimates
28	To review Company's financial policies, strategies and capital structure, working capital and cash flow management
29	To ensure the Internal Auditor has direct access to the Committee chair, providing independence from the executive and accountability to the committee
30	To review the treasury policy & performance of the Company, including investment of surplus funds and foreign currency operations
31	To review management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations
32	To review, examine and deliberate on all the concerns raised by an out-going auditors and to provide views to the Management and Auditors
33	To carry out any other function mandated by the Board from time to time and/or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the Audit Committee:

During the year under review, Audit Committee met six times i.e. on 24th May, 2022, 7th July, 2022, 8th August, 2022, 1st November, 2022, 6th February, 2023 and 22nd March, 2023. The intervening gap between two meetings did not exceed 120 days.

The composition of Audit Committee and details of attendance of the members at the meetings, during FY 2022-23 are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	6	6	100
Prof. G. Raghuram, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	6	6	100
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	6	6	100
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	6	3	50

All members of the Audit Committee have accounting and financial management knowledge and expertise / exposure. The Audit Committee meetings are attended by the WTD & CEO, representatives of Statutory Auditors, Internal Auditor and Finance & Accounts department.

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The Board of Directors review the minutes of the Audit Committee Meetings, at its subsequent meetings.

Mr. G. K. Pillai, Chairman of the Audit Committee was present at the AGM held on 26th July, 2022 to answer shareholders' queries.

B) Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC):

All the members of the NRC are Independent Directors. A detailed charter of the NRC is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>.

Terms of reference:

The powers, role and terms of reference of NRC covers the areas as contemplated under the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Act. The brief terms of reference of NRC, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees
2	To formulate criteria for & mechanism of evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board of directors
3	To specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance
4	To devise a policy on diversity of Board of Directors
5	To Identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal
6	To extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors
7	To review and recommend remuneration of the Managing Director(s) / Whole-time Director(s) based on their performance
8	To recommend to the Board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to senior management
9	To review, amend and approve all Human Resources related policies
10	To ensure that the management has in place appropriate programs to achieve maximum leverage from leadership, employee engagement, change management, training & development, performance management and supporting system

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
11	To oversee workplace safety goals, risks related to workforce and compensation practices
12	To oversee employee diversity programs
13	To oversee HR philosophy, people strategy and efficacy of HR practices including those for leadership development, rewards and recognition, talent management and succession planning (specifically for the Board, KMP and Senior Management)
14	To oversee familiarisation programme for Directors
15	To recommend the appointment of one of the Independent Directors of the Company on the Board of its Material Subsidiary
16	To carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board from time to time and / or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification, as may be applicable

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the NRC:

During the year under review, the NRC met three times i.e. on 10th May, 2022, 7th July, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of NRC and details of attendance of the Members at the meetings held during FY 2022-23 are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar, Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	3	3	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	3	3	100
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	3	3	100

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of the NRC Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

C) Stakeholders' Relationship Committee (SRC):

The SRC comprise of three members, with a majority of independent directors. A detailed charter of the SRC is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>.

Terms of reference:

The powers, role and terms of reference of SRC covers the areas as contemplated under the SEBI Listing Regulations and Section 178 of the Act. The brief terms of reference of SRC, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To look into various aspects of interest of shareholders, debenture holders and other security holders including complaints related to transfer/ transmission of shares, non- receipt of annual report, non- receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.
2	To review the measures taken for effective exercise of voting rights by shareholders
3	To review adherence to the service standards adopted in respect of various services being rendered by the Registrar & Share Transfer Agent
4	To review various measures and initiatives taken for reducing the quantum of unclaimed dividends and ensuring timely receipt of dividend warrants/ annual reports/ statutory notices by the shareholders of the Company
5	To review engagement programs with investors, proxy advisors, etc. and to oversee investors movement (share register)
6	To review engagement with rating agencies (Financial, ESG etc.)

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
7	To oversee statutory compliance relating to all the securities issued, including but not limited to dividend payments, transfer of unclaimed dividend amounts / unclaimed shares to the IEPF
8	To suggest and drive implementation of various investor-friendly initiatives
9	To approve and register transfer and / or transmission of securities, issuance of duplicate security certificates, issuance of certificate on rematerialization and to carry out other related activities
10	To carry out any other function as is referred by the Board from time to time or enforced by any statutory notification / amendment or modification as may be applicable

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the SRC:

During the year under review, the SRC met four times i.e. on 10th May, 2022, 6th August, 2022, 31st October, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of SRC and details of attendance of the Members at the meetings held during the FY 2022-23, are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Prof. G. Raghuram, Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	4	4	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	4	4	100
Mr. Karan Adani, Member	Executive	4	4	100

The Company Secretary is the Compliance Officer of the Company as per requirements of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of the SRC are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

Prof. G. Raghuram, Chairman of the SRC was present at the AGM held on 26th July, 2022 to answer shareholders' queries.

Redressal of Investor Grievances

The Company and its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent address all complaints, suggestions and grievances expeditiously and replies are sent usually within 7-10 days except in case of dispute over facts or other legal impediments and procedural issues. The Company endeavors to implement suggestions as and when received from the investors.

Status Report of investor complaints during the FY 2022-23 is as under:

Pending at the beginning of the year	Nil
Received during the year	9
Disposed during the year	8
Pending at the end of the year	1*

*resolved on 5th April, 2023

D) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee:

The CSR Committee comprise of four members, with a majority of independent directors. A detailed charter of the CSR Committee is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>.

Terms of reference:

The powers, role and terms of reference of CSR Committee covers the areas as contemplated under Section 135 of the Act. The brief terms of reference of CSR Committee, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") Policy which shall indicate the activities to be undertaken by the company as specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under and review thereof
2	To formulate and recommend to the Board, an annual action plan in pursuance to CSR Policy
3	To recommend to the Board the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the CSR activities
4	To monitor the implementation of framework of CSR Policy
5	To review the performance of the Company in the areas of CSR
6	To institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of CSR projects/activities undertaken by the company
7	To recommend extension of duration of existing project and classify it as on-going project or other than on-going project
8	To submit annual report of CSR activities to the Board
9	To consider and recommend appointment of agency / consultant for carrying out impact assessment for CSR projects, as applicable, to the Board
10	To review and monitor all CSR projects and impact assessment report
11	To carry out any other function as is mandated by the Board from time to time and/or enforced by any statutory notification, amendment or modification as may be applicable or as may be necessary or appropriate for performance of its duties

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the CSR:

During the year under review, CSR Committee met two times i.e. on 10th May, 2022 and 31st October, 2022.

The composition of CSR and details of attendance of the Members at the meetings held during the FY 2022-23, are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Chairperson of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Prof. G. Raghuram, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Member	Non-Executive & Non-Independent	2	1	50

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of CSR Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

E) Risk Management Committee (RMC):

The RMC comprise of three members, with a majority of independent directors. A detailed charter of the RMC is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>

Terms of reference:

The powers, role and terms of reference of Risk Management Committee covers the areas as contemplated under Regulation 21 of the SEBI Listing Regulations. The brief terms of reference of RMC, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To review the Company's risk governance structure, risk assessment and risk management policies, practices and guidelines and procedures, including the risk management plan
2	To review and approve the Enterprise Risk Management ('ERM') framework
3	<p>To formulate a detailed risk management policy which shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="248 534 1439 623">a. A framework for identification of internal and external risks specifically faced by the listed entity, in particular including financial, operational, sectoral, sustainability (particularly, ESG related risks), information technology, cyber security risks or any other risk as may be determined by the Committee <li data-bbox="248 629 1422 658">b. Measures for risk mitigation including systems and processes for internal control of identified risks <li data-bbox="248 665 1439 727">c. Business continuity plan Oversee of risks, such as strategic, financial, credit, market, liquidity, technology, security, property, IT, legal, regulatory, reputational, and other risks <li data-bbox="248 733 1439 789">d. Oversee regulatory and policy risks related to climate change, including review of state and Central policies
4	To ensure that appropriate methodology, processes and systems are in place to identify, monitor, evaluate and mitigate risks associated with the business of the Company
5	To monitor and oversee implementation of the risk management policy, including evaluating the adequacy of risk management systems
6	To review compliance with enterprise risk management policy, monitor breaches / trigger trips of risk tolerance limits and direct action
7	To periodically review the risk management policy, at least once in a year, including by considering the changing industry dynamics and evolving complexity
8	To consider appointment and removal of the Chief Risk Officer, if any, and review his terms of remuneration
9	To review and approve Company's risk appetite and tolerance with respect to line of business
10	To review and monitor the effectiveness and application of credit risk management policies, related standards and procedures to control the environment with respect to business decisions
11	To review and recommend to the Board various business proposals for their corresponding risks and opportunities
12	To obtain reasonable assurance from management that all known and emerging risks has been identified and mitigated and managed
13	<p>To form and delegate authority to subcommittee(s), when appropriate, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="248 1348 687 1377">▪ Mergers & Acquisition Committee; <li data-bbox="248 1384 703 1413">▪ Legal, Regulatory & Tax Committee; <li data-bbox="248 1419 667 1448">▪ Reputation Risk Committee; and <li data-bbox="248 1454 986 1483">▪ Other Committee(s) as the committee may think appropriate
14	To oversee suppliers' diversity
15	To carry out any other function as is referred by the Board from time to time or enforced by any statutory notification/ amendment or modification as may be applicable

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the RMC:

During the year under review, the RMC met four times i.e. on 10th May, 2022, 6th August, 2022, 31st October, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of RMC and details of attendance of the Members at the meetings held during FY 2022-23, are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	4	4	100
Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Member	Non-Executive & Non-Independent	4	2	50
Mr. Bharat Sheth, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	4	3	75

The Company has a risk management framework to identify, monitor and minimize risks.

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of the RMC meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

II. Non- Statutory Committees

A) Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC):

All the members of CRC are independent directors. A detailed charter of the CRC is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>

Terms of reference:

The brief terms of reference of CRC, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To define the Company's corporate and social obligations as a responsible citizen and oversee its conduct in the context of those obligations
2	To approve a strategy for discharging the Company's corporate and social responsibilities in such a way as to provide an assurance to the Board and stakeholders
3	To oversee the creation of appropriate policies and supporting measures (including Public disclosure policy, Anti-money Laundering policy, Anti Bribery, Fraud & Corruption policies etc.) and map them to UNSDG and GRI disclosure standards
4	To identify and monitor those external developments which are likely to have a significant influence on Company's reputation and/or its ability to conduct its business appropriately as a good citizen and review how best to protect that reputation or that ability
5	To review the Company's stakeholder engagement plan (including vendors / supply chain)
6	To ensure that appropriate communications policies are in place and working effectively to build and protect the Company's reputation both internally and externally
7	To review the Integrated Annual Report of the Company

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
8	<p>To review and direct for alignment of actions / initiatives of the Company with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (UNSDG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No poverty ▪ Zero hunger ▪ Good health & well being ▪ Quality education ▪ Gender equality ▪ Clean water and sanitation ▪ Affordance and clean energy ▪ Decent work and economic growth ▪ Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ Reduced inequalities ▪ Sustainable cities and communities ▪ Responsible consumption and production ▪ Climate action ▪ Life below water ▪ Life on land ▪ Peace and justice strong intuitions ▪ Partnerships for goals
9	<p>To review sustainability and / or ESG and / or Climate reports or other disclosures such as ethical governance, environmental stewardship, safety performance, water and energy use etc. and similar communications to stakeholders on ESG initiatives and activities by the Company and ensure mapping of the same to GRI disclosure standards</p>
10	<p>To oversee strategies, activities and policies regarding sustainable organization including environment, social, governance, health and safety, human talent management and related material issue and indicators in the global context and evolving statutory framework</p>
11	<p>To oversee ethical leadership, compliance with the Company's sustainability policy, sustainability actions and proposals and their tie-in with the Strategic Plan, interaction with different stakeholders and compliance with the ethics code</p>
12	<p>To oversee Company's initiatives to support innovation, technology, and sustainability</p>
13	<p>To oversee sustainability risks related to supply chain, climate disruption and public policy</p>
14	<p>To monitor Company's ESG ratings / scores from ESG rating agencies and improvement plan</p>
15	<p>To approve appointment of Chief Sustainability Officer after assessing the qualification, experience and background etc. of the candidate</p>
16	<p>To oversee the Company's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vendor development and engagement programs; ▪ program for ESG guidance (including Climate) to stakeholders and to seek feedback on the same and make further improvement programs
17	<p>To provide assurance to Board in relation to various responsibilities being discharged by the Committee</p>

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the CRC:

During the year under review, four meetings of CRC were held on 10th May, 2022, 6th August, 2022, 31st October, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of CRC and details of attendance of the Members at the meetings held during FY 2022-23, are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Prof. G. Raghuram, Chairman of the Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	4	4	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	4	4	100
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	4	4	100

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of CRC Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

B) Information Technology & Data Security (IT & DS) Committee:

All the members of the IT & DS Committee are Independent Directors. A detailed charter of the IT & DS Committee is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>.

Terms of reference:

The brief terms of reference of IT & DS Committee, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To review and oversee the function of the Information Technology (IT) within the Company in establishing and implementing various latest IT tools and technologies by which various key functions and processes across various divisions within the group can be automated to the extent possible and thereby to add the value
2	To review and oversee the necessary actions being taken by IT and Cyber team with respect to protection of various important data across the Company and what the policy for data protection and its sustainability
3	To oversee the current cyber risk exposure of the Company and future cyber risk strategy
4	To review at least annually the Company's cyber security breach response and crisis management plan
5	To review reports on any cyber security incidents and the adequacy of proposed action
6	To assess the adequacy of resources and suggest additional measures to be undertaken by the Company
7	To regularly review the cyber risk posed by third parties including outsourced IT and other partners
8	To annually assess the adequacy of the Group's cyber insurance cover

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of IT & DS Committee:

During the year under review, two meetings of IT&DS Committee were held on 6th August, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of IT&DS Committee and details of attendance of the Members at the meetings held during FY 2022-23, are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Chairperson of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Prof. G. Raghuram, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of IT & DS Committee Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

c) Merger & Acquisition Committee (M&A Committee):

The M&A Committee comprise of three members, with a majority of Independent Directors. A detailed charter of the M&A Committee is available on the website of the Company at <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>

Terms of reference:

The brief terms of reference of M&A Committee, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To review acquisition strategies with the management
2	To review proposals relating to merger, acquisition, investment or divestment ("Transaction/s") that are presented to the Committee (including how such transaction fits with the Company's strategic plans and acquisition strategy, Transaction timing, important Transaction milestones, financing, key risks (including cyber security) and opportunities, risk appetite, tolerance and the integration plan) and if thought fit, to recommend relevant opportunities to the Audit Committee / Board as appropriate
3	To oversee due diligence process with respect to proposed Transaction(s) and review the reports prepared by internal teams or independent external advisors, if appointed
4	To evaluate execution / completion, integration of Transaction(s) consummated, including information presented by management in correlation with the Transaction approval parameters and the Company's strategic objectives
5	To periodically review the performance of completed Transaction(s)
6	To review the highlights good practices and learnings from Transaction and utilize them for future Transactions
7	To review the tax treatment of Transactions and ascertain their effects upon the financial statements of the Company and seek external advice on the tax treatment of these items, where appropriate

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the M&A Committee:

During the year under review, M&A Committee met once on 31st October, 2022.

The composition of the M&A Committee and the details of the attendance of the members at the meeting held during FY 2022-23, are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mr. P. S. Jayakumar, Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	1	1	100
Mr. G. K. Pillai, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	1	1	100
Mr. Karan Adani, Member	Executive	1	1	100

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of M&A Committee Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

D) Legal, Regulatory & Tax Committee (LRT Committee):

The LRT Committee comprises of three members, with a majority of Independent Directors. A detailed charter of the LRT Committee is available on the website of the Company at <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>

Terms of reference:

The brief terms of reference of LRT Committee, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To exercise oversight with respect to the structure, operation and efficacy of the Company's compliance program
2	To review legal, tax and regulatory matters that may have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and disclosures, reputational risk or business continuity risk

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
3	To review compliance with applicable laws and regulations
4	To approve the compliance audit plan for the year and review of such audits to be performed by the internal audit department of the Company
5	To review significant inquiries received from, and reviews by, regulators or government agencies, including, without limitation, issues pertaining to compliance with various laws or regulations or enforcement or other actions brought or threatened to be brought against the Company by regulators or government authorities / bodies / agencies
6	To review, oversee and approve the tax strategy and tax governance framework and consider and action tax risk management issues that are brought to the attention of the Committee

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the LRT Committee:

During the year under review, the LRT Committee met two times on 6th August, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of the LRT Committee and the details of the attendance of the members at the meetings held during FY 2022-23 are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Prof. G. Raghuram Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Mr. Karan Adani, Member	Executive	2	2	100

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee.

The minutes of LRT Committee Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

E) Reputation Risk Committee (RRC):

The RRC comprise of three members, with a majority of Independent Directors. A detailed charter of the RRC is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/board-and-committee-charters>

Terms of reference:

The brief terms of reference of RRC, as approved by the Board, are as under:

Sr. No.	Terms of Reference
1	To review reports from management regarding reputation risk, including reporting on the Reputation Risk Management Framework and Reputation Risk Appetite
2	To provide ongoing oversight of the reputational risk posed by global business scenario, functions, geographies, material legal changes, climate change or high-risk relationships / programs
3	To assess and resolve specific issues, potential conflicts of interest and other reputation risk issues that are reported to the Committee
4	To recommend good practices and measures that would avoid reputational loss
5	To review specific cases of non-compliances, violations of codes of conduct which may cause loss to reputation the Company

Meeting, Attendance & Composition of the RRC:

During the year under review, two meetings of RRC were held on 6th August, 2022 and 6th February, 2023.

The composition of the RRC and the details of the attendance of the members at the meetings held during the FY 2022-23 are given below:

Name and designation	Category	No. of Meetings		% of attendance
		Held during the tenure	Attended	
Mr. Bharat Sheth, Chairman of Committee	Non-Executive & Independent	2	1	50
Mrs. Nirupama Rao, Member	Non-Executive & Independent	2	2	100
Mr. Karan Adani, Member	Executive	2	2	100

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer acts as the Secretary of the Committee. The minutes of RRC Meetings are reviewed by the Board at its subsequent meetings.

4. Subsidiary Companies:

As per criteria given in Regulation 16 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company has five material unlisted subsidiaries namely (i) Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (ii) The Dhamra Port Company Limited (iii) The Adani Harbour Services Limited (iv) Adani Logistics Limited and (v) Adani Hazira Port Limited. However, none of the said material subsidiary falls under the criteria given in Regulation 24 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, and hence, the Company is not required to nominate an Independent Director of the Company on the board of any subsidiary. The subsidiaries of the Company function with an adequately empowered board of directors and sufficient resources.

For more effective governance, the Company monitors performance of subsidiary companies, inter alia, by following means:

1. Financial statements, in particular the investments made by unlisted subsidiary companies, are reviewed quarterly by the Company's Audit Committee.
2. Minutes of unlisted subsidiary companies are placed before the Board of the Company regularly.
3. A statement, wherever applicable, of all significant transactions and arrangements entered into by the Company's subsidiaries is presented to the Board at its meetings.
4. Presentations are made to the Company's Board on business performance of major subsidiaries of the Company by the senior management.

The Company has a policy for determining 'material subsidiaries' which is uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.

5. Whistle Blower Policy:

The Company has adopted a whistle blower policy and has established the necessary vigil mechanism for employees and directors to report concerns about unethical behaviour and financial irregularities. No person has been denied access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The said policy is uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>. The Audit Committee monitors and reviews the investigations of the whistle blower complaints. No whistle blower complaints were received during FY 2022-23.

6. General Body Meetings:

a) Annual General Meetings:

The date, time and location of the Annual General Meetings (AGM) held during the preceding 3 years and special resolutions passed thereat are as follows:

Financial Year	Date	Location of Meeting	Time	Special resolutions passed
2019-20	26 th June, 2020	Through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio-Visual Means	10.00 a.m.	1
2020-21	12 th July, 2021	Through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio-Visual Means	10.00 a.m.	1
2021-22	26 th July, 2022	Through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio-Visual Means	11.00 a.m.	3

b) Special Resolutions passed in the previous AGMs:

- One Special Resolution was passed at the AGM held on 26th June, 2020, with regards to shifting of registered office of the Company outside the local limits of the city but within the same state.
- One Special Resolution was passed at the AGM held on 12th July, 2021, with regards to enhancing borrowing limits of the Company under section 180(1)(c) of the Act.
- Three Special Resolutions were passed at the AGM held on 26th July, 2022, with regards to re-appointment of Mr. Gautam S. Adani (DIN: 00006273) as a Managing Director of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 1st July, 2022, re-appointment of Mr. Karan Adani (DIN: 03088095) as Whole-Time Director of the Company for a period of five years w.e.f. 24th May, 2022 and re-appointment of Mr. Bharat Sheth (DIN: 00022102) as an Independent Director of the Company for a second term of three years w.e.f. 15th October, 2022.

All the resolutions proposed by the Directors to shareholders in last three years were approved by the shareholders with adequate majority.

Transcript of the last AGM is available on the website of the Company at: <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/Transcripts/APSEZL-Transcript-26-7-2022.pdf>

Voting results of the last AGM is available on the website of the Company at: <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Corporate-Announcement/other-intimation/scrutinizer-report-26-7-2022.pdf?la=en>

c) Whether special resolutions were put through postal ballot last year, details of voting pattern:

There were no special resolutions passed through postal ballot process during FY 2022-23.

d) Whether any resolutions are proposed to be conducted through postal ballot:

There is no immediate proposal for passing any resolution through postal ballot. None of the businesses proposed to be transacted at the ensuing AGM of the Company require passing a resolution through postal ballot.

e) Procedure for postal ballot:

Prescribed procedure for postal ballot as per the provisions contained in this behalf in the Act read with rules made there under as amended from time to time shall be complied with, whenever necessary.

7. Means of Communication:**a) Financial Results:**

The quarterly/half-yearly and annual results of the Company are normally published in the Indian Express (English) and Financial Express (a regional daily published from Gujarat). These results are also uploaded on the website of the Company.

The Company's financial results, press release, official news and presentations to investors are displayed on the Company's web site www.adaniports.com

b) Intimation to Stock Exchanges:

The Company also regularly intimates to the Stock Exchanges all price sensitive and other information which are material and relevant to the investors.

c) Earnings Calls and Presentations to Analysts:

At the end of each quarter, the Company organizes meetings / conference call with analysts and investors and the presentations made to analysts and transcripts of earnings calls are uploaded on the website of the Company, thereafter.

The Company has maintained consistent communication with investors at various forums organized by investment bankers.

8. General Shareholders Information:**a) Company Registration details:**

The Company is registered in the State of Gujarat, India. The Corporate Identity Number allotted to the Company by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is L63090GJ1998PLC034182.

b) Annual General Meeting:

Day and Date	Time	Venue
Tuesday, 8 th August, 2023	11.00 A.M	The Company is conducting meeting through VC / OAVM pursuant to the MCA Circular, and as such there is no requirement to have a venue for the AGM.

c) Registered Office:

Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad – 382421.

d) Financial Calendar for 2023-24:

The financial year is 1st April to 31st March and financial results will be declared as per the following schedule.

Particulars	: Tentative Schedule
Quarter ending on 30 th June, 2023	: 2 nd week of August, 2023
Quarter ending on 30 th September, 2023	: 1 st week of November, 2023
Quarter ending on 31 st December, 2023	: 1 st week of February, 2024
The year ending 31 st March, 2024 of 2023-24	: 1 st week of May, 2024

e) Record date:

The Company has fixed 28th July, 2023 as the "Record Date" for determining entitlement of the shareholders to final dividend for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023, if approved, at the AGM.

f) Dividend Distribution Policy:

The Dividend Distribution Policy of the Company is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>

Dividend History since listing

Financial year	Type	Face value (In ₹)	Dividend (% of face value)	Dividend amount per share (In ₹)
2007-08	Final	10	15	1.50
2008-09	Interim	10	20	2.00
2008-09	Final	10	10	1.00
2009-10	Interim	10	25	2.50
2009-10	Final	10	15	1.50
2010-11	Interim	2	25	0.50
2010-11	Interim	2	20	0.40
2011-12	Interim	2	15	0.30
2011-12	Final	2	35	0.70
2012-13	Final	2	50	1.00
2013-14	Final	2	50	1.00
2014-15	Final	2	55	1.10
2015-16	Interim	2	55	1.10
2016-17	Final	2	65	1.30
2017-18	Final	2	100	2.00
2018-19	Final	2	10	0.20
2019-20	Interim	2	160	3.20
2020-21	Final	2	250	5.00
2021-22	Final	2	250	5.00

Dividend Payment Date:

Final Dividend of ₹5 per equity share (250%) will be paid on or after 10th August, 2023, if approved by the shareholders at the ensuing AGM.

g) Listing on Stock Exchanges:

i. The Equity Shares of the Company are listed with the following stock exchanges:

Name of Stock Exchange	Address	Code
BSE Limited (BSE)	Floor 25, P. J Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400001	532921
National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)	Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051	ADANIPTS

ii. Depositories:**1. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)**

Trade World, 4th Floor, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013.

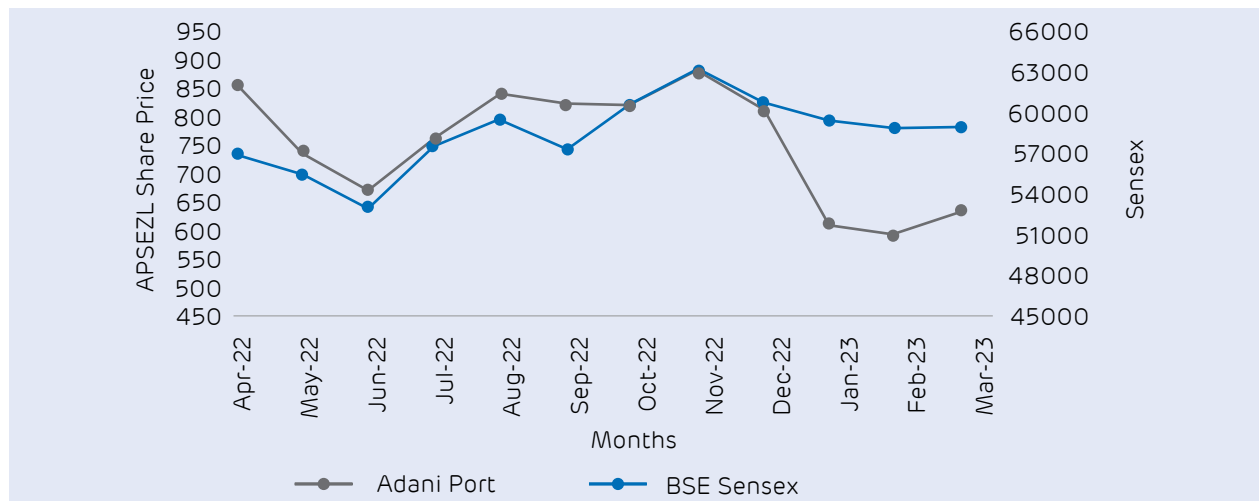
2. Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL)

25th Floor, A Wing, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mills Compound, NM Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (E), Mumbai – 4000 013.

Annual listing fees of BSE and NSE and annual custody/issuer fee of NSDL and CDSL for FY 2023-24 are paid to respective agencies.

h) Market Price Data:

Month	BSE			NSE		
	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No. of shares)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No. of shares)
April, 2022	924.65	774.10	1,04,82,605	924.65	774.50	18,96,47,877
May, 2022	865.00	668.30	64,75,414	864.20	668.15	14,07,48,278
June, 2022	762.00	653.20	26,09,615	758.50	653.10	7,67,22,247
July, 2022	775.50	656.05	32,30,027	775.65	656.00	6,06,85,265
August, 2022	891.95	765.05	79,05,958	891.90	765.05	14,36,82,882
September, 2022	987.90	801.00	90,45,539	987.85	801.00	19,74,71,660
October, 2022	835.00	771.60	69,83,931	835.00	771.65	11,47,21,617
November, 2022	916.00	823.55	87,39,180	916.00	823.50	16,32,79,545
December, 2022	912.05	785.10	38,19,022	912.00	785.30	10,86,63,134
January, 2023	826.50	536.85	97,99,760	826.75	537.00	23,10,70,475
February, 2023	630.00	394.95	4,02,31,537	629.00	395.10	54,98,32,517
March, 2023	722.80	571.35	2,59,28,070	722.75	571.55	34,81,21,442

i) Performance in comparison to broad-based indices such as BSE Sensex:**j) Registrar & Transfer Agent:**

Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd. is appointed as Registrar and Transfer (R&T) Agent of the Company for both Physical and Demat Shares. The registered office address is given below:

C-101, 247 Park, L B S Marg, Vikhroli West, Mumbai-400083

Tel: +91-22-4918 6270 | Fax: +91-22-4918 6060

E-mail: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in | Website: www.linkintime.co.in

The Shareholders are requested to correspond directly with the R&T Agent for transfer/transmission of shares, change of address, queries pertaining to their shares, dividend etc.

k) Transfer to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF):

In terms of the Section 125 and 124(6) of the Act read with Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Auditing, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (IEPF Rules), the dividend amount that remains unclaimed for a period of seven years or more is required to be transferred to the IEPF administered by the Central Government, along with the corresponding shares to the demat account of IEPF Authority.

During the year under review, the unclaimed dividend amount for the year 2014-15 (final) and for the year 2015-16 (interim) along with corresponding shares was transferred to the IEPF established by the Central Government under applicable provisions of the Act.

The Company had communicated to all the concerned shareholders individually whose dividend and shares were liable to be transferred to IEPF. The Company had also given newspaper advertisements, before such transfer in favour of IEPF. The Company had also uploaded the details of such shareholders and shares transferred to IEPF on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.

The shareholders may note that both the unclaimed dividend and corresponding shares transferred to the IEPF Authority including all benefits accruing on such shares, if any, can be claimed back by them from IEPF Authority after following the procedure (i.e. an application in E-form No. IEPF-5) prescribed in the IEPF Rules. Shareholders may refer Rule 7 of the said IEPF Rules for refund of shares / dividend etc.

l) Share Transfer System:

In terms of Regulation 40(1) of SEBI Listing Regulations, as amended, securities can be transferred only in dematerialized form w.e.f. April 1, 2019, except in case of request received for transmission or transposition of securities. Members holding shares in physical form are requested to consider converting their holdings to dematerialized form. Transfers of equity shares in electronic form are effected through the depositories with no involvement of the Company. The Board has delegated the authority for approving transfer, transmission etc to the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee.

The Company obtained following certificate(s) from a Practising Company Secretary and submitted the same to the stock exchanges within stipulated time:

1. Certificate confirming due compliance of share transfer formalities by the Company pursuant to Regulation 40(9) of the SEBI Listing Regulations for the year ended 31st March 2023 with the Stock Exchanges; and
2. Certificate regarding reconciliation of the share capital audit of the Company on quarterly basis.

All share transfer and other communication regarding share certificates, change of address, dividend etc. should be addressed to R & T Agent of the Company.

m) Shareholding as on 31st March 2023:**(a) Distribution of Shareholding as on 31st March 2023:**

No. of shares	Equity Shares in each category		Number of shareholders	
	Total Shares	% of total	Holders	% of total
1-500	49,742,645	2.30	1,095,483	97.79
501-1000	10,180,798	0.48	13,534	1.20
1001-2000	8,506,747	0.40	5,850	0.52
2001-3000	4,485,260	0.20	1,776	0.15
3001-4000	2,775,328	0.12	783	0.08
4001-5000	2,767,745	0.13	593	0.06
5001-10000	6,940,633	0.33	978	0.08
10001 & above	2,074,739,789	96.04	1,309	0.12
Total	2,160,138,945	100.00	1,120,306	100.00

(b) Category wise Shareholding Pattern as on 31st March 2023:

Category	Total No. of Shares	% of holding
Promoter and Promoter Group	131,83,14,567	61.03
Foreign Institutional Investors / Portfolio Investor	38,85,97,716	17.99
Insurance Companies	20,65,56,357	9.56
Mutual Funds/Banks/Financial Institutions	6,84,14,369	3.17
NRI/Foreign Nationals	34,67,079	0.16
IEPF/Clearing Member	5,41,349	0.02
Bodies Corporate	4,58,97,142	2.12
Indian Public and others	12,83,50,366	5.94
Total	216,01,38,945	100.00

n) Dematerialization of Shares and Liquidity:

The Equity Shares of the Company are tradable in compulsory dematerialized segment of the Stock Exchanges and are available in depository system of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). The demat security (ISIN) code for the equity share is INE742F01042.

The equity shares of the Company representing 99.99% of the Company's share capital are dematerialized as on 31st March 2023.

The Company's shares are regularly traded on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

o) Listing of Debt Securities:

The Rated, Listed, Secured, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures issued on private placement basis by the Company are listed on the Wholesale Debt Market (WDM) of BSE Limited.

p) Debenture Trustees (for privately placed debentures):**IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd.**

Universal Insurance Building,
Ground Floor, Sir P.M. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400001
Phone No. +91-22-4080 7000
Fax: +91-22-6631 1776
E-mail ID: itsl@idbitrustee.com
Website: www.idbitrustee.com

q) Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instrument, conversion and likely impact on equity:

There were no outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments as at 31st March, 2023.

r) Commodity Price Risk/Foreign Exchange Risk and Hedging:

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation and interest rate movements. The Company manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments. The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Treasury Team of the Company under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk, as approved by the Board. The Company's Treasury Team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure, with the connection between the two being regularly monitored.

s) Site location:

Mundra Port	"Adani House", Navinal Island, Mundra, Dist. Kutch, Gujarat.
Dahej Port	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Ltd. At & Po Lakhigam, Taluka Vagra, Bharuch, Gujarat.
Hazira Port	Adani Hazira Port Ltd. At & PO Hazira, Taluka Choryasi, Dist. Surat, Gujarat.
Dhamra Port	The Dhamra Port Company Ltd. AT/PO-Dosinga, Dist. Bhadrak, Odisha, Bhubaneshwar.
Ennore Port	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd. C/o. Kamarajar Port, Vallur Post, Ponneri Taluka, Dist. Thiruvalluvar, Tamil Nadu.

Kattupalli Port	Marine Infrastructure Developer Pvt. Ltd. (Kattupalli Port), Kattupalli Village, Ponneri Taluka, Dist. Thiruvalluvar, Tamil Nadu.
Krishnapatnam Port	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Ltd. PO Bag No 1, Muthukur Mandal, Dist. SPSR Nellore, Andhra Pradesh
Murmugao Terminal	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Pvt. Ltd. Sub Station Building, Near Gate No. 2 of Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao, Goa
Tuna Terminal	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Pvt. Ltd. Tuna KPT Custom Building, Village Tuna, Dist. Kutch, Gujarat
Vizhinjam Port	Adani Vizhinjam Port Pvt. Ltd. Mulloor PO, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Gangavaram Port	Adani Gangavaram Port Ltd. Pedagantyada Mandal, Post Gangavaram, Visakhapatnam – 530044, Andhra Pradesh, India
Dighi Port	Dighi Port Ltd. At & Po Dighi, Taluka- Shrivardhan District: Raigad – Maharashtra.
Karaikal Port	Karaikal Port Pvt. Ltd. Keezha Vanjore, T R Pattinam, Karaikal.

t) Address for Correspondence:

Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia,
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited
Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno
Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad –
382421.
Tel.: +91-79-2656 5555
Fax: +91-79-2656 5500
E-mail: investor.apsezl@adani.com

For transfer/dematerialization of shares, change of
address of members and other queries.

Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.
C-101, 247 Park, L B S Marg, Vikhroli West,
Mumbai - 400083
Tel.: +91-22-4918 6270
Fax.: +91-22-4918 6060
E-mail: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in

u) Rating:

International Rating

Rating Agency	Facility	Rating/Outlook
Standard & Poor's	Long-term Foreign Currency Issuer Credit Rating	BBB - / Negative
Moody's	Long-term Foreign Currency Issuer Rating	Baa3 / Stable
Fitch	Long-term Foreign Currency Issuer Default Rating	BBB - / Stable

Domestic Rating

Rating Agency	Facility	Rating/Outlook
ICRA	Long Term Facility and Short Term Facility	AA+ /Negative and A1+
India Rating	Long Term Facility and Short Term Facility	AA+ /Stable and A1+

v) Non-mandatory Requirements:

The non-mandatory requirements have been adopted to the extent and in the manner as stated under the appropriate headings detailed below:

1. The Board:

The Company has an Executive Chairman and hence, the need for implementing the non-mandatory requirement i.e., maintaining a chairperson's office at the Company's expense and allowing reimbursement of expenses incurred in performance of his duties, does not arise.

2. Shareholders Right:

The quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial results of the Company are published in newspapers and posted on Company's website www.adaniports.com. The same are also available on the websites of stock exchanges, where the shares of the Company are listed i.e. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.

3. Modified opinion(s) audit report:

The Statutory and Secretarial Auditors' modified opinion has been appropriately dealt with in Note No. 47 and 48 of the Standalone Financial Statements and Note No. 40(ii) and 58 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

4. Separate posts of Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer:

Mr. Gautam S. Adani is the Chairman and Mr. Karan Adani is the Whole Time Director & CEO of the Company. Both these positions have distinct and well-articulated roles and responsibilities.

5. Reporting of Internal Auditor:

The Internal Auditor of the Company is a permanent invitee to the Audit Committee Meeting and regularly attends the Meeting for reporting their findings of the internal audit to the Audit Committee Members.

9. Other Disclosures:

a) Disclosure on materially significant related party transactions:

There were no materially significant Related Party Transactions and pecuniary transactions that may have potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. The details of Related Party Transactions are disclosed in financial section of this Integrated Annual Report.

The Related Party Transaction Policy is uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.

The Register under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 is maintained and particulars of the transactions have been entered in the Register, as applicable.

b) In the preparation of the financial statements, the Company has followed the accounting policies and practices as prescribed in the Accounting Standards.

c) Details of compliances

The Company has complied with all the requirements of the Stock Exchanges as well as the regulations and guidelines prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). There were no penalties or strictures imposed on the Company by Stock Exchanges or SEBI or any statutory authority on any matter related to capital markets during the last three years.

d) CEO/CFO Certificate

In compliance with Regulation 17(8) of SEBI Listing Regulations, the WTD & CEO and CFO of the Company have furnished a Certificate to the Board, for the year ended on 31st March, 2023. They have also provided quarterly certificates on financial results while placing the same before the Board pursuant to Regulation 33 of SEBI Listing Regulations.

- e) The uses/application of proceeds/funds raised from Rights Issue, Preferential Issue as part of the quarterly review of financial results as applicable.
- f) The designated Senior Management Personnel of the Company have not done any material, financial and commercial transactions in which they have personal interest that may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.
- g) The Company has adopted Material Events Policy which is uploaded on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.
- h) The Company has in place an Information Security Policy that ensure proper utilization of IT resources.
- i) As a part of good governance practice, the Company has also adopted several policies from ESG perspective and the same are available on the Company's website.
- j) Details of the familiarization programmes imparted to the independent directors are available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.
- k) With a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and Designated Employees, the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Prohibition of Insider Trading (Code). The Code also covers the policy and procedures for inquiry in case of leak of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI) or suspected leak of UPSI. The Code is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance>.
- l) The Company has put in place succession plan for appointment to the Board and to Senior Management.
- m) The Company complies with all applicable secretarial standards.
- n) Disclosure with respect to demat suspense account/unclaimed suspense account: Not applicable.
- o) The details of loans and advances by the Company and its subsidiaries in the nature of loans to firms/companies in which Directors are interested are provided in Note 38 of the standalone financial statements of the Company.
- p) During the year under review, the Company did not raise any funds through preferential allotment or qualified institutional placement as specified under Regulation 32(7A) of the SEBI Listing Regulations.

q) Details of the Company's material subsidiary (as per Regulation 16 of the SEBI Listing Regulations):

Name	Date of Incorporation	Place of incorporation	Statutory Auditor	Date of appointment of Statutory Auditor
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Ltd.	15.03.1996	Hyderabad	Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP	09.05.2022
The Dhamra Port Company Ltd.	10.09.1998	Bhubaneshwar		09.05.2022
The Adani Harbour Service Ltd.	02.09.2009	Ahmedabad		10.05.2022
Adani Logistics Ltd.	13.07.2005	Ahmedabad		04.05.2017
Adani Hazira Port Ltd.	07.12.2009	Ahmedabad		11.05.2017

- r) The Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements specified in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of Regulation 46(2) of the SEBI Listing Regulations. It has obtained a certificate affirming the compliances from CS Ashwin Shah, Practising Company Secretary, and the same is attached to this Report.
- s) As required under Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the particulars of Director seeking re-appointment at the ensuing AGM are given in the Annexure to the Notice of the 24th Annual General Meeting to be held on 8th August, 2023.
- t) The Company has obtained a certificate from CS Ashwin Shah, Practising Company Secretary confirming that none of the Directors of the Company is debarred or disqualified by the Securities and Exchange Board of India / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such authority from being appointed or continuing as Director of the Company and the same is also attached to this Report.
- u) The Company has not made any contributions to / spending for political campaigns, political organizations, lobbyists or lobbying organizations, trade associations and other tax-exempt groups.
- v) Total fees for all services paid by the Company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the Statutory Auditor and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the Statutory Auditor is a part, is given below:

M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

(₹ in crore)

Payment to Statutory Auditor	FY 2022-23
Audit Fees	5.13
Limited Review	1.53
Certification Fees	0.38
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.07
Total	7.11

Declaration

[Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V (Part D) of the SEBI
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015]

I, Karan Adani, Whole-Time Director & CEO of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited hereby declare that as of 31st March, 2023, all the Board Members and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethics for Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel laid down by the Company.

For Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

Karan Adani
Whole-Time Director & CEO
DIN: 03088095

Certificate on Corporate Governance

To,
The Members of
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

I have examined the compliance of Corporate Governance by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company") for the year ended on 31st March, 2023 as stipulated in the applicable regulations of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 of the said Company with the Stock Exchanges.

The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to a review of procedures and implementations thereof adopted by the Company for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, I certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in the applicable regulations of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

I further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company

CS Ashwin Shah
Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

C.P.No. 1640
Quality Reviewed 2021
PRC:1930/2022
UDIN: F001640E000425241

Certificate of Non-Disqualification of Directors

(Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

To,
The Members of
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

I have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited having CIN L63090GJ1998PLC034182 and having registered office at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G.Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad -382421 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company'), produced before me by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to me by the Company & its officers, I hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2023 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority .

Sr. No.	Name of Director	DIN	Date of appointment in Company
1.	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	00006273	26/05/1998
2.	Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	00006322	26/05/1998
3.	Mr. Bharat Sheth	00022102	15/10/2019
4.	Dr. Malay Mahadevia	00064110	20/05/2009
5.	Prof. G. Raghuram	01099026	14/05/2012
6.	Mr. P. S. Jayakumar	01173236	23/07/2020
7.	Mr. G. K. Pillai	02340756	19/10/2012
8.	Mr. Karan Adani	03088095	24/05/2017
9.	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	06954879	22/04/2019
10.	Mr. Ranjitsinh B. Barad, IAS	07559958	21/12/2022

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on my verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

CS Ashwin Shah
Company Secretary

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

C.P.No. 1640
Quality Reviewed 2021
PRC:1930/2022
UDIN: F001640E000425272

Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Certification

To,
The Board of Directors

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

We, Karan Adani, Whole Time Director & CEO and D. Muthukumaran, Chief Financial Officer of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company"), to the best of our knowledge and belief, hereby certify that;

- a) We have reviewed the financial statements and the cash flow statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2023 and:
 - i) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - ii) these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- b) There are no transactions entered into by the Company during the year ended 31st March, 2023, which are fraudulent, illegal or violative of the Company's Code of Conduct.
- c) We are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting for the Company and we have:
 - i) designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - ii) designed such internal control over financial reporting or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements of external purpose in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS);
 - iii) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure, controls and procedure;
 - iv) disclosed in this report, changes, if any, in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal year that has materially affected or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
- d) We have indicated to the Auditors and the Audit Committee, wherever applicable:
 - i) significant changes, if any, in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
 - ii) all significant changes in accounting policies during the year, if any, and the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements;
 - iii) there have been no instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

Karan Adani
Whole Time Director & CEO
DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumaran
Chief Financial Officer

Business Responsibility & Sustainability Report

SECTION A: GENERAL DISCLOSURE

I. Details of the listed Entity

1	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Listed Entity	L63090GJ1998PLC034182
2	Name of the Listed Entity	Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Ltd. (APSEZL)
3	Year of incorporation	1998
4	Registered office address	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421 Gujarat
5	Corporate address	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421 Gujarat
6	E-mail	investor.apsezl@adani.com
7	Telephone	+91 79 – 26565555
8	Website	www.adaniports.com
9	Financial year for which reporting is being done	April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023
10	Name of the Stock Exchange(s) where shares are listed	BSE Limited (BSE) & National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE)
11	Paid-up Capital	Paid up Equity Capital ₹432.03 Cr. Paid up Preferential Capital ₹166.53 Cr.
12	Name and contact details (telephone, email address) of the person who may be contacted in case of any queries on the BRSR report	Mr. Charanjit Singh Head – ESG & IR Email: charanjit.singh@adani.com Phone: 079 – 25557712
13	Reporting boundary - Are the disclosures under this report made on a standalone basis (i.e. only for the entity) or on a consolidated basis (i.e. for the entity and all the entities which form a part of its consolidated financial statements, taken together).	Disclosures under this report made on consolidated basis

II. Products and Services

14. Details of business activities (accounting for 90% of the turnover):

Sr. No.	Description of Main Activity	Description of Business Activity	% of Turnover of the entity
1	Transport and storage	Services incidental to land, water & air transportation	100

15. Products/Services sold by the entity (accounting for 90% of the entity's Turnover):

Sr. No.	Product/Service	NIC Code	% of total Turnover contributed
1	Cargo handling incidental to water transport	52242	100

III. Operations

16. Number of locations where plants and/or operations/offices of the entity are situated

Location	Number of plants*	Number of offices	Total
National	46	1	47
International	2	0	2

*(including under-construction locations)

17. Markets served by the entity:

a. Locations	Number
National (No. of States)	28
International (No. of Countries)	2

b. What is the contribution of exports as a percentage of the total turnover of the entity?

Not Applicable. We are not a manufacturing entity. We are a service providing company; in the business of managing cargo at the port and providing end to end logistics services.

c. A brief on types of customers:

APSEZL primarily serves B2B customers handling cargos, from dry cargo, liquid cargo, crude to containers. APSEZL provides integrated services in the ports, logistics and SEZ segment. It has a diverse range of customers, including businesses in the industrial, manufacturing, servicing, and agricultural sectors as well as those in the shipping, container handling, freight forwarding, oil and gas, and agricultural industries. These customers range from local companies to transnational corporations. Additionally, Adani also serves to government entities, institutions, and individuals.

Its subsidiary, Adani Logistics Limited (ALL), operates inland container depots, ALL is a diversified end-to-end logistics service provider with expertise in handling varied customers across segments like Retail, Industrial, Container, Bulk, Break-Bulk, Liquids, Auto and Grain Handling. Another subsidiary, Adani Agri Logistics Limited (AALL), provides storage infrastructure (silos) build for agricultural produce by agri-logistics and is certified with Food Safety Management systems (ISO 22000:2018).

IV. Employees

18. Details as at the end of Financial Year

1. Employees (including differently abled):

Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
EMPLOYEES					
Permanent (D)	2503	2439	97	64	3
Other than Permanent (E)	91	86	95	5	5
Total Employees (D+E)	2594	2525	97	69	3
WORKERS					
Permanent (F)	456	453	99	3	1
Other than Permanent (G)	2	1	50	1	50
Total Workers (F+G)	458	454	99	4	1

2. Differently abled Employees and workers:

Particulars	Total (A)	Male		Female	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)
DIFFERENTLY ABLED EMPLOYEES					
Permanent (D)	5	5	100	0	0
Other than Permanent (E)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Differently abled employees (D+E)	5	5	100	0	0
WORKERS					
Permanent (F)	0	0	0	0	0
Other than Permanent (G)	0	0	0	0	0
Total differently abled Workers (F+G)	0	0	0	0	0

19. Participation/Inclusion/Representation of women

	Total (A)	Percentage of Females	
		Number (B)	Percentage of Females % (B/A)
Board of Directors	10	1	10
Key Management Personnel	3	0	0

20. Turnover rate for permanent employees and workers: (Disclose trends for the past 3 years)

	FY 2022-23 (Turnover rate in current FY)			FY 2021-22 (Turnover rate in previous FY)			FY 2020-21 (Turnover rate in the year prior to the previous FY)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent Employee	12.82%	0.36%	13.18%	12%	0	12%	-	-	-
Permanent Workers	5%	0	5%	4%	0	4%	-	-	-

V. Holding, Subsidiary and Associate Companies (including joint ventures)

21. Names of holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
1	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Ltd.	Subsidiary	74%	Yes
2	The Adani Harbour Services Ltd. ("TAHSL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
3	Ocean Sparkle Ltd. ("OSL")	Subsidiary	98.52% (74.21% by TAHSL + 24.31% by Savi Jana)	Yes
4	Savi Jana Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd. ("Savi Jana")	Subsidiary	100% (TAHSL)	Yes
5	Sea Sparkle Harbour Service Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (OSL)	Yes
6	Sparkle Port Service Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (OSL)	Yes
7	Sparkle Terminal & Towage Service Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (OSL)	Yes
8	Adani Hazira Port Ltd. ("AHPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
9	Adani Logistics Ltd. ("ALL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
10	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
11	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
12	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
13	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
14	Adani Vizhinjam Port Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
15	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
16	The Dhamra Port Company Ltd. ("DPCL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
17	Karnavati Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
18	Karaikal Port Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
19	Marine Infrastructure Developer Pvt Ltd. ("MIDPL")	Subsidiary	97%	Yes
20	Adani Kattupalli Port Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
21	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	55%	Yes
22	Mundra International Airport Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
23	Adani Warehousing Services Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
24	Adani Hospitals Mundra Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
25	Madurai Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
26	HDC Bulk Terminal Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
27	Adani Aviation Fuels Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
28	Adani Ports Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly, Mundra International Gateway Terminal Pvt. Ltd.) ("APTPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
29	EZR Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Venture	51% (APTPL)	Yes
30	Tajpur Sagar Port Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
31	Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly, Adani Bhavanapadu Port Pvt. Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
32	Adani Tracks Management Services Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly, Sarguja Rail Corridor Pvt. Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
33	Adani Container Terminal Ltd. (Formerly, Adani Pipelines Pvt. Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
34	Adani Gangavaram Port Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
35	Adani Container Manufacturing Ltd. (Formerly, Adani Cargo Logistics Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
36	Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Ltd. (Formerly, Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100%	Yes

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
37	Dighi Port Ltd. ("DPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
38	Dighi Roha Rail Ltd.	Joint Venture	50% (DPL)	Yes
39	Aqua Desilting Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
40	Adinath Polyfills Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
41	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
42	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Ltd. ("AKPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
43	Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AKPL)	Yes
44	Adani KP Agriwarehousing Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Venture	74% (AKPL)	Yes
45	Seabird Distriparks (Krishnapatnam) Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AKPL)	Yes
46	Hazira Infrastructure Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AHPL)	Yes
47	Adani Agri Logistics Ltd. ("AALL")	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
48	Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
49	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
50	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
51	Blue Star Realtors Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
52	Dermot Infracon Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
53	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Venture	51% (ALL)	Yes
54	Dhamra Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (DPCL)	Yes
55	Shankheshwar Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
56	Sulochana Pedestal Pvt. Ltd. ("SPPL")	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
57	Adani Forwarding Agent Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
58	AYN Logistics Infra Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly, AYN Holdings and Investments Pvt. Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100% (ALL)	Yes
59	Adani Logistics Services Pvt. Ltd. ("ALSPL")	Subsidiary	98.39% (ALL)	Yes
60	NRC Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (SPPL)	Yes
61	Adani Noble Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALSPL)	Yes
62	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (ALSPL)	Yes
63	Saptati Build Estate Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
64	Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
65	Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
66	Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
67	Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
68	Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
69	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
70	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
71	Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
72	Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
73	Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
74	Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
75	Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
76	Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
77	Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
78	Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
79	Adani Warehousing Ltd. (Formerly, Adani Agri Logistics (Borivali) Ltd.)	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
80	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
81	Adani Agri Logistics (Sandila) Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
82	Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
83	Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
84	Adani Agri Logistics Kathiar Two Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
85	PU Agri Logistics Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
86	BU Agri Logistics Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
87	HM Agri Logistics Limited	Subsidiary	100% (AALL)	Yes
88	Abbot Point Operations Pty Ltd., Australia ("APOPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
89	Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Ltd., Australia	Subsidiary	100% (APOPL)	Yes
90	Coastal International Terminals Pte Ltd (Formerly, Adani International Terminals Pte. Ltd.), Singapore ("CITPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
91	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Ltd, Myanmar	Subsidiary	100% (CITPL)	Yes
92	Anchor Port Holding Pte Ltd. (Formerly, Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Ltd.), Singapore ("APHPL")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
93	Noble Port Pte Ltd., Singapore (Formerly, Adani Abbot Port Pte Ltd., Singapore)	Subsidiary	100% (APHPL)	Yes
94	Pearl Port Pte Ltd., Singapore (Formerly, Adani Mundra Port Pte Ltd., Singapore)	Subsidiary	100% (APHPL)	Yes
95	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited, Bangladesh	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
96	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Ltd, Singapore ("AIPH")	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
97	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Ltd., Srilanka	Subsidiary	51% (AIPH)	Yes

S. No.	Name of the holding / subsidiary / associate companies / joint ventures (A)	Indicate whether holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	% of shares held by listed entity	Does the entity indicated at column A, participate in the Business Responsibility initiatives of the listed entity? (Yes/No)
98	Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Ltd, Israel ("Mediterranean")	Subsidiary	70%	Yes
99	Haifa Port Company Ltd.	Subsidiary	100%	Yes
100	Sparkle Overseas Pte Ltd. ("SOPL")	Subsidiary	100% (OSL)	Yes
101	Khimji Sparkle Marine Services, SAOC	Subsidiary	49% (SOPL)	No
102	The Adani Harbour International DMCC, UAE	Subsidiary	100% (TAHSL)	Yes
103	Port Harbour Services International Pte. Ltd, Singapore	Subsidiary	100% (TAHSL)	Yes
104	Adani International Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Ventures	50%	Yes
105	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Ventures	50%	Yes
106	Adani Total Pvt. Ltd. (ATPL)	Joint Ventures	50% of ALL	Yes
107	Dhamra LNG Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Joint Ventures	100% of ATPL	Yes
108	Dholera Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. (DIPL)	Subsidiary	49%	No
109	Mundra LPG Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	48.97%	No
110	Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Ltd.	Subsidiary	100% of DIPL	Yes
111	Mundra Solar Technopark Pvt. Ltd.	Subsidiary	38.95% of ALL	No
112	IndianOil Adani Ventures Ltd. (IOTL) (Formerly, IndianOil Tanking Ltd.)	Associate company	49.38%	No
113	IOT Utkarsh Ltd.	Associate company	100% (IOTL)	Yes
114	IOT Engineering Projects Ltd.	Associate company	100% (IOTL)	Yes
115	IOT Engineering & Construction Services Ltd.	Associate company	100% (IOTL)	Yes
116	IOT Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd.	Associate company	100% (IOTL)	Yes
117	IOT Biogas Pvt. Ltd.	Associate company	100% (IOTL)	Yes
118	Kazakhstan Caspishelf India Pvt. Ltd.	Associate company	100% (IOTL)	Yes
119	IOT Utkal Energy Services Ltd.	Associate company	71.57% (IOTL)	Yes
120	Stewarts & Lloyds of India Ltd.	Associate company	55.46% (IOTL)	Yes
121	Zuari Indian Oiltanking Pvt. Ltd.	Associate company	50.00% (IOTL)	Yes
122	Kateon Natie IOT Pvt. Ltd.	Associate company	49.00% (IOTL)	No
123	IOT Vito Muhendislik Insaat ve Taahhut AS, Turkey	Associate company	70.00% (IOTL)	Yes
124	Indian Oiltanking Engineering & Construction Services LLC, Oman	Associate company	70.00% (IOTL)	Yes
125	PT IOT EPC Indonesia	Associate company	66.70% (IOTL)	Yes
126	JSC Kazakhstancapishelf	Associate company	56.70% (IOTL)	Yes

VI. CSR Details

	Response
22. (i) Whether CSR is applicable as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013: (Yes/No)	Yes
(ii) Turnover (in ₹)*	₹20,852 Cr. (FY23)
(iii) Net worth (in ₹)	₹46,922 Cr.

*Revenue from operations

VII. Transparency and Disclosures Compliances

23. Complaints/Grievances on any of the principles (Principles 1 to 9) under the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct.

Stakeholder group from whom complaint is received	Grievance Redressal Mechanism in Place (Yes/No) (If Yes, then provide web-link for grievance redress policy)	Current Financial Year FY 22-23			Current Financial Year FY 21-22		
		Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks	Number of complaints filed during the year	Number of complaints pending resolution at close of the year	Remarks
Communities	Yes, a mechanism is in place to interact with community leaders to understand and address their concerns, if any	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Investors (other than shareholders)	Yes https://scores.gov.in/scores/Welcome.html	9	1	The unresolved complaint was resolved on 5 th April 2023	9	0	N/A
Shareholders	Yes	0	0	N/A	9	0	N/A
Employees and workers	Yes https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Whistle-Blower-Policy.pdf	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A
Customers	Yes	0	0	N/A	10	2	N/A
Value Chain Partners	Yes	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A

Other (please specify)	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A
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24. Overview of the entity's material responsible business conduct issues

Please indicate material responsible business conduct and sustainability issues pertaining to environmental and social matters that present a risk or an opportunity to your business, rationale for identifying the same, approach to adapt or mitigate the risk along-with its financial implications, as per the following format

Details of the top 3 high priority topics for APSEZL have been disclosed here. For further details on all the material topics, please refer the section on materiality assessment in Integrated Report 22-23 (page no. 111).

Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate the positive/negative implications)
1	Human Rights	Risk	<p>We are committed to respecting human rights everywhere we operate and throughout our entire value chain.</p> <p>Any deviation from Human Rights policy can lead to imposition of fines and legal actions. Being complicit in human rights risk violations could negatively impact APSEZ's reputation and can also affect our ability to attract talent.</p>	<p>APSEZL human rights strategy for our business and suppliers is aligned with the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embedding human rights policies into our business ▪ Implementing due diligence processes to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for human rights impacts due to our business operations and our supply chain. ▪ Providing remedial actions when needed ▪ Communicating transparently with our stakeholders about our processes and actions <p>Engaging constructively with employees, suppliers, local communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.</p>	Negative

Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate the positive/negative implications)
2	Climate Change	Risk	<p>Our port operations are impacted by any natural phenomenon like cyclone, heavy rains, wind etc. Thus, without considering the impact that climate change will have on port infrastructure we will be placing our fundamental business asset at risk.</p>	<p>We have set our road map to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2025 and achieve net zero emissions afterward. Our strategies for mitigating these climate-related risks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce energy intensity by 50% in 2025 from the level in 2016. ▪ Achieve fuel-switch through electrification of equipment such as RTGs, MHCs, ITVs, and locomotives. ▪ With a target to have 100% renewable in electricity mix by 2025, we plan to install around 250 MW renewable capacity. <p>APSEZL has conducted a Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Assessment of the infrastructure related to port operations. A broad Adaptation Plan was developed to address the significant climate risks through adaptation measures for each of the 4 most vulnerable ports.</p>	Negative
3	Biodiversity and Land Use	Risk	<p>We recognize that our operations are likely to cause adverse effects on the marine ecosystem and land utilization. Therefore, it is imperative that we take measures to mitigate the intensity and extent of these impacts. If we fail to address the risks associated with biodiversity and land use, it could harm our image, market position, and financial well-being.</p>	<p>APSEZL is committed towards protecting biodiversity in our operations with an aim to achieve overall Net Positive Impact (NPI) on biodiversity by 2050.</p> <p>APSEZL has prepared location specific Biodiversity Management Plans for Mundra, Dhamra, Hazira and Vizhinjam, developed as per IFC Performance Standards and the Equator Principles.</p>	Negative

Sr. No.	Material issue identified	Indicate whether risk or opportunity (R/O)	Rationale for identifying the risk / opportunity	In case of risk, approach to adapt or mitigate	Financial implications of the risk or opportunity (Indicate the positive/negative implications)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2025, we have committed to achieve 1200 ha of terrestrial plantation and 5000 ha of mangrove afforestation. ▪ At APSEZL, Natural Capital Action Plan (NCAP) was prepared for the Mundra and Dahej ports, based on a monitoring of three seasons of data in a year, covering terrestrial and marine flora and fauna <p>We have aligned our ports to Oil Spill Action plan in accordance with the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP), International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association.</p>	

SECTION B: MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS DISCLOSURES

This section is aimed at helping businesses demonstrate the structures, policies and processes put in place towards adopting the NGRBC Principles and Core Elements.

- P1** Businesses should conduct and govern themselves with integrity and in a manner that is ethical, transparent, and accountable
- P2** Businesses should provide goods and services in a manner that is sustainable and safe
- P3** Businesses should respect and promote the well-being of all employees, including those in their value chains
- P4** Businesses should respect the interests of and be responsive to all its stakeholders
- P5** Businesses should respect and promote human rights
- P6** Businesses should respect and make efforts to protect and restore the environment
- P7** Businesses, when engaging in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a manner that is responsible and transparent
- P8** Businesses should promote inclusive growth and equitable development
- P9** Businesses should engage with and provide value to their consumers in a responsible manner

Sr. No.	Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Policy and management processes										
1	a. Whether your entity's policy/policies cover each principle and its core elements of the NGRBCs. (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	b. Has the policy been approved by the Board? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	c. Web Link of the Policies, if available	https://www.adaniports.com/Investors/Corporate-Governance								
2	Whether the entity has translated the policy into procedures. (Yes / No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Do the enlisted policies extend to your value chain partners? (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Name of the national and international codes/certifications/ labels/ standards (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council, Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Trustea) standards (e.g. SA 8000, OHSAS, ISO, BIS) adopted by your entity and mapped to each principle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ISO 14001: 2015 ▪ ISO 28000:2017 ▪ ISO 9001:2015 ▪ ISO 45001: 2018 ▪ ISO 50001:2018 ▪ IFC Performance Standard ▪ GRI ▪ UNGC ▪ CEO Water Mandate ▪ IBBI & IUCN 								

Sr. No.	Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
5	Specific commitments, goals and targets set by the entity with defined timelines, if any.	<p>P3: Employees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Zero fatalities and Zero Incidents by 2025 -Employee Turnover: <4% Voluntary Attrition by 2025 -5% women in the workforce by 2025 <p>P4: Stakeholder Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employee Satisfaction Rate of 4.5/5 by 2025 -Supplier Satisfaction Rate of 4.75/5 by 2025 -Customer Satisfaction Rate of 4.75/5 by 2025 <p>P6: Energy & Emission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carbon neutrality by 2025, and net zero thereafter. -50% Energy intensity reduction by 2025 -60% Emission intensity reduction by 2025 -100% RE share in total electricity by 2025 -25% RE share in total energy by 2025 <p>P6: Water and Waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -60% Water consumption intensity reduction -Zero waste to landfill for 12 ports by 2025. -Single use plastic free sites (12 Ports + 4 ICDs + 14 Silo sites) by 2025 -Zero Unauthorized Waste Disposal (ZUWD) -Zero Effluent Discharge (ZED) <p>P6: Afforestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -5000 Ha Mangrove afforestation by 2025 -1200 Ha Terrestrial plantation by 2025 <p>P8: Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community based skill development Program: 100000 enrollments by 2025 -265 Women's self-help groups by 2025 								

Sr. No.	Disclosure Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
6	Performance of the entity against the specific commitments, goals and targets along-with reasons in case the same are not met.	<p>P3: Employees: Number of fatalities in FY22-23= 2 Number of LTI = 21 Voluntary attrition rate = 10% % of women workforce as of FY22-23= 2.39%</p> <p>P4: Stakeholder Engagement: Employee Satisfaction Rate in FY22-23= 4.11/5 Supplier Satisfaction Rate in FY22-23=4.25/5 Customer Satisfaction Rate in FY22-23= 4.3/5</p> <p>P6: Environment Energy & Emission: RE share in total electricity FY23 – Target :14% FY23 – Status :14%</p> <p>Energy intensity reduction FY23 – Target: 45% FY23 – Status: 46%</p> <p>Waste and Water: Zero waste to landfill FY23 – Target: 6 sites FY23 – Status :6 Sites</p> <p>Water consumption intensity reduction FY23 – Target: 58% FY23 – Status:60%</p> <p>Afforestation Mangrove afforestation FY23 – Target: 3800 Ha. FY23 – Status: 3990 Ha.</p> <p>P8: Community Number of enrollments in Community based skill development Programmes as of FY22-23=265 Number of Women’s self-help groups as of FY22-23=338</p>								

GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND OVERSIGHT**7. Statement by Director responsible for the business responsibility report, highlighting ESG related challenges, targets and achievements**

Please refer to (page no. 38), Integrated Report FY 2022-23 for the statement by CEO.

8. Details of the highest authority responsible for implementation and oversight of the Business Responsibility policies

The Board of the Company has constituted different committees to look after different aspects of Business Responsibility, these committee oversight the policy and implementation.

i. Corporate Responsibility Committee comprising solely of the Independent Directors to oversee strategies, activities and policies including environment, social, governance, health and safety related material issue and indicators in the global context and evolving statutory framework.

Name of Member	Composition of Committee	DIN No.
Prof. G Raghuram	Chairman (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01099026
Mr. G. K. Pillai	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	02340756
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01173236

ii. Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprising solely of Independent Directors to review, amend and approve all Human Resources related policies.

Name of Member	Composition of Committee	DIN No.
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar	Chairman (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01173236
Mr. G. K. Pillai	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	02340756
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	06954879

iii. Stakeholders' Relationship Committee comprise of three members, with a majority of independent directors, it looks into various aspects of interest of shareholders, debenture holders and other security holders including complaints related to transfer/ transmission of shares, non-receipt of annual report, non-receipt of declared dividends, issue of new/duplicate certificates, general meetings etc.

Name of Member	Composition of Committee	DIN No.
Prof. G Raghuram	Chairman (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01099026
Mr. G. K. Pillai	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	02340756
Mr. Karan Adani	Member (Executive Director)	03088095

iv. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee comprise of four members, with a majority of independent directors, they formulate and recommend to the Board an annual action plan in pursuance to CSR Policy.

Name of Member	Composition of Committee	DIN No.
Mrs. Nirupama Rao	Chairperson (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	06954879
Mr. G. K. Pillai	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	02340756
Prof. G Raghuram	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01099026
Dr. Malay Mahadevia	Member (Non-Executive Director)	00064110

9. Does the entity have a specified Committee of the Board/ Director responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues? (Yes / No). If yes, provide details.

Yes, the Corporate Responsibility Committee comprising solely of the Independent Directors is responsible for decision making on sustainability related issues. The Charter of the Committee is available at: <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/board-and-committee-charters/APSEZL---Corporate-Responsibility-Committee-Charter.pdf?la=en&hash=CEFD8B0007B599E3CE429F3269D4CC27>

Name of Member	Composition of Committee	DIN No.
Prof. G Raghuram	Chairman (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01099026
Mr. G. K. Pillai	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	02340756
Mr. P.S. Jayakumar	Member (Non-Executive & Independent Director)	01173236

10. Details of Review of each NGRBCs by the Company

Subject for Review	Indicate whether review was undertaken by Director / Committee of the Board/ Any other Committee									Frequency (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ Any other - pls specify)								
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
Performance against above policies and follow up action	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	The performance against the policies of the Company is reviewed on a quarterly basis by department heads / director / board committees / board members, wherever applicable.								
Compliance with statutory requirements of relevance to the principles and, rectification of any non-compliances.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Status of compliance with all applicable statutory requirements is reviewed by the Board on a quarterly basis.								

11. Has the entity carried out independent assessment / evaluation of the working of its policies by an external agency? (Yes/No). If yes, provide name of the agency.	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

12. If answer to question (1) above is "No" i.e., not all Principles are covered by a policy, reasons to be stated.

All principles are covered by policies.

SECTION C: PRINCIPLE WISE PERFORMANCE**PRINCIPLE 1: BUSINESSES SHOULD CONDUCT AND GOVERN THEMSELVES WITH INTEGRITY AND IN A MANNER THAT IS ETHICAL, TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE****ESSENTIAL INDICATORS****1. Percentage coverage by training and awareness programmes on any of the principles during the financial year –**

Segments	Total number of trainings and awareness programmes held	Topics / principles covered under the training and its impact	% age of persons in respective category covered by the awareness programmes
Board of Directors	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deep dive discussion on Ocean Sparkle Limited 2. Deep dive discussion on NRC Limited 3. Overview briefing on Adani portfolio & ESG update 4. Deep dive discussion on Dhamra Port and Dhamra Port site visit 5. ESG session 	80%
Key managerial Personnel	1	Holistic Wellbeing Program	33%
Employees other than BoD and KMPs	11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) 2. Adani Code of Conduct 3. Human Rights, 4. Digital Transformation Workshop 5. Conflict Management 6. Holistic Wellbeing Program 7. Health & Safety 8. Workplace diversity equity and inclusion 9. Introduction to ESG 10. Environmental Social Management 11. Risk Management 	96%
Workers	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adani Code of Conduct 2. Holistic Wellbeing Program 3. Health & Safety 4. Workplace diversity equity and inclusion 5. Environmental Social Management 6. Human Rights 	100%

2. Details of fines / penalties /punishment/ award/ compounding fees/ settlement amount paid in proceedings (by the entity or by directors / KMPs) with regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, in the financial year, in the following format (Note: the entity shall make disclosures on the basis of materiality as specified in Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Obligations) Regulations, 2015 and as disclosed on the entity's website):

Monetary

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial Institutions	Amount	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes / No)
Penalty / Fine	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	Nil
Settlement	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	Nil
Compounding Fees	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	Nil

Non-Monetary

	NGRBC Principle	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions	Amount	Brief of the Case	Has an appeal been preferred? (Yes / No)
Imprisonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	No	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	No	Nil

3. Of the instances disclosed in Question 2 above, details of the Appeal/ Revision preferred in cases where monetary or non-monetary action has been appealed.

Case Details	Name of the regulatory/ enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions
NA	NA

4. Does the entity have an anti-corruption or anti-bribery policy? If yes, provide details in brief and if available, provide a web-link to the policy:

Yes. APSEZL has an Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery policy (ABAC) in place (Weblink: <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/AntiBribery--AntiCorruption-Guidelines.pdf>). The ABAC Policy applies to all dealings, transactions, and expenses for and on behalf of the Company. It is applicable to all the stakeholders working for or acting on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. This Policy lays out the spirit and guiding principles for all our stakeholders to ensure compliance with the applicable laws, rules, and regulations. APSEZL is committed to conducting its business with the highest standards of business ethics and integrity. A zero-tolerance approach is followed by APSEZL towards bribery, corruption, unethical practices, and breach of professional integrity. Therefore, any violation of these guidelines may have significant consequences, including action up to termination.

While conducting various business activities, it is expected by employees, managers, and business leaders to maintain the highest standards of corporate conduct and maintain long term relationships with business partners with integrity. The Company also complies with all applicable anti-money laundering laws wherever it does business, including any applicable registration and suspicious transaction reporting obligations.

5. Number of Directors/KMPs/employees/workers against whom disciplinary action was taken by any law enforcement agency for the charges of bribery/ corruption:

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Directors	0	0
KMPS	0	0
Employees	0	0
Workers	0	0

6. Details of complaints with regard to conflict of interest:

	FY 2022-23		FY 2021-22	
	Number	Remarks	Number	Remarks
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the Directors	0	NA	0	NA
Number of complaints received in relation to issues of Conflict of Interest of the KMPs	0	NA	0	NA

7. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway on issues related to fines / penalties / action taken by regulators/ law enforcement agencies/ judicial institutions, on cases of corruption and conflicts of interest.

Not Applicable

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS**1. Awareness programmes conducted for value chain partners on any of the Principles during the financial year:**

Total number of awareness programmes held	Topics/principles covered under the training	%age of value chain partners covered (by value of business done with such partners) under the awareness programmes*
2	Health & Safety, Human Rights, ESG, Policies, Code of Conduct	19

*Includes information on suppliers' awareness programs.

2. Does the entity have processes in place to avoid/ manage conflict of interests involving members of the Board? If yes, provide details of the same.

Yes, APSEZL has a Code of Conduct which is applicable to all the members of the Board of Directors and all the members of the Company. The code details the expectation regarding Conflict of Interest involving members of the Board. The Code is available at <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Code-of-Conduct.pdf>. The members of the board and Senior management should affirm the compliance with the code on annual basis. The annual compliance report is forwarded to the Company Secretary.

As per the Code of Conduct, Directors and members of Senior Management of APSEZL should avoid conflicts of interests with the Company. Any situation that involves, or may reasonably be expected to involve, a conflict of interest with the Company shall be disclosed promptly to the Company Secretary of the Company.

PRINCIPLE 2: BUSINESSES SHOULD PROVIDE GOODS AND SERVICES IN A MANNER THAT IS SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE.**ESSENTIAL INDICATORS****1. Percentage of R&D and capital expenditure (capex) investments in specific technologies to improve the environmental and social impacts of product and processes to total R&D and capex investments made by the entity, respectively.**

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	Details of improvements in environmental and social impacts
R&D*	0	0	NA
Capex	0	0	NA

*We are not a manufacturing entity. We are in the business of managing cargo at the port. Hence R&D is not very significant. However, Company is making substantial capital investment in the areas of renewable installation, electrification of cranes & other equipment/machinery, electrification of rail route, water conservation, wastewater and waste management, emission reduction etc. to minimize GHG emission, reduce waste, and conserve natural resources. The company is also carrying out various initiatives for community & social welfare and impact assessment is carried out to evaluate outcome of social interventions. All these actions and initiatives are to improve environmental and social impacts.

2. a. Does the entity have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing?

Yes. APSEZL believes that the development of its suppliers is imperative for our business growth. Therefore, the Company is committed towards the suppliers to inculcate APSEZL's Sustainable Procurement policy that focuses on - reduced use of toxic substances, conservation of natural resources, minimization of waste generation and release of pollutants/emissions, maximizing reusability and recyclability across value chain, prohibiting the use of child labour, complying with applicable wage and hour laws, ensuring safe and healthy working environment for employees/ workers, ensuring safe/ clean/ secure accommodation to employees/workers, ensuring no discrimination on basis of race/ colour/ gender/ age/ nationality/ religion/ sexual orientation/ marital status/ citizenship/ disability/ medical condition and community welfare.

The Company has systems, policies, and procedures in place for sustainable sourcing. We are guided by our Sustainable Procurement Policy <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Sustainable-Procurement-Policy.pdf> and <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Supplier-Code-of-Conduct.pdf>, which covers sustainable sourcing requirement related to development of systems & process, products, and services (including office products).

Additionally, APSEZL has established key performance indicators (KPIs) and targets for supply chain management sustainability that apply to Tier 1 suppliers. These suppliers are deemed high dependency, as they are the direct vendors with whom the Company engages in large volume transactions. Our system records and verifies all suppliers' Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG) parameters, and we provide them with the necessary knowledge to improve their ESG metrics.

b. If yes, what percentage of inputs were sourced sustainably?

In FY 22-23, APSEZL assessed 19% of its suppliers, out of which 85% of inputs are sourced sustainably.

3. Describe the processes in place to safely reclaim your products for reusing, recycling, and disposing at the end of life, for (a) Plastics (including packaging) (b) E-waste (c) Hazardous waste and (d) other waste.

Being a service provider company, APSEZL doesn't have any products to reclaim for re-use and recycle. However, the Company complies with all applicable regulatory requirements pertaining to waste management. The Company has defined processes in place for managing waste at each of its operational sites/locations.

Plastics

As per the statutory guidelines for obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC) from MoEF&CC, we are required to have Single Use Plastic (SUP) free ports. Accordingly, all our operating ports are SUP free. Other than SUP, plastic waste are reused and recycled appropriately.

E-waste

All e-waste generated in-house is recycled or handed over to certified vendors for safe disposal.

Hazardous Waste

- Hazardous waste is handled, segregated, stored, and transported in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and best industry practices. Hazardous waste is disposed of in an environmentally sound manner through authorized vendors for recycling as required by regulation.
- Hazardous waste (chemicals, sludge, oil etc.) collected from incoming vessels are channelized through a separate line, which is handed over to authorized third-party dealers.

Other Waste

APSEZL has initiated 'Zero Waste to Landfill' (ZWL) initiative for non-hazardous waste as we are committed towards responsible waste disposal practices, and we have implemented the 5R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, and Reprocess) across all our facilities. As part of the ZWL initiative Mundra, Kattupalli, Ennore, Dhamra, Goa, and Tuna sites have achieved Zero Waste to Landfill Assurance Statement.

Essential measures taken towards effective waste management are:

- We have implemented a sustainable waste management practice by recycling bio-degradable waste and using it as manure.
- Non-biodegradable waste such as paper, plastic, and scrap are sent to recyclers.
- Non-recyclable and non-recoverable dry waste (loose refused derived fuel) was sent to cement plants for co-processing.
- STP sludge was used as soil conditioner/manure.

- APSEZL has successfully accomplished its objective of establishing a single-use plastic-free port across nine of its sites as part of its commitment to the 5R's principle.
- Under the International Maritime Organization's MARPOL 73/78 convention, vessels that call at our port deliver their waste safely to our facility at a nominal charge, in alignment with the 'polluter pays' principle'.
- We continuously educate and train our employees on responsible waste disposal practices to ensure that they are aware of their roles in implementing sustainable waste management practices. In addition, we work with our customers to manage their waste through appropriate channels.

4. Whether Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is applicable to the entity's activities (Yes / No). If yes, whether the waste collection plan is in line with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) plan submitted to Pollution Control Boards? If not, provide steps taken to address the same.

No. Owing to the nature of the Company's product/service offerings, APSEZL doesn't fall under Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) regime under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, according to which it is the responsibility of Producers, Importers and Brand-owners to ensure processing of their plastic packaging waste through recycling, re-use, or end of life disposal.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Has the entity conducted Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) for any of its products (for manufacturing industry) or for its services (for service industry)? If yes, provide details in the following format?

NIC Code	Name of Product / Service	% of total Turnover contributed	Boundary for which the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessment was conducted	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No) If yes, provide the web-link.
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No, the entity has not conducted LCA for its services.

2. If there are any significant social or environmental concerns and/or risks arising from production or disposal of your products / services, as identified in the Life Cycle Perspective / Assessments (LCA) or through any other means, briefly describe the same along-with action taken to mitigate the same.

Name of the Product/Service	Description of the Risk/Concern	Action Taken
-----------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------

Not Applicable

3. Percentage of recycled or reused input material to total material (by value) used in production (for manufacturing industry) or providing services (for service industry)

Indicate input material	Recycled or re-used input material to total material	
	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Plastic Waste	6%	1%

4. Of the products and packaging reclaimed at end of life of products, amount (in metric tonnes) reused, recycled, and safely disposed, as per the following format

	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Reused	Recycled	Safely Disposed	Reused	Recycled	Safely Disposed
Plastic (including packaging)	256.61	826.48	0	141.89	2.51	222.14
E-waste	0	111.31	0	44.13	6.80	0
Hazardous waste*	183.63	884.20	168.61**	2.32	774.79	137.55**
Other Waste***	2886.88	7153.27	916.02**	97.67	6239.81	1694.42**

*Included Hazardous waste + E-waste + Biomedical Waste

**Incinerated and landfill

***Non-Hazardous Waste

5. Reclaimed products and their packaging materials (as percentage of products sold) for each product category.

Indicate product category	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials as % of total products sold in respective category
Not Applicable	

PRINCIPLE 3: BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND PROMOTE THE WELL-BEING OF ALL EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING THOSE IN THEIR VALUE CHAINS.
ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. a. Details of measures for the well-being of employees:

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No.(D)	% (D/A)	No.(E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent employees											
Male	2439	2439	100	2439	100	0	0	2439	100	0	0
Female	64	64	100	64	100	64	100	0	0	0	0
Total	2503	2503	100	2503	100	64	3	2439	97	0	0
Other than Permanent employees											
Male	86	86	100	86	100	0	0	86	100	0	0
Female	5	5	100	5	100	5	100	0	0	0	0
Total	91	91	100	91	100	5	5	86	95	0	0

b. Details of measures for the well-being of workers:

Category	% of employees covered by										
	Total (A)	Health insurance		Accident insurance		Maternity benefits		Paternity Benefits		Day Care facilities	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)	No.(D)	% (D/A)	No.(E)	% (E/A)	No. (F)	% (F/A)
Permanent workers											
Male	453	453	100	453	100	0	0	453	100	0	0
Female	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	0	0	0	0
Total	456	456	100	456	100	3	1	453	99	0	0
Other than Permanent employees											
Male	1	1	100	1	100	0	0	1	100	0	0
Female	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	100	2	100	1	50	1	50	0	0

2. Details of retirement benefits, for Current FY and Previous Financial Year.

Benefits	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted & deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)	No. of employees covered as a % of total employees	No. of workers covered as a % of total workers	Deducted and deposited with the authority (Y/N/N.A.)
PF	100	100	Y	100	100	Y
Gratuity	100	100	Y	100	100	Y
ESI	100	100	Y	100	100	Y
Others - Pls specify	-	-	NA	-	-	NA

3. Accessibility of workplaces - Are the premises / offices of the entity accessible to differently abled employees, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If not, whether any steps are being taken by the entity in this regard.

Yes, APSEZL is committed to delivering value through equality and to nurture and promote human diversity across its operations. At our corporate office, we have made special provisions for differently abled employees and workers in accordance with the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. We strongly promote equal opportunities for everyone, and we acknowledge the importance of having a diverse and equitable work environment. We have designed workplaces to enable employees with disabilities to carry out their jobs. Our Corporate office has ramps at entry locations and lobbies to facilitate wheelchairs. We have dedicated toilets for differently abled employees. We have elevators with Braille signs, designed for blind people or visually impaired people. Our other locations also comply with all the national/local requirements to accommodate differently abled person and their needs. All the Company's existing and new infrastructure has implemented a comprehensive plan to address the accessibility of workplaces for differently abled employees.

Our policy on Employment of differently abled People and Diversity, and Inclusion has been developed in line with our commitment. It can be accessed at: <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Employment-of-Differently-abled-People---Guidelines---APSEZL.pdf>

4. Does the entity have an equal opportunity policy as per the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016? If so, provide a web-link to the policy.

Yes. APSEZL is an equal opportunity employer and extends the right of equal opportunity for differently abled candidates. We promote an inclusive work culture of creating a supportive professional environment that promotes trust, empathy, and mutual respect. Our policy on Employment of Differently abled People and Diversity and Inclusion has been developed in line with our commitment.

Weblink:

[Guidelines for Employment of Differently abled people:](https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Employment-of-Differently-abled-People---Guidelines---APSEZL.pdf)

<https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Employment-of-Differently-abled-People---Guidelines---APSEZL.pdf>

[Diversity and Inclusion Guidelines:](https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Diversity-and-Inclusion-Guidelines.pdf)

<https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Diversity-and-Inclusion-Guidelines.pdf>

5. Return to work and Retention rates of permanent employees and workers that took parental leave.

Gender	Permanent employees		Permanent workers	
	Return to work rate*	Retention rate	Return to work rate*	Retention rate
Male	100	100	100	100
Female	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100

*No female employees/workers took parental leaves.

6. Is there a mechanism available to receive and redress grievances for the following categories of employees and workers? If yes, give details of the mechanism in brief.

Indicate product category	Yes/No (If yes, then give details of the mechanism in brief)
Permanent Workers	Yes
Other than Permanent Workers	Yes
Permanent Employees	Yes
Other than Permanent Employees	Yes

Yes, we have implemented an online Grievance Redressal system called "Speak-Up," which is exclusively for its workforce (permanent employees, permanent workers and other than permanent) to raise any concerns they may have. The system allows them to bring their concerns to the attention of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC), which resolves these issues within 14 working days. The grievances are resolved in a fair and time bound manner maintaining utmost confidentiality. In addition, grievance registers and complaint boxes are available

at sites/locations wherein grievances/complaints can be registered/ submitted. Workers that are engaged on a contractual basis can also report their grievances to their respective contractor representative or the company supervisor. The contractor is expected to take the required action to address the worker grievances, and if required, can raise the grievance to HR and respective functional heads.

Apart from the on-line grievance redressal platform, the Company also has a policy on prevention, prohibition, and redressal of sexual harassment of women at the workplace and has Internal Complaints Committees (ICCs) in compliance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Members of the ICCs are responsible for conducting inquiries pertaining to such complaints.

The Company has also adopted a Whistle Blower Policy and has established the necessary vigil mechanism for employees to report concerns about unethical behavior and financial irregularities. The Company, on a regular basis, sensitizes its employees on the prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace through workshops, group meetings, online training modules and awareness programs.

7. Membership of employees and worker in association(s) or Unions recognised by the listed entity:

The Company does not have any employee associations. However, we recognize the right to freedom of association and does not discourage collective bargaining. Three collective bargaining agreements are there in FY 2022-23 (No trade union).

Category	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Total employees / workers in respective category (A)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (B)	% (B / A)	Total employees / workers in respective category (C)	No. of employees / workers in respective category, who are part of association(s) or Union (D)	% (D / C)
Total Permanent Employees	2503	0	0	2150	0	0
Male	2439	0	0	2116	0	0
Female	64	0	0	34	0	0
Total Permanent Workers	456	0	0	510	0	0
Male	453	0	0	506	0	0
Female	3	0	0	4	0	0

8. Details of training given to employees and workers:

Category	FY 2022-23					FY 2021-22				
	Total (A)	On Health & safety measures		On Skill Upgradation		Total (D)	On Health and safety measures		On Skill upgradation	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Male	2525	1694	67	1432	57	2188	1495	68.3	2180	99.6
Female	69	14	20	12	17	37	28	75.7	37	100
Total	2594	1708	66	1444	56	2225	1523	68.4	2217	99.6
Workers										
Male	454	454	100	454	100	507	318	62.7	177	34.9
Female	4	4	100	4	100	4	2	50	1	25
Total	458	458	100	458	100	511	320	62.6	178	34.8

9. Details of performance & career development reviews of employees & workers

Category	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Total (A)	Number (B)	% (B/A)	Total (C)	Number (D)	% (D / C)
Employees						
Male	2525	2428	96*	2188	2083	95*
Female	69	69	100	37	30	81*
Total	2594	2497	96*	2225	2113	95*
Workers						
Male	454	454	100	507	505	99.6*
Female	4	4	100	4	4	100
Total	458	458	100	511	509	100

*Rest of the employees were not eligible for performance appraisal as per applicable service rules of the Company.

10. Health and safety management system:**a. Whether an occupational health and safety management system has been implemented by the entity? If yes, the coverage such system?**

Yes, The Company has adopted and implemented the Adani Group's Safety Management System framework which is built on International Safety Standards such as ISO 45001, by integrating all critical business activities and applying principles, processes in order to provide safe and healthy workplaces across all Company's establishments, prevent work related injury and ill health, minimize risks and continuously improve safety performance. All our ports are certified with ISO 45001: 2018/ OSHAS 18001 "Management System". It is applicable to the company's entire operations/ employees as well as contractors or individuals under the company's supervision.

b. What are the processes used to identify work-related hazards and assess risks on a routine and non-routine basis by the entity?

- Process:** APSEZL has established and aligned globally recognized high level Safety Intervention and Risk Assessment programs such as Safety Interaction (SI), Vulnerability Safety Risks (VSR), Site Risk Field Audits (SRFA), Process Hazard Analysis (PHA), and Prestart up Safety Review (PSSR) with Business specific Integrated Management System based Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Process (HIRA) and Job Safety Analysis (JSA). The Company has adopted this framework and the reporting businesses have developed an ecosystem of participative and consultative approach for engaging concerned stakeholders, including employees, associates, and contract workforce. The Company recognizes that the dynamic risks need to be managed and mitigated as per Hierarchy of Control to protect its stakeholders and achieve the objective of Zero Harm with enablement of Sustainable Growth. These interventions bring together an understanding of the potential upside and downside of all job and personal factors which can impact the organization with an objective to prevent injury, protect assets and add maximum sustainable value to all the activities and processes of the organization.
- Governance:** Safety Management Committee is responsible for implementing process safety by conducting risk assessment [i.e., HAZOP study, PHA, HIRA etc.] for existing system and implementation of recommendations of assessment.
- Capacity Building:** Many drives are taken across units to create awareness on identification of high-risk activities such as work at height, Confined Space, Lock Out Tag Out Try Out (LOTOTO) etc. and training on its standards. We acknowledge the fact that operations free from health risks have the potential to escalate productivity also. Hence, we have processes in place to manage and monitor health risks of employees, right from the time of their first interaction with the company. We are having OH&S management system (as per the requirement of OHSAS 45001/ ISO 18001) for managing OH&S risks related to our activities, with HIRA in place for all activities and for every significant risk, appropriate control measure is implemented as per control measures hierarchy i.e., elimination, substitution, engineering, administration & Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Also refer to the OHS section of Integrated report for details of OHS governance, system/ process, training, performance, and related details.

c. Whether you have processes for workers to report the work-related hazards and to remove themselves from such risks. (Y/N)

Yes, The Company uses the well-established Incident Management and Investigation System for fair and transparent reporting of work-related hazards and risks as unsafe acts/ unsafe conditions, near misses, injuries and illness and serious incidents. This is followed by a comprehensive Root Cause Failure Analysis (Investigation), formulation of corrective actions as per Hierarchy of Controls, its tracking and monitoring and subsequent closure. The outcome and learnings from these events and incidents are deployed horizontally across the Group through a systemic process of 'Critical Vulnerable Factor' (CVF) as a part of Safety Governance Process. The progress on CVF is reviewed during Adani Apex Group Safety Steering Council Meetings as well as during their Business Safety Council Meetings. To facilitate this, an advanced digital platform (GENSUITE) on OH&S Reporting has been deployed by APSEZL. The Company access this platform through its machines as well as native and lite Mobile App version Moreover, each site has suggestion boxes where employees, workers and business partners can report grievances, and suggestions for improving the safety performance. Employees and workers can also report incidents and inaction on the safety incident through a formal whistle blower portal, the details of which are displayed at each site.

d. Do the employees/ worker of the entity have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services? (Yes/No)

Yes, the employees and workers have access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services. We care for our employees and our business partners' health and well-being and provide them with well-equipped hospitals across locations. We have some of the best medical insurance and accident coverage policies to help employees deal with medical emergencies. Periodic health check-ups and awareness sessions for all employees are conducted regularly. Not only the physical well-being, but the mental well-being of our employees is also taken care of. We conduct several programs across locations to help employees deal with stress and maintain a healthy work-life balance. This includes medical check-ups, clinics, etc. at sites to promote healthy and fit employees. The Company ensures the presence of fully equipped emergency healthcare facilities at all its sites, prioritizing the well-being of employees and contractors. To monitor the health of individuals, comprehensive pre-employment and periodic medical assessments are conducted for all personnel.

11. Details of safety related incidents, in the following format:

Safety Incident/Number	Category	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) (per one million-person hours worked)	Employees	0.09	0
	Workers	0.28	0.26
Total recordable work-related injuries	Employees	7	0 (LTI)
	Workers	14	45*
No. of fatalities	Employees	0	0
	Workers	2	3
High consequence work-related injury or ill-health (excluding fatalities)	Employees	0	0
	Workers	0	0

*(LTI-16, Fatal-3, MTC-26)

12. Describe the measures taken by the entity to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

The Health and Safety of our people is of utmost importance to us. To achieve this, we have adopted a shared responsibility approach, with increased engagements at all levels of the workforce and strengthening the safety culture across all Company's businesses. We are taking steps to reduce reportable incidents, minimize injuries and regularly monitor the safety performance of our sites. Our occupational health and safety management system is also well aligned with Adani Safety Management System framework and covers all employees, contractors, business associates, visitors, and the community as well. In addition to that, all our sites are ISO 45001 (2018) certified. As a part of our strategy to prevent health and safety related incidents, we have identified two focus areas which are contractor safety management (CSM) and operational discipline. CSM procedure provides support in manpower deployment whereas the operational discipline ensures that proper measures to eliminate hazards are taken at all our sites. The safety intervention taken in FY 22-23, are described in page no. 221 of IR FY 22-23.

13. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

Category	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Working Conditions	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
Health & Safety	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	-

14. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Health and safety practices	100%
Working Conditions	100% of our sites are assessed on Working Conditions as part of our internal compliance program which is linked to the policies.

This year as per the Group Safety guidelines, APSEZL have conducted Prestart up Safety Review (PSSR) audits across all the Applicable process safety areas. All our sites are assessed on Health & Safety parameters as part of ISO 45001 audit. The sites undergo audits and certification by third-party agencies. The Company employs the PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) cycle for periodic assessment and enhancement purposes. Additionally, safety audits in accordance with the Factories Act are conducted at regular intervals.

15. Provide details of any corrective action taken or underway to address safety-related incidents (if any) and on significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health & safety practices and working conditions.

All incidents are investigated thoroughly as per APSEZL Safety Guidelines on Incident Reporting & Investigation and learning is shared across sites to ensure non-occurrence of similar incidents. Also, employees and workers are encouraged to report maximum number of unsafe acts and conditions to eliminate such incidents. Please refer to IR page no. 220 for safety incidents and corrective actions taken.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Does the entity extend any life insurance or any compensatory package in the event of death of

(A) Employees: Yes, for Employees to safeguard and support them from uncertainties and during unfortunate times or distress, we have introduced 'Group Term Life Insurance' policy.

(B) Workers: Yes

2. Provide the measures undertaken by the entity to ensure that statutory dues have been deducted and deposited by the value chain partners.

The Company monitors remittance of statutory dues by value chain partners as part of processing their bills on a regular basis with periodic audits.

3. Provide the number of employees / workers having suffered high consequence work- related injury / ill-health / fatalities (as reported in Q11 of Essential Indicators above), who have been rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable employment:

	Total no. of affected employees/ workers		No. of employees/workers that are rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment or whose family members have been placed in suitable Employment	
	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 21-22
Employees	0	0	N/A	N/A
Workers	2	3	N/A	N/A

4. Does the entity provide transition assistance programs to facilitate continued employability and the management of career endings resulting from retirement or termination of employment?

Yes, subject to requirements, some of the highly qualified employees are retained as advisors after retirement. During employment, several skill upgradation programs are imparted to employees to facilitate continued employability.

5. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed*
Health and safety practices	19%
Working Conditions	0

*Includes information on suppliers' assessment

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from assessments of health and safety practices and working conditions of value chain partners.

The awareness training has been given to Suppliers on Health and Safety practices.

PRINCIPLE 4: BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT THE INTERESTS OF AND BE RESPONSIVE TO ALL ITS STAKEHOLDERS.**ESSENTIAL INDICATORS****1. Describe the processes for identifying key stakeholder groups of the entity.**

We have identified our relevant stakeholder groups based on factors impacting our business. Our stakeholder identification and prioritization process are based on inclusivity, materiality, and responsiveness. APSEZL identifies its stakeholders as groups and individuals, who can influence or/ are impacted by our operations/ activities, change in technology, regulations, market, and societal trends either directly or indirectly which comprise of communities, employees, supply chain partners, customers, investors, regulators, and civil society organizations for all its operational ports. We also give utmost priority to identifying Indigenous/ vulnerable people surrounding our project sites and respecting their rights to economic, social, and cultural wellbeing and development. That said, identification of stakeholders is an on-going process is in line with our Stakeholder-Engagement-Policy.pdf (adaniports.com) <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Stakeholder-Engagement-Policy.pdf>

We proactively engage with our stakeholders on a regular basis. For long term ongoing projects, stakeholders are identified before initiation of the project, basis the geographical area of the project as well as through the baseline & need assessment that is conducted. For any new proposed project or expansion, we map and engage with all such stakeholders on a proactive basis, particularly through our CSR activities. Further, we have stakeholder management processes in place at all our locations.

Our stakeholder groups have been majorly classified as:

Direct: Customers, Employees, Suppliers, Investors, Shareholders, Government, Local authorities, and Neighboring Communities.

Indirect: Peers, Rating Agencies, Third Party Agencies, Associations, International Community, Media, Research Agencies, Citizens, and NGOs.

2. List stakeholder groups identified as key for your entity and the frequency of engagement with each stakeholder group.

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable and Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Others	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ others – please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Shareholders	No	Annual General Meeting, shareholder meets, email, Stock Exchange (SE) intimations, investor / analysts meet / conference calls, annual report, quarterly results, media releases, Company / SE website	Quarterly, as, and when required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Share price appreciation, dividends, profitability, and financial stability Robust ESG practices, climate change risks, cyber risks Growth prospects

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable and Marginalized Group (Yes/No)	Communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Others	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ others – please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Customers	No	Website, distributor / retailer / direct customer / achievers meet, senior leader customer meets / visits, helpdesk, conferences, joint BD plans, emails, customer surveys, reports, brochures, feedback mechanism, customer support cells	Quarterly, annually, as, and when required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In surveys, customers (shipping lines) are asked to disclose their environment and health & safety management systems & certifications and targets on carbon reduction, waste management and water efficiency, human rights practices. 2. Service Quality 3. Responsiveness to needs
Employees	No	Online survey, magazines, e-mails, intranet, reports, website, online grievance mechanism, one-to-one interactions, Town Hall meetings, brochures, HR communication, wellness initiatives and workshops	Continuous, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annually	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Career/ performance discussion 2. Training & Awareness 3. Identify and report human rights issues, and the awareness of various means to report any abuse 4. Operational efficiency 5. Health, safety, and engagement initiatives
Suppliers	No	Prequalification / vetting, communication and partnership meets, plant visits, MoU and framework agreements, online survey, e-mails, ESG Assessment, vendor meet, online grievance mechanism, site visits, one-to-one interaction, reports, website and workshops	Monthly, quarterly, annually, as, and when required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality & sustainable supply 2. Timely delivery and payments 3. ESG consideration (sustainability, safety checks, compliances, human rights), ISO and OHSAS standards, 4. Collaboration and digitalization opportunities
Community	Yes	Community visits and projects, partnership with local charities, volunteerism, seminars / conferences, assessments & surveys, focused group discussions, one-to-one interactions, media, website, online grievance mechanism and field visits	Monthly, quarterly, annually, as, and when required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and prioritize the interventions required by the communities. 2. Impact assessments of various community development projects are performed by third parties for CSR interventions undertaken. 3. Assessments for human rights 4. CSR activities 5. Awareness programmes

Stakeholder Group	Whether identified as Vulnerable and Marginalized Group (Yes/ No)	Communication (Email, SMS, Newspaper, Pamphlets, Advertisement, Community Meetings, Notice Board, Website), Others	Frequency of engagement (Annually/ Half yearly/ Quarterly/ others – please specify)	Purpose and scope of engagement including key topics and concerns raised during such engagement
Regulatory authorities & rating agencies	No	Reports, website, online applications, presentation, one-to-one interaction, events, e-mails, letters, and meetings	Annually as, and when required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulatory & compliance requirements 2. Support & Feedback on business performance 3. Sustainability topics of concern

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide the processes for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on economic, environmental, and social topics or if consultation is delegated, how is feedback from such consultations provided to the Board.

We recognize that consultation with the stakeholders is a continuous process and is led by Leadership from the front through regular engagements at various platforms. We have a systematic stakeholder engagement process in place. We seek interactions to respond to trends, global environment, and market requirements. This approach enables us to proactively evaluate situations. We believe that stakeholders possess the ability to influence APSEZL's decisions and in turn, be influenced by the actions of the company.

To guide our approach to stakeholder engagement, we have established Stakeholder Engagement Policy (Stakeholder engagement policy) <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Stakeholder-Engagement-Policy.pdf>. The appointment of respective stakeholder representatives enables this exercise to be conducted more efficiently as these representatives act as a channel to enable two-way engagement between the organization and stakeholders. There is continuous dialogue with the community stakeholders which is reviewed at Business Unit levels. Also, every two years through the third-party engagement, impact, baseline and need assessment, feedback from the stakeholders is taken. In addition to this through regular engagements at various platforms there is continuous dialogue with the stakeholders and the same is also presented to the Board. Public consultations are part of the new project and expansion plans, where feedback and views of the stakeholders is considered for project design.

Board-level committee: Corporate Responsibility Committee and Stakeholder Relationship Committee is responsible for consultation between stakeholders and the Board on Sustainability Strategy and long-term goals & targets, also plays a key strategic role in all business decisions to ensure workplace safety, eliminating any potential damage to the environment, enhancing a commitment towards stakeholders, and maintaining Company's reputation as one of leading Ports company.

2. Whether stakeholder consultation is used to support the identification and management of environmental, and social topics. If so, provide details of instances as to how the input received from stakeholders on these topics were incorporated into policies and activities of the entity.

Yes. Business partners are encouraged to share input and feedback during various stakeholder interactions within our business. Stakeholder consultation is used to support and strengthen the Company's initiatives. Financial planning, CSR outflows, program designing, etc. has been taken up as per the materiality assessment. We engage with selected stakeholders, identified on the principles of responsibility, influence, impact and dependency. Customized questionnaires for various stakeholder categories are developed to identify areas of concern or ongoing focus desired by stakeholders. This is to facilitate consultative processes to ensure full coverage of environmental, social and governance issues as well as the involvement of the personnel and management of APSEZL to address all stakeholder queries and grievances.

The results of the materiality survey are used to identify material topics, with the highest priority for stakeholders and the biggest estimated impact on Adani Port's business in high-high and high-medium priority areas. The responses included various stakeholders, such as senior/middle management employees, contract employees, suppliers etc.

3. Provide details of instances of engagement with, and actions taken to, address the concerns of vulnerable/marginalized stakeholder groups.

The Company identifies the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders on an on-going basis. Any new proposed project or expansion is mapped by engaging the stakeholder proactively, specifically via CSR activities. A comprehensive stakeholder management and grievance mechanism exists at all our locations. Company engages with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders through various CSR programs with an aim to empower women and make them financially independent and also develop their skills towards leadership and economic enhancement. Various CSR initiatives undertaken for farmers, women, students, unemployed youth, etc. Please refer to the CSR section of our Annual Integrated Report FY 2022-2023 (page no. 245) for more details.

PRINCIPLE 5: BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. Employees and workers who have been provided training on human rights issues and policy(s) of the entity, in the following format:

Category	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Total (A)	No. employees or workers covered (B)	% (B / A)	Total (C)	No. employees of workers covered (D)	% (D/C)
Employees						
Permanent	2503	1811	72	2150	2150	100
Other than permanent	91	0	0	75	75	100
Total Employees	2594	1811	70	2225	2225	100
Workers						
Permanent	456	6	1	510	510	100
Other than permanent	2	0	0	1	1	100
Total Workers	458	6	1	511	511	100

2. Details of minimum wages paid to employees and workers, in the following format:

Category	FY 2022-23					FY 2021-22				
	Total (A)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage		Total (D)	Equal to Minimum Wage		More than Minimum Wage	
		No. (B)	% (B/A)	No. (C)	% (C/A)		No. (E)	% (E/D)	No. (F)	% (F/D)
Employees										
Permanent	2503	0	0	2503	100	2150	0	0	2150	100
Male	2439	0	0	2439	100	2116	0	0	2116	100
Female	64	0	0	64	100	34	0	0	34	100
Other than Permanent	91	0	0	91	100	75	0	0	75	100
Male	86	0	0	86	100	72	0	0	72	100
Female	5	0	0	5	100	3	0	0	3	100
Workers										
Permanent	456	0	0	456	100	510	0	0	510	100
Male	453	0	0	453	100	506	0	0	506	100
Female	3	0	0	3	100	4	0	0	4	100
Other than Permanent	2	0	0	2	100	1	0	0	1	100
Male	1	0	0	1	100	1	0	0	1	100
Female	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0

3. Details of remuneration/salary/wages, in the following format

	Male		Female	
	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category*	Number	Median remuneration/ salary/ wages of respective category*
Board of Directors (BoD)	9	151.5	1	70.50
Key Managerial Personnel	3	540	0	0
Employees other than BoD and KMP	2522	11.33	69	7.21
Workers	454	6.57	4	3.14

*(in Lakhs)

4. Do you have a focal point (Individual/ Committee) responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business?

Yes. The Corporate Responsibility Committee is responsible for addressing human rights impacts or issues caused or contributed to by the business.

5. Describe the internal mechanisms in place to redress grievances related to human rights issues.

Stakeholders can raise concerns pertaining to human rights issues as per Whistle-blower Policy or by using online grievance management system available on Company website or by directly reaching to the Grievance redressal team through dedicated email – grievance.apsez@adani.com. Organization does not impede access to state-based judicial processes.

Business HR conducts periodic audits to ensure compliance with the Human Rights Policies and ensure any issues or impacts are addressed in the defined manner within the stipulated timeline.

6. Number of Complaints on the following made by employees and workers:

	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks	Filed during the year	Pending resolution at the end of year	Remarks
Sexual Harassment	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Discrimination at workplace	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Child Labour	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Forced Labour / Involuntary Labour	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Wages	0	0	NA	0	0	NA
Other human rights related issues	0	0	NA	0	0	NA

7. Mechanisms to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

APSEZL has zero tolerance towards discrimination, bullying, harassment and inappropriate or abusive conduct by its stakeholder groups. We have the following measures to prevent adverse consequences to the complainant in discrimination and harassment cases.

- To keep an eye on any harassment and discrimination cases within our company, the Corporate Responsibility Committee ensures a strategic alignment of sustainability and human rights with the business. The Risk Management Committee oversees the potential and actual risk pertaining to human rights at every stage of the project including merger and acquisition through human rights due diligence. Ultimate oversight for human rights resides with the Board of Directors, which are briefed on a quarterly basis by the ESG Head.
- To make our stakeholders aware of relevant guidelines pertaining to human rights, we upload these on our Company website for easy access to all employees and stakeholders. Awareness and familiarization sessions for different sets of employee population are also conducted.

8. Do human rights requirements form part of your business agreements and contracts?

Yes, all the suppliers and vendors are required to adhere to APSEZ's Supplier Code of Conduct and Human Rights guidelines which provides comprehensive guiding principles and embodies our commitment to internationally recognized standards, including UN Global Compact, the core conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and prevalent industry standards for our vendors and suppliers. APSEZL has zero tolerance towards violation of human rights and keeps a strict vigil on the policies and practices followed by the suppliers. Also, we try to enforce the best practices on human rights in our supply chain using the influence we have on our suppliers. Our expectation of respect for human rights from all our business partners is unambiguously conveyed at multiple levels of engagement. During the on-boarding process and later, the suppliers undergo third party audit of their operations for compliance with safe working condition requirements, avoidance of child and forced labour, environmental and social impacts, and human rights due diligence. The human rights aspects are also covered in-depth in our annual survey of the vendors and the training programs organized for them. In the survey, the suppliers are required to disclose their policy to avoid child labour, forced labour, workplace harassment, gender & ethnic discrimination and their human rights due diligence process. The suppliers are assessed on whether their policy is aligned with the requirements set by APSEZL for their suppliers and business partners.

Human right due diligence is carried out for mergers and before acquisitions which includes due diligence of country reputation in term of respecting human rights, ongoing controversy pertaining to human rights violation including child labour/forced labour/bonded labour, diversity, human trafficking, wages, sexual exploitation, racial /gender discrimination etc.

9. Assessments for the year:

	% of your plants and offices that were assessed (by entity or statutory authorities or third parties)
Child Labour	100
Forced/involuntary labour	100
Sexual harassment	100
Discrimination at workplace	100
Wages	100
Others – please specify	NA

*Internal assessment through SAQ (Self-Assessment Questionnaires)

10. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 9 above.

We have identified four salient human right issues as priorities to be addressed across our value chains against which we have taken preventive actions, listed below:

Fair Wages

- Before Suppliers onboarding process we make sure they comply with all applicable laws and regulations with respect to minimum wages.
- APSEZL remuneration are in accordance with Government of India, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Wage Act 2019. We monitor our entire compensation structure to ensure that all employees are paid appropriately.

Health & Safety

- Access to quality healthcare is a fundamental right of every individual. Adani Foundation relentlessly works to provide access to quality health facilities at doorstep of community households and to a create healthy society.
- The company has robust systems and processes for occupational health and safety.
- We conduct the internal audit to check the working environment of the operating sites.
- We provide health & safety training to the workforce related to their functional areas.

Forced Labour

- Our assessment is designed to ensure that potential issues of forced labour are captured and brought to our attention. Our suppliers are expected to embed following system:
- A responsible Recruitment procedure
- Due diligence and screening process
 - Clear contract with agencies
 - Training for management and workers
 - Grievance Mechanism

Discrimination & harassment

- Communities are given awareness programs and make aware of government schemes so that they don't fall in debt cycle and do forced labour.
- Provided training to all the employees for awareness on diversity of workforce and work-related harassment, and discrimination.
- We have the Grievance Mechanism System that provides a transparent mode to obtain resolution on any human rights grievances.
- Suppliers are audited for their policy commitment and systems and processes for prevention of harassment and discrimination.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Details of a business process being modified / introduced as a result of addressing human rights grievances/complaints.

APSEZL fostered an inclusive culture free from discrimination and powered by diverse employee capabilities. The Company is committed to free and fair employment practices free of any harassment based on race, religion, colour, age, sexual orientation, national origin, disability, or any other classification as mandated by national laws, ILO and UNGP guidelines. The Company's commitment to human rights is reflected in its governance, procurement, and social strategy. APSEZL remained committed to uphold human rights across its value chain and its commitment was reflected in due diligence and implementation framework governed by the following policies:

1. Adani Group policy on Human Rights
2. Human Rights Guidelines
3. Supplier Code of Conduct
4. Corporate Social Responsibility Policy
5. Stakeholder Engagement Policy
6. Guidelines for employment of Differently abled people
7. Business Responsibility Policy
8. Group Guidelines on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace
9. Adani Group Code of Conduct Policy

In addition to the above policy implementation, this year we have amended our Human Rights Guidelines, Diversity, Equity & Inclusive Policy, and Supplier Code of conduct. We have conducted a human rights survey covering all our stakeholders. This year, we have asked the employees about any workplace harassment, or discrimination faced by them, the effectiveness of the system to identify and report human rights issues, and the awareness of various means to report any abuse. The Employee Grievance Management System has been launched at group level. The vendor onboarding process through ARIBA portal covers the Human rights related requirements. In addition, supplier/vendor and customer sustainability and ESG assessment has Human Right component integrated.

2. Details of the scope and coverage of any Human rights due diligence conducted.

APSEZL follows a robust human rights due diligence process that aligns with the UNGP reporting framework. The process begins with the identification and assessment of potential impacts on the human rights of workers, suppliers, consumers, and communities. The scope includes evaluating risks in our operations, value chains, and new partnerships such as mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures.

Human right due diligence is carried out for mergers and before acquisitions which includes due diligence of country reputation in term of respecting human rights, ongoing controversy pertaining to human rights violation including child labour/forced labour/bonded labour, diversity, human trafficking, wages, sexual exploitation, racial /gender discrimination etc.

3. Is the premise/office of the entity accessible to differently abled visitors, as per the requirements of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?

Yes, we strongly promote equal opportunities for everyone, and we acknowledge the importance of having a diverse and equitable work environment. We have designed workplaces to enable employees with disabilities to carry out their jobs. Our Corporate office has ramps at entry locations and lobbies to facilitate wheelchairs. We have dedicated toilets for differently abled employees. We have elevators with Braille signs, designed for blind people or visually impaired people. Our other locations also comply with all the national/local requirements to accommodate differently abled person and their needs.

4. Details on assessment of value chain partners:

	% of Value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed*
Sexual Harassment	19
Discrimination at workplace	19
Child Labour	19
Forced Labour/ Involuntary Labour	19
Wages	0
Others- please specify	NA

* Includes information on suppliers' assessment

5. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway to address significant risks / concerns arising from the assessments at Question 4 above.

- Our assessment is designed to ensure that potential issues of forced labor are captured and brought to our attention. Our suppliers are expected to embed following system:
 - A responsible recruitment procedure
 - Due diligence and screening process
 - Clear contract with agencies
 - Training for management and workers
 - Grievance mechanism
- Provided training to all the employees for awareness of diversity of workforce and work-related harassment, and discrimination.
- Suppliers are audited for their policy commitment and systems and processes for prevention of harassment and discrimination.
- Before suppliers onboarding process we make sure they comply with all applicable laws and regulations with respect to minimum wages.

PRINCIPLE 6: BUSINESSES SHOULD RESPECT AND MAKE EFFORTS TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT**ESSENTIAL INDICATORS****1. Details of total energy consumption (in Joules or multiples) and energy intensity, in the following format:**

Parameter	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Total Electricity Consumption (A) (GJ)	13,87,640	10,86,392
Total fuel consumption (B) (GJ)	16,25,768	17,12,444
Energy consumption through other sources (C) (GJ)	0	0
Total energy consumption (A+B+C) (GJ)	30,13,408	27,98,837
Energy intensity per rupee of turnover (Total energy consumption/turnover in rupees) (GJ/Cr)	134	155
Energy intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	N/A	N/A

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report.

2. Does the entity have any sites / facilities identified as designated consumers (DCs) under the Performance, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Government of India? (Y/N) If yes, disclose whether targets set under the PAT scheme have been achieved. In case targets have not been achieved, provide the remedial action taken, if any.

No. The PAT scheme is not applicable to the Company's businesses.

3. Provide details of the following disclosures related to water, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) Surface water	8,39,237	3,47,547
(ii) Groundwater	3,66,769	2,21,382
(iii) Third party water	28,32,089	21,74,306
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	12,41,295	10,27,249
(v) Others	9,60,739	17,31,042
Total volume of water withdrawal (In kiloliters) (i + ii + iii + iv + v)	62,40,130	55,01,526
Total volume of water consumption (in kiloliters)	55,90,749	47,31,107
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover) (ML/Cr)	0.25	0.26
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity	N/A	N/A

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report.

4. Has the entity implemented a mechanism for Zero Liquid Discharge? If yes, provide details of its coverage and implementation.

Yes. We ensure compliance with all applicable statutory obligations laid by the Central and State Pollution Control Board. For locations where zero liquid discharge is mandated by the Pollution Control Board, we have implemented and maintained adequate systems to ensure compliance. In other sites, we have mechanisms in place to treat the sewage/effluent as per the statutory guidelines. After treatment, we utilize treated water for internal usage to the extent possible.

5. Please provide details of air emissions (other than GHG emissions) by the entity, in the following format:

Parameter	Please specify unit	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
NOx	µg/m ³	14.09	20.55
SOx	µg/m ³	12.46	11.43
Particulate matter (PM)	µg/m ³	41.36	56.99
Persistent organic pollutants (POP)		-	-
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)		-	-
Hazardous air pollutants (HAP)		-	-
Others – please specify		-	-

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

The Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (AAQM) is carried out in line to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) across sites in line to Environment Clearance obtained from MoEF&CC (Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change) & Consents obtained from SPCB (State Pollution Control Board). Ambient Air Quality and Stack emission monitoring reports are submitted regularly to SPCB and to MoEF&CC as part of half yearly compliance reports. Six monthly monitoring reports are also kept on the Company's website. The monitoring reports are reviewed by SPCB during their site visits and inspection as well. These are also audited as part of ISO-14001 certification twice internally and once by an external audit agency.

6. Provide details of greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions) & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Total Scope 1 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	1,21,102	1,29,438
Total Scope 2 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	2,61,951	1,93,063
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions per rupee of turnover	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent / Crore	17.10	17.8
Total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity.		N/A	N/A

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report.

7. Does the entity have any project related to reducing Green House Gas emission? If yes, then provide details.

Yes. APSEZL has taken various GHG emission reduction initiatives in line with our target to become a Carbon neutral port, SBTi commitment, and to meet India's Climate change (NDC commitments). APSEZL has saved 42,283 tCO₂e emissions through renewable energy projects and power purchase agreements during FY22-23. Some of the major GHG emissions reduction projects are undertaken in FY2023 are:

- Conversion of the conventional lights to LED lights
- 9 Electric cars introduced across the sites.
- Automation of the process to reduce the energy consumption hence the emissions.

Further details on these initiatives can be seen under environment stewardship section of our Integrated Annual Report FY22-23 (page no. 142).

8. Provide details related to waste management by the entity, in the following format

Parameter	FY 2022-23 (Current Financial Year)	FY 2021-22 (Previous Financial Year)
Total Waste generated (in metric tonnes)		
Plastic waste (A)	894.26	176.19
E-waste (B)	111.31	50.93
Bio-medical waste (C)	9.87	6.9
Construction and demolition waste (D)	0	0
Battery waste (E)	13.46	35.1
Radioactive waste (F)	0	0
Other Hazardous waste. Please specify, if any. (G)	1,323.81	1,052
Other Non-hazardous waste generated (H). Please specify, if any. (Break-up by composition i.e. by materials relevant to the sector)	13,792.26	11,674.33
Total (A+B + C + D + E + F + G+ H)	15,315.53	12995.45
For each category of waste generated, total waste recovered through recycling, re-using or other recovery operations (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Recycled	8038	7,036
(ii) Re-used	3076	99
(iii) Other recovery operations	1132	4,043
Total	12,245	11,178
For each category of waste generated, total waste disposed by nature of disposal method (in metric tonnes)		
Category of waste		
(i) Incineration	140	123
(ii) Landfilling	944	1694.42
(iii) Other disposal operations	0	0
Total	1084	1817.418

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report.

9. Briefly describe the waste management practices adopted in your establishments. Describe the strategy adopted by your company to reduce usage of hazardous and toxic chemicals in your products and processes and the practices adopted to manage such wastes.

APSEZL, being in the service industry (i.e., provides services for cargo handling & logistic, operations & maintenance of port sector) does not produce any products using hazardous and toxic chemicals. As such, we don't have potential to recycle generated waste in our operations. However, APSEZL complies with all the applicable regulatory requirements pertaining to waste management. Achieving Zero Waste to Landfill at all our sites by FY 2025 is an ambitious sustainability goal that aims to divert all waste from landfills and eliminate the need for traditional waste disposal practices.

We dispose of our waste in an environmentally friendly manner through CPCB / SPCB registered CHWIF/ TSD or authorized recyclers. As we move towards our vision of Zero Waste to landfill at all sites, several initiatives have been implemented in the handling and management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste at all operating port locations by focusing on 5R principles of waste management i.e., Reduce, Reuse, Reprocess, Recycle and Recover. Essential measures we take towards effective waste management:

- We have implemented a sustainable waste management practice by recycling bio-degradable waste and using it as manure.
- Non-biodegradable waste such as paper, plastic, and scrap are sent to recyclers.
- Non-recyclable and non-recoverable dry waste (loose refused derived fuel) was sent to cement plants for co-processing.
- STP sludge was used as soil conditioner/manure.

- APSEZL has successfully accomplished its objective of establishing a single-use plastic-free port across its sites as part of its commitment to the 5R's principle.
- We continuously educate and train our employees on responsible waste disposal practices to ensure that they are aware of their roles in implementing sustainable waste management practices.

10. If the entity has operations/offices in/around ecologically sensitive areas (such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots, forests, coastal regulation zones etc.) where environmental approvals / clearances are required, please specify details in the following format:

S. No.	Location of operations/offices	Type of operations	Whether the conditions of environmental approval / clearance are being complied with? (Y/N) If no, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken, if any.
1	All Ports & Terminals falls under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Area	Handling & Storage of Cargo	Yes*

*Apart from CRZ there's no Eco Sensitive Areas (National Park, Sanctuary, biosphere reserve, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots) within our development footprint. However comprehensive Biodiversity Assessment is being carried out before setting up of facility as part of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies and biodiversity impacts for both terrestrial & marine is studied in detail, impacts are identified, and mitigation measures/management program is proposed based on identified impacts. For both construction and operation phase. The progress on management measures/EMP (Environment Management Plan) is being submitted to all the concerned regulatory authorities as part of half yearly compliance report and is also kept on Company's website at <https://www.adaniports.com/Downloads>.

11. Details of environmental impact assessments of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year:

Environmental Impact Assessment is being carried out for all the projects/development facility in line to EIA Notification, 2006 (as amended) and copy of Environment clearance so obtained is being kept at Company website at <https://www.adaniports.com/Downloads> (refer Environment & CRZ Clearance under relevant port) EIA studies and EC clearance in line to applicable law.

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
Revised Master Plan development of Kattupalli by Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited (MIDPL)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification –2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
Revised Master Plan of Water Front Development Project at Mundra by Adani Ports and SEZ Limited (APSEZ)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification –2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
Outer Harbour development of Hazira Port	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification –2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Completed	Yes	
Development of 1576.81 Ha industrial park /SEZ at Mundra by Adani Ports and SEZ Limited (APSEZ)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification –2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
Proposed Utility Corridor (Road, Rail, pipeline, HT line and other utility) and LPG pipeline at Mundra by Adani Ports and SEZ Limited (APSEZ)	CRZ Notification, 2011	06.01.2011	Yes, Status of project -Completed	Yes	

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
Proposed 18m 66KV Transmission Corridor at Mundra by MPSEZ Utilities Limited (MUL)	CRZ Notification, 2011	06.01.2011	Yes, Status of project -Completed	Yes	
Additional capital & maintenance dredging and disposal of dredge material at Tuna by Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Pvt. Ltd. (AKBTPL)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification -2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
Creation of berthing and allied facilities off Tekra, near Tuna by Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Pvt. Ltd. (AKBTPL)	CRZ Notification, 2011	06.01.2011	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
Development of 253 MLD Desalination Plant out of approved 300 MLD Desalination Plant at Mundra by Adani Ports and SEZ Limited (APSEZ)	CRZ Notification, 2011	06.01.2011	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
Development of SVCT Township at Mundra by Adani Ports and SEZ Limited (APSEZ)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification -2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
EC & CRZ Clearance for the balance work development of Dighi Port by Dighi Port Limited (DPL)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification -2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	
EC & CRZ Clearance for Master Plan development of Dighi Port by Dighi Port Limited (DPL)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification -2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Ongoing	Ongoing	

Name and brief details of project	EIA Notification No.	Date	Whether conducted by independent external agency (Yes / No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes / No)	Relevant Web link
Change in Product Mix of Kattupalli port by Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited (MIDPL)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification –2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Completed	Yes	
Warehouse/Logistic Park at Indore by Adani Logistics Limited (ALL)	S.O. 1533 (E), EIA Notification –2006 and its amendment thereafter	14.09.2006	Yes, Status of project -Completed	Yes	

12. Is the entity compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India; such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder (Y/N). If not, provide details of all such non-compliances, in the following format:

Yes, the Company is compliant with the applicable environmental law/ regulations/ guidelines in India, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, Environment protection act and rules thereunder.

S. No.	Specify the law / regulation/guidelines which was not complied with	Provide details of the non- compliance	Any fines / penalties /action taken by regulatory agencies such as pollution control boards or by courts	Corrective action taken if any
Nil				

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide break-up of the total energy consumed (in Joules or multiples) from renewable and non-renewable sources, in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
From renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption(A) (GJ)	1,93,940	2,15,454
Total fuel consumption (B) (GJ)	0	0
Energy consumption through other sources (C) (GJ)	Nil	Nil
Total energy consumed from renewable sources (A+B+C)	1,93,940	2,15,454
From non-renewable sources		
Total electricity consumption (D) (GJ)	11,93,700	8,70,939
Total fuel consumption (E) (GJ)	16,25,768	17,12,444
Energy consumption through other sources (F) (GJ)	Nil	Nil
Total energy consumed from non-renewable sources (D+E+F) (GJ)	28,19,468	25,83,383

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report

2. Provide the following details related to water discharged:

Parameter	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kilolitres)		
(i) To Surface water	Nil	Nil
No treatment	NA	NA
With treatment - please specify level of Treatment	NA	NA
(ii) To Groundwater	Nil	Nil
No treatment	NA	NA
With treatment - please specify level of Treatment	NA	NA
(iii) To Seawater	Nil	Nil
No treatment	NA	NA
With treatment - please specify level of Treatment	NA	NA
(iv) Sent to third-parties	Nil	Nil
No treatment	NA	NA
With treatment - please specify level of Treatment	NA	NA
(v) Others	NA	NA
No treatment	Nil	Nil
With treatment - please specify level of Treatment	10,23,633* (Physico-chemical, Biological, Filtration)	742047* (Physico-chemical, Biological, Filtration)
Total water discharged (in kiloliters)	10,23,633	

*On land discharge after treatment and meeting the norms and utilization for horticulture, gardening purpose.

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report.

3. Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in areas of water stress (in kiloliters):

For each facility / plant located in areas of water stress, provide the following information:

- Name of the area: Dhamra, Tuna, Dahej, Hazira in Gujarat, Krishnapatanam in Andhra Pradesh, Kattupalli & Ennore in Tamilnadu and Dighi in Maharashtra.
- Nature of operations: Ports cargo handling
- Water withdrawal, consumption, and discharge in the following format:

Parameter	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Water withdrawal by source (in kiloliters)		
(i) Surface water	1,38,220	0
(ii) Groundwater	16,108	0
(iii) Third party water	24,28,203	19,15,789
(iv) Seawater / desalinated water	13,67,876	10,16,873
(v) Others	9,58,485	10,40,056
Total volume of water withdrawal (in kilolitres)	49,08,892	39,72,718
Total volume of water consumption (in kilolitres)	43,14,481	32,50,536
Water intensity per rupee of turnover (Water consumed / turnover)	.25	.26
Water intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the Entity		

Parameter	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Water discharge by destination and level of treatment (in kiloliters)		
(i) Into Surface water		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(ii) Into Groundwater		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iii) Into Seawater		
- No treatment	0	0
- With treatment – please specify level of treatment	0	0
(iv) Sent to third-parties	0	0

4. Please provide details of total Scope 3 emissions & its intensity, in the following format:

Parameter	Unit	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Total Scope 3 emissions (Break-up of the GHG into CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, PFCs, SF ₆ , NF ₃ , if available)	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	20,23,072	4,71,649
Total Scope 3 emissions per rupee of turnover	Metric tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent	90	26
Total Scope 3 emission intensity (optional) – the relevant metric may be selected by the entity		N/A	N/A

Note: Indicate if any independent assessment/ evaluation/assurance has been carried out by an external agency? (Y/N) If yes, name of the external agency.

Yes, this data has been subject to independent assurance by Ernst & Young and its report shall form part of this Integrated Annual Report.

5. With respect to the ecologically sensitive areas reported at Question 10 of Essential Indicators above, provide details of significant direct & indirect impact of the entity on biodiversity in such areas along-with prevention and remediation activities.

Apart from CRZ there's no Eco Sensitive Areas (NP, Sanctuary, biosphere reserve, wetlands, biodiversity hotspots) within our development footprint. However, comprehensive Biodiversity Assessment is being carried out before setting up of facility as part of EIA studies and biodiversity impacts for both terrestrial & marine is studied in detail, impacts are identified, and mitigation measures/management program is proposed based on identified impacts. For both construction & operation phase. The progress on management measures/EMP is being submitted to all the concerned regulatory authorities as part of Half yearly compliance report and is also kept on Company's website.

6. If the entity has undertaken any specific initiatives or used innovative technology or solutions to improve resource efficiency, or reduce impact due to emissions / effluent discharge / waste generated, please provide details of the same as well as outcome of such initiatives, as per the following format:

S. No.	Initiative undertaken	Details of the initiative (Web-link, if any, may be provided along-with summary)	Outcome of the initiative
	Details of the initiative relation to energy conservation, emission reduction, resource efficiency, effluent and waste management are covered in Environment section of Integrated Annual Report FY23 (page no. 142)		

7. Does the entity have a business continuity and disaster management plan? Give details in 100 words/ web link.

All our ports have on-site and off-site disaster management plan in place. The same is submitted to MOEF & CC as part of half yearly EC & CRZ compliance report.

Mundra port onsite emergency plan can be seen at: <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/PortsAndTerminals/Mundra-Documents/Environment-Compliance-Report/Current-Environment-Compliance-Report/1-EC-Compliance-ReportApr22-to-Sep22MPT-APSEZ-Mundra.pdf>

8. Disclose any significant adverse impact to the environment, arising from the value chain of the entity. What mitigation or adaptation measures have been taken by the entity in this regard.

We make sure to take all the necessary measures to reduce any adverse environmental impacts arising from our value chain. For instance, none of the vessels entering the port limit are allowed to discharge any waste, bilge, ballast into the water. The company has provided waste reception facilities for incoming vessels to avoid marine water pollution. Also, PUC certification has been mandated for incoming vehicles to minimize emissions. We are also working towards electrification of Corporate Overview Statutory Reports Financial Section 397 railway lines to minimize emissions. Under the International Maritime Organization's MARPOL 73/78 convention, vessels that call at our port deliver their waste safely to our facility at a nominal charge, in alignment with the 'polluter pays' principle.

9. Percentage of value chain partners (by value of business done with such partners) that were assessed for environmental impacts.

Details of assessment of value chain partners for assessed for ESG has been provided under Supplier section in our Integrated Annual Report FY22-23 (page no. 180)

PRINCIPLE 7: BUSINESSES, WHEN ENGAGING IN INFLUENCING PUBLIC AND REGULATORY POLICY, SHOULD DO SO IN A MANNER THAT IS RESPONSIBLE AND TRANSPARENT.

ESSENTIAL INDICATORS

1. a. Number of affiliations with trade and industry chambers/ associations: 13

b. List the top 10 trade and industry chambers/ associations (determined based on the total members of such body) the entity is a member of/ affiliated to.

S. No.	Name of the trade and industry chambers/ associations	Reach of trade and industry chambers/ associations (State/National)
1	Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	National
2	Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO)	National
3	World Economic Forum (WEF)	National
4	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	National
5	The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	National
6	National Safety Council (NSC-Mumbai)	National
7	Ahmedabad Management Association (AMA)	State
8	Federation of Kutch Industries associations (FOKIA)	State
9	Hazira Area Industries Association (HAIA)	State
10	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCCI)	State

2. Provide details of corrective action taken or underway on any issues related to anti- competitive conduct by the entity, based on adverse orders from regulatory authorities.

Name of the authority	Brief of the case	Corrective action taken
Nil	Nil	Nil

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS**1. Details of public policy positions advocated by the entity:**

Sl. No	Public Policy Advocated	Method resorted for such advocacy	Whether information available in public domain (Yes/No)	Frequency review by Board (Annually/ Half Yearly/Quarterly/ Others please specify)	Web Link, if available
1	Harit Sagar, The green port guidelines 2023	Internal communication	No	Quarterly	N/A
2	GHG Emission control under ministry of port, shipping & water ways	Discussion at marine environment protection committee (MEPC)	No	Quarterly	N/A

PRINCIPLE 8: BUSINESSES SHOULD PROMOTE INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT.**ESSENTIAL INDICATORS****1. Details of Social Impact Assessments (SIA) of projects undertaken by the entity based on applicable laws, in the current financial year.**

Name and brief details of project	SIA Notification No.	Date Notification	Whether conducted by independent external agency (yes/No)	Results communicated in public domain (Yes/No)	Relevant Web
Nil					

2. Provide information on project(s) for which ongoing Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) is being undertaken by your entity, in the following format.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project for with R&R is on going	State	District	No. of Project Affected Families (PAFs)	% of PAFs covered by R&R	Amounts paid to the PAFs in the FY (INR)
Nil						

3. Describe the mechanisms to receive and redress grievances of the community.

The Company's grievance reporting initiatives comprised a 24x7 grievance reporting mechanism through its website, dedicated telephone numbers and drop boxes at prominent locations. Several people across the company's sites (supervisors, seniors, and department heads) can be reached directly for reporting grievances. The Company provides communities with a grievance reporting system (recorded, reviewed, escalated, and actioned upon within a timeframe). A Grievance Management System was implemented for the aggrieved to view status, resolution, and feedback. The Company is further in the process of developing and rolling out of an integrated Grievance Management System wherein all types of grievance will feed into one integrated system.

4. Percentage of input material (inputs to total inputs by value) sourced from suppliers:

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22
Directly sourced from MSMEs/ small producers	N/A	N/A
Sourced directly from within the district and neighboring districts	56%	26%

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Provide details of actions taken to mitigate any negative social impacts identified in the Social Impact Assessments (Reference: Question 1 of Essential Indicators above):

Details of negative social impact identified	Corrective action taken
Not applicable	Not applicable

2. Provide the following information on CSR projects undertaken by your entity in designated aspirational districts as identified by government bodies:

Sl. No.	State	Aspirational District	Amount Spent (INR)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	758.9 Lakhs

3. a. Do you have a preferential procurement policy where you give preference to purchase from suppliers comprising marginalized /vulnerable groups?

Yes, APSEZL has a Sustainable Procurement Policy and Supplier Code of Conduct in place, which covers the aspect related to procurement/purchase from marginalized/vulnerable groups. APSEZL is driving economic development by enhancing procurement processes for social and environmental gains. The procurement focus was not just on local development but a range of accrued benefits of lower costs, higher brand recognition and livelihood support. Local vendors generally employ hundreds unlikely to leave that city, delivering benefits for the local economy in which they are based. Utilizing procurement more progressively and innovatively has facilitated the participation of small to medium sized enterprises (SMEs) in public procurement in support of common societal goals.

For further details refer to the Supply Chain section of our Integrated Annual Report FY22-23 (page no. 176).

b. From which marginalized /vulnerable groups do you procure?

Local/regional suppliers and Local communities.

c. What percentage of total procurement (by value) does it constitute?

During FY2022-23, 56% of the Company's procurement was derived from local State vendors and 22% from the same district.

4. Details of the benefits derived and shared from the intellectual properties owned or acquired by your entity (in the current financial year), based on traditional knowledge:

Sl. No.	Intellectual Property based on traditional knowledge	Owned/ Acquired (Yes/No)	Benefit Shared (Yes/No)	Basis of Calculating benefit share
N/A				

5. Details of corrective actions taken or underway, based on any adverse order in intellectual property related disputes wherein usage of traditional knowledge is involved.

Name of authority	Brief of the Case	Corrective action taken
N/A		

6. Details of beneficiaries of CSR Projects:

Sl. No.	CSR Project	No. of persons benefitted from CSR Projects	% of beneficiaries from vulnerable and marginalized groups
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For details of CSR project & beneficiary, kindly refer Corporate Social Responsibility section of our Integrated Annual Report FY22-23 (page no. 244).

PRINCIPLE 9: BUSINESSES SHOULD ENGAGE WITH AND PROVIDE VALUE TO THEIR CONSUMERS IN A RESPONSIBLE MANNER.**ESSENTIAL INDICATORS****1. Describe the mechanisms in place to receive and respond to consumer complaints and feedback.**

The company has formal mechanisms in place to collect feedback from the customers. The customers can reach-out with their complaints related to our services or payment transactions through mail or online portal and a time bound solution is provided to them. To report any grievance, we can be reached at Grievance.apsez@adani.com.

Besides, APSEZL proactively engages with our customers regularly. We also carry out customer satisfaction surveys through deployment of internal resources on an annual basis and covers feedback of customers across all port and logistics locations. Based on the feedback, necessary process improvements are undertaken as a part of standard management systems.

2. Turnover of products and/ services as a percentage of turnover from all products/service that carry information about:

	As a percentage to total turnover
Environmental and social parameters relevant to the product	Not Applicable considering the nature of Company's product and services offerings
Safe and responsible usage	
Recycling and/or safe disposal	

3. Number of consumer complaints in respect of the following:

	FY 2022-23			FY 2021-22		
	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks	Received during the year	Pending resolution at end of year	Remarks
Data privacy	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A
Advertising	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A
Cyber-security	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A
Delivery of essential services	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A
Restrictive Trade Practices	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A
Unfair Trade Practices	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A
Other	Nil	Nil	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A

4. Details of instances of product recalls on account of safety issues:

	Number	Reasons of recall
Voluntary recalls	N/A	
Forced recalls		

5. Does the entity have a framework/ policy on cyber security and risks related to data privacy? If available, provide a web-link of the policy.

Yes, APSEZL has a Cyber Security Policy: <https://www.adaniports.com/-/media/Project/Ports/Investor/corporate-governance/Policies/Adani-Cyber-Security-Policy.pdf> in place that covers all aspects of cyber risk for IT and business areas. We are committed to establishing and improving cyber security posture and minimizing our exposure to such risks. Please refer to integrated report on page no. 222.

6. Provide details of any corrective actions taken or underway on issues relating to advertising, and delivery of essential services; cyber security and data privacy of customers; re-occurrence of instances of product recalls; penalty / action taken by regulatory authorities on safety of products / services.

So far, APSEZL has not faced any substantiated incidents concerning breaches of cybersecurity/ data privacy, etc. However, we have all the measures in place to avoid any such incidents.

- APSEZL mitigation plan included a cyber-security program, SOP across functions, cyber security awareness programs to employees and the development of business continuity plans.
- APSEZL has mandated annual trainings on cyber security for all the employees and conducts it with utmost rigor and sincerity. Any deviation will be dealt with as per applicable procedures laid out in relevant guidelines and policies. Also, awareness programs on Information Security are available to all employees and wherever applicable to third parties e.g., sub-contractors, consultants, vendors etc.

LEADERSHIP INDICATORS

1. Channels / platforms where information on products and services of the entity can be accessed (provide web link, if available).

Yes, all the required information about our services has been uploaded on our website and can be accessed at:

Growth with Sustainability - Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd: <https://www.adaniports.com/>

Downloads (adaniports.com): <https://www.adaniports.com/Downloads>

Corporate Governance: Adani Ports and Logistics

2. Steps taken to inform and educate consumers about safe and responsible usage of products and/or services.:

We continuously engage with our customers on a proactive basis to inform and educate them. We conduct a Survey annually to know their ESG performance and inform them about our policies.

3. Mechanisms in place to inform consumers of any risk of disruption/discontinuation of essential services.

During disruption/discontinuation of essential services, consumers are intimated through:

- a) Electronic communications
- b) Over telephonic calls.
- c) Corporate website (Adani Ports and SEZ Ltd) <https://origin-webapp.adaniports.com/>

4. Does the entity display product information on the product over and above what is mandated as per local laws? (Yes/No/Not Applicable) If yes, provide details in brief. Did your entity carry out any survey with regard to consumer satisfaction relating to the major products / services of the entity, significant locations of operation of the entity or the entity as a whole? (Yes/No):

N/A

5. Provide the following information relating to data breaches: Nil.

- a) Number of instances of data breaches along with impact: N/A
- b) Percentage of data breaches involving personally identifiable information of customers: N/A

Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section below, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Company has entered into Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) purchase contracts substantially with a fellow subsidiary ("Contractor") of a party identified in the allegations made in the Short Seller Report. As at March 31, 2023, a net balance of ₹2,457.05 crores is recoverable from this Contractor, of which ₹713.63 crores relate to security deposits paid to the Contractor and ₹1,501.50 crores in respect of capital advances. The security deposits carry an interest of approximately 8% per annum and are refundable by the Contractor either on completion or termination of the project against which the security deposit was given by the Company. Security deposits totalling ₹713.63 crores have been given prior to April 1, 2022, of which security deposits amounting to ₹253.63 crores relate to projects which have not commenced as at March 31, 2023. The Company has represented to us that the Contractor is not a related party.

Additionally, there were financing transactions (including equity) with/by certain other parties identified in the allegations made in the Short Seller Report, which the Company has represented to us were not related parties. As at March 31, 2023, all receivable and payable amounts were settled including interest and there were no outstanding balances.

Subsequent to the year end, the Company renegotiated the terms of sale of its container terminal under construction in Myanmar (held through a subsidiary audited by other auditors) with Solar Energy Limited, a company incorporated in Anguilla. The Company has represented to us that the buyer is not a related party. The carrying amount of the assets (classified as held for sale) was ₹1,752.92 crores. The sale consideration was revised from ₹2,015 crores (USD 260 million) to ₹246.51 crores (USD 30 million), which has been received, and an impairment loss of ₹1,558.16 crores has been recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has represented to us that there is no effect of the allegations made in the Short Seller Report on the standalone financial statements based on their evaluation and after consideration of a memorandum prepared by an external law firm on the responses to the allegations in the Short Seller Report issued by the Adani group. The Company did not consider it necessary to have an independent external examination of these allegations because of their evaluation and the ongoing investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The evaluation performed by the Company, as stated in Note 46 to the standalone financial statements, does not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the purposes of our audit. In the absence of an independent external examination by the Company and pending completion of investigation, including matters referred to in the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as described in Note 46 to the standalone financial statements, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India of these allegations, and in respect of the sale of asset described in the immediately preceding paragraph, we are unable to comment whether these transactions or any other transactions may result in possible adjustments and/or disclosures in the standalone financial statements in respect of

related parties, and whether the Company should have complied with the applicable laws and regulations.

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 44 of the standalone financial statements, which describes the matter relating to delay in achievement of scheduled commercial operation date ("COD" i.e., December 03,

2019, as stipulated under the concession agreement) of the international deep-water multipurpose seaport being constructed by Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL") at Vizhinjam, Kerala (the "Project"). The matter has been referred to arbitration proceedings by AVPPL to resolve disputes relating to force majeure events and failure of the Authority of the concession to fulfil its obligations under the concession agreement, which AVPPL contends, contributed to the delay in achieving COD.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Additionally, the matter below in respect of the Short Seller Report has been reported in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Short Seller Report ("the Report") (Refer to Basis for Qualified Opinion section above)</p> <p>In January 2023, there was a Report containing allegations relating to the Adani group of companies. The Report alleged that transactions with certain parties named in the Report were not appropriately identified and reported as related parties, which were not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <p>The Company had purchases, sale of services and financing transactions (including equity) with/by certain parties including those identified in the allegations made in the Report.</p> <p>The allegations in the Report are under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India in accordance with the direction and monitoring of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.</p>	<p>Principal audit procedures performed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We inquired with the Company on their approach to assess these allegations to ascertain whether there is any effect on the standalone financial statements. We requested the Company to initiate an independent external examination of these allegations to determine whether these allegations may have any possible effect on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company represented to us that these allegations have no effect on the standalone financial statements of the Company, based on the evaluation it performed and because of the ongoing investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, did not consider it necessary to initiate an independent external examination. We evaluated the assessment performed by the Company, as described in Note 46 to the standalone financial statements and have read the memorandum prepared by an external law firm which the Company considered in its assessment, to determine whether these allegations have any possible effect on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The assessment by the Company did not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the purposes of our audit.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	Auditor's Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the absence of an independent external examination by the Company and because of insufficient appropriate audit evidence described immediately above, we have performed alternative audit procedures in respect of these allegations including consideration of information relating to the ownership and association of the parties identified in the Report to the extent publicly available. • We also evaluated the design of the internal controls in respect of allegations made on the Company.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in the absence of an independent external examination by the Company and pending completion of investigation, including matters referred to in the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as described in Note 46 to the standalone financial statements, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India of these allegations and in respect of sale of assets, we are unable to comment whether transactions stated in Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, or any other transactions may result in possible adjustments and/or disclosures in the standalone financial statements in respect of related parties, and whether the Company should have complied with the relevant laws and regulations. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement,

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

We are not statutory auditors of majority of the other Adani group companies and therefore the scope of our audit does not extend to any transactions or balances which may have occurred or been undertaken between these Adani group companies and any supplier, customer or any other party which has had a business relationship with the Company during the year.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory

Requirements below is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) We have sought and except for the matters described in Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section and in paragraph (b) above.
- h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses qualified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the

Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements for the reasons stated therein.

- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 37 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Note 33 to the standalone financial statements;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 43(a) to the standalone financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- (b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 43(b) to the standalone financial statements no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- As stated in Note 52 (iii) to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

Place: Ahmedabad (Membership No. 106189)
Date: May 30, 2023 UDIN: 23106189BGVORL6331

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of **Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements was established and

maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section below, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified as at March 31, 2023:

The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system in respect of conducting an external examination of allegations made on the Company, including on related party relationships, which could potentially result in possible adjustments / disclosures of related party relationships, balances and transactions in the standalone financial statements and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us except for the possible effects of the material weakness described in Basis for Qualified Opinion section above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023, and we have issued a qualified opinion on the said standalone financial statements of the Company.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

Place: Ahmedabad

(Membership No. 106189)

Date: May 30, 2023

UDIN: 23106189BGVORL6331

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:-

- (i) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Some of the property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress, and right-of-use assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the property, plant and equipment,

capital work-in-progress, and right-of-use assets at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

- (c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the standalone financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except for the following:

Description of property	Gross carrying value in the standalone financial statements (₹ In crores)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Reclaimed land located at the South and West Port admeasuring 1093.53 Hectares	180.18	NA	NA	NA	The said land pertains to reclaimed land at the Mundra Port for which land allotment is being processed by Government of Gujarat (GOG). (Refer note 3(a) (viii) of standalone financial statements)

- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. In accordance with the information and explanation given to us, no quarterly returns or statements were filed by the Company till the date of this report.
- (iii) Except for the possible effects of the matter relating to security deposits given to the

Contractor described in our Basis for Qualified Opinion section in our audit report on the standalone financial statements, during the year, the Company has not given any advances in nature of loans but has made investments in, provided guarantee, granted unsecured loans to companies and provided security during the year, in respect of which:

- (a) The Company has provided loans, stood guarantee and provided security during the year and details of which are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Loans	Guarantees	Security [^]
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year: #			
- Subsidiaries	11,322.12	7,466.65	--
- Joint Ventures	--	410.85	--
- Others	18,840.38	--	--
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date: #			
- Subsidiaries	22,244.54	9,734.85	1038.37**
- Joint Ventures	300.33	4,511.54	32.57 @
- Others	1,569.62	--	--

* The amounts reported are at gross amounts, without considering provisions made.

Includes amounts invested in Perpetual Debts of the subsidiaries.

** Against the security provided, the outstanding loans as at March 31, 2023 is ₹165.00 crores.

@ Against the security provided, the outstanding loans as at March 31, 2023 is ₹550.78 crores.

[^] It represents the carrying value of securities created in the books of account as at March 31, 2023. It only includes the securities given for the borrowings of other entities and does not include the value of subservient charge.

- (b) Except for possible effect of the matters described in our Basis for Qualified Opinion section in our audit report on the standalone financial statements, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans and guarantees provided, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) (i) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations except for the following:

Name of the entity	Nature	Amount in crores	Due date	Extent of delay (In days)	Remarks, if any
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	Interest accrued	12.68	January 01, 2022	177	--
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	Interest accrued	29.87	March 31, 2022	Upto 90 days	Delayed Interest received on various dates in multiple tranches.

Name of the entity	Nature	Amount in crores	Due date	Extent of delay (In days)	Remarks, if any
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	Interest accrued	29.61	March 31, 2023	1	
Komal Infotech Private Limited	Interest accrued	1.78	March 19, 2019	1474	As at Balance Sheet date, the amount has been provided for.
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Interest accrued	43.79	March 31, 2021	731	As at Balance Sheet date, the amount has been written off.
		57.44	March 31, 2022	366	

- (ii) In respect of loans granted in the nature of Perpetual Debt, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated and in the absence of such schedule, we are unable to comment on the regularity of the repayments of principal amounts and payment of interest. (Refer reporting under clause (iii)(f) below).
- (iii) The Company has granted loans payable on demand. During the year, the Company has not demanded such loans. Having regard to the fact that the repayment of principal or payment of interest has not been demanded by the Company, in our opinion the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are regular. (Refer reporting under clause (iii)(f) below).
- (d) The following loans granted by the Company in earlier financial years, which have been overdue for more than 90 days as at the balance sheet date, as explained to us, the Management has taken reasonable steps for recovery of the principal amount and interest:

No. of cases	Principal amount overdue	Interest overdue	Total overdue	Remarks, if any
1	-	1.78	1.78	As at Balance Sheet date, the amount has been provided for.
2	-	101.23	101.23	The amount has been written off during the year.

- (e) No loans granted by the Company which have fallen due during the year, have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties. For the purpose of this reporting, renewal, extension or fresh loan granted after it becomes overdue has only be considered.
- (f) During the year, the Company has granted loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment details of which are given below:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	All Parties (including related parties)	Subsidiaries
Aggregate of loans		
- Repayable on demand (A)	20.00	-
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B) #	5,152.09	5,152.09
Total (A+B)	5,172.09	5,152.09
Percentage of total loans outstanding	21.45%	21.37%

Perpetual debt, classified under the note of Investments in the standalone financial statements, has been considered as loans without repayment terms for the purpose of above reporting.

- (iv) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section in our audit report on the standalone financial statements, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and considering the legal opinion taken by the Company on applicability of section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of certain loan transactions which are in the ordinary course of business, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

Further, based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, to the extent applicable.

- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014, as amended, would apply. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in crore)	Period to which the Amount Relates	Forum where Dispute is Pending
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	2.00	June, 2008	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Ahmedabad
		0.14*	July, 2003	Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Mundra
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	6.71#	December, 2004 to March, 2006	Supreme Court
		173.63	April, 2004 to September, 2011	High Court of Gujarat
		0.61	September, 2009 to March, 2010	Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad
		500.34	April, 2011 to March, 2017	Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad
		6.72	April, 2004 to August, 2009	High Court of Gujarat
		0.17	April, 2009 to March, 2011	Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	82.23	AY 2012-13 to AY 2016-17	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		0.00\$	AY 2017-18 to AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)

*Net off ₹0.05 crores paid as deposit.

#Net off ₹4.50 crores paid as deposit.

\$Net off ₹24.00 crores paid under protest.

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) To the best of our knowledge and belief, in our opinion, term loans availed by the Company were, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, other than temporary deployment pending application.
- (d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) We report that the Company has neither taken any funds from any entity or person during the year nor it had any unutilised funds as at the beginning of the year of the funds raised through issue of shares or borrowings in the previous year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint ventures.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section in report on the standalone financial statements, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year. We have taken into consideration the Short Seller Report referred to in our Basis for Qualified Opinion section in our audit report on the standalone financial statements while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our audit report on the standalone financial statements, in our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit observations of the Company presented to the Audit Committee on quarterly basis, for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Place: Ahmedabad (Membership No. 106189)
Date: May 30, 2023 UDIN: 23106189BGVORL6331

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022*
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3 (a)	9,734.44	9,537.65
Right-of-Use assets	3 (b)	344.25	372.01
Capital Work-in-Progress	3 (e)	637.71	614.08
Goodwill	3 (d)	44.86	44.86
Other Intangible Assets	3 (c)	66.18	84.15
Financial Assets			
Investments	4	44,810.74	33,747.83
Loans	6	10,200.06	11,994.41
Other Financial Assets			
- Bank Deposits having maturity over twelve months	11	0.81	1,950.24
- Other Financial Assets other than above	7	3,330.89	3,701.15
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	27	1,280.05	717.57
Other Non-Current Assets	8	2,496.94	865.00
		72,946.93	63,628.95
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	79.11	79.33
Financial Assets			
Investments	10	1,161.98	-
Trade Receivables	5	1,017.09	873.89
Customers' Bills Discounted	5	257.05	208.24
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	65.44	4,828.04
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,964.73	1,383.46
Loans	6	693.52	348.26
Other Financial Assets	7	1,012.15	6,635.18
Other Current Assets	8	333.25	264.25
		6,584.32	14,620.65
Assets Held for Sale	47	194.76	-
Total Assets		79,726.01	78,249.60
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	432.03	422.47
Other Equity	13	28,270.66	29,588.81
Total Equity		28,702.69	30,011.28
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	44,061.70	40,626.65
Lease Liabilities	15	123.33	128.64
Other Financial Liabilities	16	47.04	13.51
Provisions	20	11.58	5.47
Other Non-Current Liabilities	17	456.96	500.65
		44,700.61	41,274.92
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	18	3,203.73	3,939.87
Customers' Bills Discounted	18	257.05	208.24
Lease Liabilities	15	5.36	4.95
Trade and Other Payables	19		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.98	6.78
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		562.81	454.23
Other Financial Liabilities	16	1,178.93	1,273.67
Other Current Liabilities	17	1,076.90	1,056.08
Provisions	20	21.95	19.58
		6,322.71	6,963.40
Total Liabilities		51,023.32	48,238.32
Total Equity and Liabilities		79,726.01	78,249.60

*Restated (refer note 42(b) & 4(m))

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273

Karan Adani
Wholtime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Rajesh S. Adani
Director
DIN : 00006322

D. Muthukumar
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022*
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	21	5,237.15	4,206.22
Other Income	22	2,998.79	2,519.31
Total Income		8,235.94	6,725.53
EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	23	1,119.91	831.27
Employee Benefits Expense	24	294.70	238.34
Finance Costs	25		
Interest and Bank Charges		2,769.50	2,509.36
Derivative (Gain) (net)		(89.11)	(15.70)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	612.98	599.61
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)		2,446.14	895.42
Other Expenses	26	551.89	583.67
Total Expenses		7,706.01	5,641.97
Profit Before Exceptional items and Tax		529.93	1,083.56
Exceptional Items	4(b)(ii), 41 & 47	(1,558.16)	(611.83)
(Loss)/Profit Before Tax		(1,028.23)	471.73
Tax (Credit)/ Expense:	27		
Current tax		46.12	287.68
Deferred tax		(594.92)	36.49
Total Tax (Credit)/Expense		(548.80)	324.17
(Loss)/Profit for the year	(A)	(479.43)	147.56
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.90)	(4.32)
Income tax impact		0.31	1.51
		(0.59)	(2.81)
Net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investments	4(d)	7.85	12.12
Income tax impact		(0.69)	(1.53)
		7.16	10.59
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	(B)	6.57	7.78
Total Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the year (net of tax)	(A)+(B)	(472.86)	155.34
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹2 each) Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	28	(2.22)	0.68

*Restated (refer note 42(b))

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**Gautam S. Adani**Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273**Rajesh S. Adani**Director
DIN : 00006322**Karan Adani**Wholtime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095**D. Muthukumaran**

Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia

Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Statement of Changes in Equity

₹ in Crore

for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Equity Component of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares	Share pending Issuance	Other Equity					Total		
				Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Debtenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve		Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income
Balance as at April 1, 2021	406.35	166.53	-	583.54	-	556.69	2,765.97	7.84	17,128.30	186.06	21,801.28
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.56	-	147.56
Other Comprehensive income											
Re-measurement Loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.81)	-	(2.81)
Net Gain on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.59	10.59
Total Comprehensive income for the year									144.75	10.59	155.34
Issue of equity Shares (refer note 12 (a) (ii))	2.00	-	-	798.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	800.00
Issue of equity Shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 12 (a) (iii) and 42(a))	14.12	-	-	4,754.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,768.22
Loss pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42)	-	-	-	-	(72.43)	-	-	-	-	-	(72.43)
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,020.88)	-	(1,020.88)
Cost related to the acquisition of Non Controlling Interest (refer note 42 (b))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.51)	-	(25.51)
Equity Shares pending issuance against Composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 42(b))	-	-	3,605.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,605.26
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(46.16)	46.16	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Debtenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	122.21	-	-	(122.21)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022*	422.47	166.53	3,605.26	6,135.64	(72.43)	632.74	2,812.13	7.84	16,104.45	196.65	30,011.28
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(479.43)	-	(479.43)
Other Comprehensive income											
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.59)	-	(0.59)
Net Gain on FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.16	7.16
Total Comprehensive (Loss)/ income for the year									(480.02)	7.16	(472.86)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Equity Component of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares	Share pending Issuance	Other Equity					Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
				Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Debtenture Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve			
Issue of equity Shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 12 (a) (iii) and 42(b))	9.56	-	(3,605.26)	3,595.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,056.19)	-	(1,056.19)	
Deemed investment for consideration paid for acquisition of Non Controlling Interest ("NCI") (refer note 4) (p))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.46	-	220.46	
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(41.17)	41.17	-	-	-	
Transfer to Debtenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	109.88	-	-	(109.88)	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	432.03	166.53	-	9,731.34	(72.43)	701.45	2,853.30	7.84	14,678.82	203.81	
										28,702.69	

*Restated (refer note 42(b))

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani

Director

DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani

Wholtime Director and CEO

DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumaran

Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia

Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 30, 2023

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022*
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net (Loss)/Profit before Tax	(1,028.23)	471.73
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	612.98	599.61
Unclaimed Liabilities / Excess Provision Written Back	(0.86)	(0.16)
Cost of assets transferred under Finance Lease	3.67	1.29
Recognition of Deferred Income under Long Term Land Lease / Infrastructure Usage Agreements	(63.01)	(62.24)
(Gain)/Loss on fair valuation of Financial Instruments	(7.49)	12.53
Financial Guarantees Income	(8.54)	(11.14)
Amortisation of Government Grant	(0.10)	(0.09)
Finance Costs	2,769.50	2,509.36
Derivative (Gain) (net)	(89.11)	(15.70)
Effect of exchange rate change	2,330.29	895.42
Profit on sale of Long term Investment	-	(63.76)
De-recognition of Services Exports from India Scheme receivables (refer note 41)	-	120.60
Allowance for Doubtful Inter Corporate Deposits (net), Interest, Perpetual Debt and Investment (refer note 4 (b) (ii) & 47)	1,558.16	491.17
Interest Income	(1,878.82)	(2,291.26)
Dividend Income	(1,010.19)	(95.85)
Net gain on sale of Current Investment	(10.91)	(0.92)
Amortisation of fair valuation adjustment on Security Deposit	1.72	1.72
Loss/(Gain) on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	0.62	(1.35)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	3,179.68	2,560.96
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(143.20)	195.23
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	0.22	(6.62)
Increase in Financial Assets	(335.65)	(158.14)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(123.00)	181.79
Increase in Provisions	7.58	1.79
Increase in Trade and Other Payables	118.67	260.52
(Decrease)/Increase in Financial Liabilities	(153.35)	333.01
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	40.34	(3.86)
Cash Generated from Operations	2,591.29	3,364.68
Direct Taxes Refund / (paid) (Net of Refunds)	122.74	(352.63)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities (A)	2,714.03	3,012.05
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (Including capital work-in-progress, other Intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(2,539.42)	(633.77)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.92	0.34
Investments made in Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	(8,620.85)	(8,001.39)
Redemption/Sale of Investment in Subsidiary	1,000.00	116.27
Deposit given against Capital Commitments	-	(687.00)
Refund of deposit given against Capital Commitments	777.00	160.00
Loans / Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) given (refer foot note 3)	(24,975.27)	(39,363.73)
Loans / Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) received back (refer foot note 3)	24,970.10	40,607.30
Redemption of Deposit from/(Deposits in) Bank (net) (including margin money deposits)	1,368.16	(3,099.19)
Proceeds from Divestment of Business Undertaking	1,461.00	188.65

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022*
Proceeds from sale of Investments in Mutual Fund (net)	10.91	0.92
Investment in Financial Instruments (net)	-	(216.01)
Dividend Received	1,010.19	95.85
Interest Received	1,512.28	2,028.57
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	(4,024.98)	(8,803.19)
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Non-Current Borrowings	12,895.27	12,947.86
Repayment of Non-Current Borrowings	(10,095.06)	(4,500.94)
(Repayment of)/Proceeds from Current Borrowings (net)	(2,690.00)	1,686.82
Proceeds from Issue of new equity shares	-	800.00
Interest & Finance Charges Paid	(2,588.99)	(2,602.84)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(4.90)	(19.20)
Gain on settlement / cancellation of derivative contracts	87.78	17.16
Payment of Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares	(1,055.75)	(1,020.42)
Net Cash (used in)/generated from Financing Activities (C)	(3,451.65)	7,308.44
D. Net (decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(4,762.60)	1,517.30
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	4,828.04	3,310.74
F. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (refer note 11)	65.44	4,828.04
Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents (refer note 11)		
Cash on Hand	0.04	0.04
Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	65.40	4,827.00
- In Fixed Deposit Accounts	-	1.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	65.44	4,828.04

*Restated (refer note 42(b))

Summary of significant accounting policies refer note 2.2

Notes:

- The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).
- Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows is presented under note (16)(a).
- During the year, the company has given loans/Inter Corporate Deposits (Loans and ICDs) with contractual maturity of less than twelve months amounting to ₹17,353.85 crores, where repayments have been guaranteed by a related party. Loan and ICDs of ₹17,478.85 crores have been recovered along with interest during the year.

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

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kartikaya Raval

Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**Gautam S. Adani**

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN : 00006273

Karan Adani

Wholtime Director and CEO

DIN: 03088095

Kamlesh Bhagia

Company Secretary

Rajesh S. Adani

Director

DIN : 00006322

D. Muthukumar

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

1 Corporate information

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company" or "APSEZL") (CIN : L63090GJ1998PLC034182) for the year ended March 31, 2023. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognized stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S.G.Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad-382421.

The Company is in the business of development, operations and maintenance of port infrastructure (port services and related infrastructure development) and has linked multi product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and related infrastructure contiguous to Port at Mundra. The initial port infrastructure facilities at Mundra including expansion thereof through development of additional port terminals and south port terminal infrastructure facilities which are developed pursuant to the concession agreement with Government of Gujarat (GoG) and Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) for 30 years period effective from February 17, 2001. At Mundra, the Company has expanded port infrastructure facilities at West Basin through GoG approval for which the concession period will be effective till the year 2040, primarily to handle coal cargo. The said supplementary concession agreement is in the process of getting signed with GoG and GMB although Coal terminal at Wandh is recognized as commercially operational w.e.f. February 01, 2011.

The first Container Terminal facility (CT-1) developed at Mundra, was transferred under a Sub-Concession Agreement entered on January 7, 2003 between Mundra International Container Terminal Limited (MICTL) and the Company in line with the Concession Agreement, wherein the ownership of the asset (CT 1) was transferred by the Company to the MICTL. MICTL was given rights to handle container cargo at the CT 1 Terminal for a period that was co-terminus with the Concession Agreement of Mundra Port, i.e. till February 16, 2031. The container terminal facilities developed at South Port location include CT-3, for development of which the Company had entered into an agreement with the Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited (AICTPL), a 50:50 Joint Venture between the Company and Mundi Limited (subsidiary of (Mediterranean Shipping Company) MSC shipping line). AICTPL is

a sub-concessionaire as per the arrangement and the ownership of the CT 3 Terminal is transferred to AICTPL in line with the Sub-Concession Agreement dated October 17, 2011. The period of the said Sub-Concession Agreement is also co-terminus with the Concession Agreement of Mundra Port, and during the said period AICTPL can handle container cargo at CT 3 terminal. In the financial year 2017-18, Sub-Concession Agreement was entered into for the extension of CT 3 Terminal. This terminal, an extension of CT 3 was developed and ownership of the same was also transferred to AICTPL in line with the above. Operations commenced at CT 3 Extension w.e.f. November 01, 2017.

As part of South Port, the third Container Terminal is CT 4, the ownership of this terminal is also transferred after development to a sub-concessionaire in line with the Mundra Concession Agreement; who in this case is Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited (ACMTPL), a 50:50 Joint Venture between the Company and CMA Terminals, France (joint venture agreement dated July 30, 2014). The company has already obtained sub-concessionaire approval from GMB/GoG for container terminals that are developed and operated under sub-concession route. However, the Sub-Concession Agreements for Terminals of CT 3, CT 3 Extension and CT 4 are to be approved by GOG for the final signing between parties and GMB as confirming party.

The Multi Product Special Economic Zone developed at Mundra by the Company along with port infrastructure facilities is approved by the Government of India vide their letter no. F-2/11/2003/EPZ dated April 12, 2006 and subsequently amended from time to time till date. The Company has also set up Free Trade and Warehousing Zone at Mundra based on approval of Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide letter no.F.1/16/2011-SEZ dated January 04, 2012. The Company has also set up additional Multi Product Special Economic Zone at Mundra Taluka over an area of 1,856 hectares as per approval from Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide approval letter dated April 24, 2015. The Company has received single notification consolidating all three notified SEZ in Mundra vide letter dated March 15, 2016 of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce (SEZ Section).

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 30, 2023.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

2 Basis of Preparation

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

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy as mentioned in note 2.2 (w) hitherto in use.

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

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

In addition, the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in Crore and all values are rounded off to two decimal (₹00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) Foreign currency transactions :

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

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.

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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 is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis,

the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value and for non recurring fair value measurement, such as an assets under the scheme of business undertaking.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as business undertaking for transfer under the scheme and unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management and in specific cases after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

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

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.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 34.2 and 2.3)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 34.2)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares (refer note 4)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 34.1)

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 recognized.

Port Operation Services

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

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

Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled. The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

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

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

Construction and Development of Infrastructure Assets

The Company's business operations includes in construction and development of infrastructure assets. Where the outcome of the project cannot be estimated reasonably, Revenue from contracts for such construction and development activities is recognized on completion of relevant activities under the contract and the transfer of control of the infrastructure when all significant risks and rewards of ownership in the infrastructure assets are transferred to the customer .

Interest income

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

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

e) Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized either as an income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset or by deducting grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the assets.

Waterfront royalty on cargo under the concession agreement is paid at concessional rate in terms of rate prescribed by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) and notified in official gazette of Government of Gujarat, wherever applicable.

f) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

-When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax is not recognised when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

-When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences 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 future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

The Company recognizes tax credits in the nature of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit as an asset only to the extent that there is sufficient taxable temporary difference / convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews the such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have sufficient taxable temporary difference /convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

g) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

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

Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital Work in progress are stated at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment

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

The Company adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference/settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial statements i.e. March 31, 2016 and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining useful life of the asset. The depreciation on such foreign exchange difference is recognised from first day of the financial year.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management and assessment made by expert. The identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Company has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain Property, Plant and Equipments based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

Assets	Estimated Useful life
Leasehold Land Development	Over the balance period of Concession Agreement and approved Supplementary Concession Agreement by Gujarat Maritime board as applicable
Marine Structure, Dredged Channel, Building RCC Frame Structure	50 Years as per concession agreement
Dredging Pipes - Plant and Machinery	1.5 Years
Nylon and Steel coated belt on Conveyor - Plant and Equipment	4 Years and 10 Years respectively
Inner Floating and outer floating hose, String of Single Point Mooring - Plant and Machinery	6 Years
Fender, Buoy installed at Jetty - Marine Structures	5 - 10 Years
Drains & Culverts	25 Years as per concession agreement
Carpeted Roads - Other than RCC	10 Years
Tugs	20 Years as per concession agreement

At the end of the sub-concession agreement and supplementary concession agreement, all contracted immovable and movable assets shall be transferred to and shall vest in Gujarat Maritime Board ('GMB') for consideration equivalent to the Depreciated Replacement Value (the 'DRV'). Currently DRV is not determinable, accordingly, residual value of contract asset is considered to be the carrying value based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/ Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 at the end of concession period.

An item of property, plant and equipment covered under Concession agreement, sub-

concession agreement and supplementary concession agreement, shall be transferred to and shall vest in Grantor (government authorities) at the end of respective concession agreement. In cases, where the Company is expected to receive consideration of residual value of property from grantor at the end of concession period, the residual value of contracted property is considered as the carrying value at the end of concession period based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and in other cases it is ₹ Nil.

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

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

h) Intangible assets

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

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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.

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

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

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

Intangible Assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful life
Software applications	on straight line basis	5 Years based on management estimate
Railway License	on straight line basis	35 Years based on validity of license

i) 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.

j) 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.

Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-Use Assets

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

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

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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

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

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

recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Income from long term leases

As a part of its business activity, the Company leases / sub-leases certain assets on long term basis to its customers. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. In some cases, the Company enters into cancellable lease / sub-lease transaction agreement, while in other cases, it enters into non-cancellable lease / sub-lease agreement. The Company recognizes the income based on the principles of leases as set out in relevant accounting standard and accordingly in cases where the lease / sub-lease agreement are cancellable in nature, the income in the nature of upfront premium received / receivable is recognized on operating lease basis i.e. on a straight line basis over the period of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period and annual lease rentals are recognized on an accrual basis.

In cases where long term lease / sub-lease agreement are non-cancellable in nature, the income is recognized on finance lease basis i.e. at the inception of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period, the income recognized is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payment over the lease period (including non-refundable upfront premium) which is substantially equal to the fair value of leased / sub-leased. In respect of land given on finance lease basis, the corresponding cost of the land and development costs incurred are expensed off in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

k) Inventories

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

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

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

Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work-in-Progress".

Project work-in-progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

General

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

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

Operational Claim provisions

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

n) Retirement and other employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The Company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

o) 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 case of financial asset

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

The category is most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss except where the Company has given temporary waiver of interest not exceeding 12 months period. This category generally applies to trade, loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Perpetual debt

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Lease receivables under relevant accounting standard
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of relevant accounting standard

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

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

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

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

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

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains / losses attributable to

changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition at fair value, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the 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.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall subsequently measure it at the higher of:

- (i) the amount of the loss allowance determined and
- (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention

to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

p) Derivative financial instruments Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument or on settlement of such derivative financial instruments are recognised in statement of profit and loss and are classified as Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss except those relating to borrowings, which are separately classified under Finance Cost.

q) Redeemable preference shares

Redeemable preference shares are initially recognised at fair value and classified as financial liability.

On issuance of the redeemable preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined as net present value of transaction using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on redemption. The residual amount is classified under Equity.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the redeemable preference shares based on the

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

r) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

s) Cash dividend to equity holders of the company

The Company recognises a liability for payment of dividend to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

t) Earnings per share

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

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

u) Business Combination

Business Combination has been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company. The cost of acquisition also includes fair value of

any contingent considerations. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at the fair value on the date of acquisition.

Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts and no adjustments are made to reflect their fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in capital reserve and presented separately from other capital reserves.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

v) Non-current Assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through a sale (rather than through continuing use) when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and the sale is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

w) Amended standards adopted by the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The Company applies, for the accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, that do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

1. Accounting for proceeds before intended use (Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment)

The excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, should not be recognised in the statement of profit and loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

2. Determining costs to fulfil a contract (Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)

The amendments clarify the types of costs a company can include as the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' while assessing whether a contract is onerous as under:

- The incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

3. Reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Ind AS 103, Business Combinations)

The amendments have substituted the reference to the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards with the reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial

Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework), without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

4. Subsidiary as a first-time adopter of Ind AS (Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards)

If a subsidiary, joint venture or associate (together termed as subsidiary) adopts Ind AS later than its parent and applies paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101, then the subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at amounts included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, based on the parent's date of transitions to Ind AS.

5. Fees in the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities (Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments)

For the purpose of performing the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities, in determining fees paid, the borrower includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

6. Taxation in fair value measurements (Ind AS 41, Agriculture)

The amendment removes the requirement to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value and thereby aligns the fair value measurement requirements in Ind AS 41 with those in Ind AS 113, Fair Value Measurement.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(A) Judgements

In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which has the most significant effect on the financial statements:

(i) Entities in which the Company holds less than a majority of voting rights (de facto control):-

- a) The Company owns 49% ownership interest in Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited ("DIPL"). The Company has entered into an agreement with the other shareholders of the DIPL basis which the directors of the Company have assessed that it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of DIPL unilaterally and therefore Company has control over DIPL and considered as subsidiary.
- b) The Company along with its subsidiary owns 49% ownership interest in Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited. The Company took control over business against outstanding receivables from the said entity. The Company also exercises control over board of the said entity pursuant to a shareholder agreement consequential to which the Company has considered as subsidiary.
- c) The Company along with its subsidiary owns 48.97% ownership interest in Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL"). Considering the further investment in equity instrument in April 2022, the Company has obtained management and operational control of MLTPL and the same has been considered as subsidiary.

(B) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its

assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Refer note 4 (b).

ii) Taxes

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

Fair value measurement

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

value of financial instruments. Refer note 34 for further disclosures.

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

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful

lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Note 3(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Free Hold Land	Buildings, Roads and Civil Infrastructure	Computer Hardware	Leasehold Land Development	Office Equipment	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Vehicles	Dredged Channels	Marine Structures	Railway Tracks	Railway Wagons	Tugs and Boats	Project Assets	Total
Cost															
As at April 1, 2021	582.17	2,347.66	98.66	329.57	100.25	3,421.40	186.80	20.48	2,612.53	1,919.81	297.32	-	17.99	978.32	12,912.96
Additions pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(b))	122.16	974.81	0.09	-	0.48	637.82	0.83	5.14	419.04	-	-	-	-	-	2,160.37
Additions	60.29	25.55	19.20	12.71	8.17	296.15	5.85	4.84	63.53	0.29	-	267.99	0.47	50.86	815.90
Deductions/Adjustment	(1.31)	-	-	-	-	(85.36)	(0.09)	(0.63)	-	-	-	(267.99)	-	(1.28)	(356.66)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.38
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42)	(122.16)	(1,102.28)	(0.09)	-	(0.49)	(674.23)	(1.09)	(5.14)	(419.04)	-	(297.32)	-	-	-	(2,621.84)
As at March 31, 2022	641.15	2,245.74	117.86	342.28	108.41	3,596.11	192.30	24.69	2,676.06	1,920.10	-	-	18.46	1,028.95	12,912.11
Additions	42.94	71.76	10.70	15.94	22.03	396.84	5.46	194.55	20.24	0.17	-	457.18	1.62	38.40	1,277.83
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.01)	(2.81)	(7.42)	-	(1.16)	(96.75)	-	(6.84)	-	-	-	(457.18)	-	(0.65)	(572.82)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.47)	(0.47)
As at March 31, 2023	684.08	2,314.69	121.14	358.22	129.28	3,896.20	197.76	212.40	2,696.30	1,920.27	-	-	20.08	1,066.23	13,616.65
Accumulated Depreciation															
As at April 1, 2021	-	577.57	48.75	96.87	49.61	1,131.33	41.62	13.83	251.27	192.09	158.71	-	9.87	496.01	3,067.53
Depreciation for the year	-	78.36	18.68	16.48	16.76	235.18	19.42	1.89	52.72	41.66	-	0.10	1.53	87.83	570.61
Deductions/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(56.92)	(0.07)	(0.61)	-	-	-	(0.10)	-	(1.15)	(58.85)
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42 (a))	-	(29.02)	-	-	(0.01)	(16.97)	(0.12)	-	-	-	(158.71)	-	-	-	(204.83)
As at March 31, 2022	-	626.91	67.43	113.35	66.36	1,292.62	60.85	15.11	303.99	233.75	-	-	11.40	582.69	3,374.46
Depreciation for the year	-	76.55	19.20	16.91	18.45	238.26	19.83	5.41	53.64	41.31	-	-	1.47	73.01	564.04

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of use assets, other Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Capital Work-in-Progress (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore														
	Free Hold Land	Buildings, Roads and Civil Infrastructure	Computer Hardware	Leasehold Land Development	Office Equipment	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Vehicles	Dredged Channels	Marine Structures	Railway Tracks	Railway Wagons	Tugs and Boats	Project Assets	Total
Deductions/Adjustment	-	(1.34)	(7.42)	-	(1.16)	(39.23)	-	(6.72)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.42)	(56.29)
As at March 31, 2023	-	702.12	79.21	130.26	83.65	1,491.65	80.68	13.80	357.63	275.06	-	-	12.87	655.28	3,882.21
Net Block															
As at March 31, 2022	641.15	1,618.83	50.43	228.93	42.05	2,303.49	131.45	9.58	2,372.07	1,686.35	-	-	7.06	446.26	9,537.65
As at March 31, 2023	684.08	1,612.57	41.93	227.96	45.63	2,404.55	117.08	198.60	2,338.67	1,645.21	-	-	7.21	410.95	9,734.44

- i) Depreciation of ₹0.56 crore (previous year ₹14.98 crore) relating to the project assets has been allocated to Capitalisation / Capital Work-in-Progress.
- ii) Plant and Equipment includes cost of Water Pipeline amounting to ₹3.37 crore (Gross) (previous year ₹3.37 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹2.87 crore (previous year ₹2.75 crore) which is constructed on land not owned by the Company.
- iii) Land development cost on leasehold land includes costs incurred towards reclaimed land of ₹180.18 crore (Gross) (previous year ₹180.18 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹71.53 crore (previous year ₹62.85 crore).
The cost has been estimated by the management, being cost allocated out of the dredging activities approximate the actual cost.
- iv) Reclaimed land measuring 1093.53 hectare are pending to be registered in the name of the Company.
- v) Project Assets includes dredgers and earth moving equipments.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of use assets, other Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Capital Work-in-Progress (contd.)

vi) Free Hold and Lease Hold Land includes Land given on Operating Lease Basis:

Gross Block as at March 31, 2023 : ₹6.71 crore (previous year : ₹6.71 crore)

Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2023 : ₹0.47 crore (previous year : ₹0.41 crore)

Net Block as at March 31, 2023 : ₹6.24 crore (previous year : ₹6.30 crore)

vii) Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

viii) Following is the details of immovable properties not held in the name of the Company

₹ In Crore

Relevant line items in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter or director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Property, Plant and Equipment	Reclaimed Land	180.18	NA	NA	NA	Reclaimed land allotment is being processed by Government of Gujarat (GOG).

Note 3(b) Right-of-use assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2021	346.66	60.42	407.08
Additions pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42 (b))	28.96	-	28.96
Additions	57.41	-	57.41
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.32)	-	(0.32)
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42)	(54.05)	-	(54.05)
As at March 31, 2022	378.66	60.42	439.08
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.09)	-	(0.09)
As at March 31, 2023	378.57	60.42	438.99
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2021	31.19	11.32	42.51
Depreciation for the year	22.09	5.66	27.75
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.16)	-	(0.16)
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(a))	(3.03)	-	(3.03)
As at March 31, 2022	50.09	16.98	67.07
Depreciation for the year	22.06	5.66	27.72
Deductions/Adjustment	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
As at March 31, 2023	72.10	22.64	94.74
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2022	328.57	43.44	372.01
As at March 31, 2023	306.47	37.78	344.25

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of use assets, other Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Capital Work-in-Progress (contd.)

- (i) As a part of concession agreement for development of port and related infrastructure at Mundra, the Company has been allotted land on lease basis by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). The Company has recorded rights in the GMB Land at present value of future annual lease payments in the books and classified the same as Right-of-Use assets.
- (ii) Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

Note 3(c) Other Intangible Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Software	Railway License	Right to Operate	Total
Cost				
As at April 1, 2021	76.82	5.00	-	81.82
Additions pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(b))	0.57	-	3,086.70	3,087.27
Additions	72.97	-	-	72.97
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(b))	(0.57)	-	(3,086.70)	(3,087.27)
As at March 31, 2022	149.79	5.00	-	154.79
Additions	3.81	-	-	3.81
Deductions/Adjustment	(1.25)	-	-	(1.25)
As at March 31, 2023	152.35	5.00	-	157.35
Accumulated Amortisation				
As at April 1, 2021	54.10	0.31	-	54.41
Amortisation for the year	16.09	0.14	-	16.23
As at March 31, 2022	70.19	0.45	-	70.64
Amortisation for the year	21.64	0.14	-	21.78
Deductions/Adjustment	(1.25)	-	-	(1.25)
As at March 31, 2023	90.58	0.59	-	91.17
Net Block				
As at March 31, 2022	79.60	4.55	-	84.15
As at March 31, 2023	61.77	4.41	-	66.18

- i) Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

Note 3(d) Goodwill

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Carrying value at the beginning	44.86	44.86
Additions pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(b))	-	790.86
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(b))	-	(790.86)
Carrying value at the end	44.86	44.86

- i) Goodwill arising on amalgamation of Adani Ports Limited, acquired through business combination pertains to cash generating units (CGUs) which are part of 'Port and SEZ' activities segment. The goodwill is tested for impairment annually. As at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 the goodwill is not impaired.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of use assets, other Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Capital Work-in-Progress (contd.)

The recoverable amount of the CGUs are determined from value-in-use calculation. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding the discount rate, growth rates and expected changes to direct costs during the year. Management estimates discount rate using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money. The growth rate are based on management's forecasts. Changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market. The Company prepares its forecasts based on the most recent financial budget approved by management with projected revenue growth rates. The management believes that any reasonable possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount. Goodwill is attributable to future growth of business out of synergies.

ii) Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening	614.08	590.23
Additions pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42(b))	-	0.30
Additions	1,305.27	934.22
Capitalised during the year	(1,281.64)	(907.41)
Transfer pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42)	-	(3.26)
Closing	637.71	614.08

(i) Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	₹ In Crore				
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	465.80	79.67	19.09	73.15	637.71
Total	465.80	79.67	19.09	73.15	637.71

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	₹ In Crore				
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	242.84	119.40	129.16	122.68	614.08
Total	242.84	119.40	129.16	122.68	614.08

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

There are no temporarily suspended projects.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unquoted		
In Equity Shares of Company [(Investment at fair value through OCI) (refer note (d) below)]		
5,00,00,000 (previous year 5,00,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Kutch Railway Company Limited	282.85	275.00
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited	0.05	0.05
10,00,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Karaikal Port Private Limited (refer note (n) below)	1.00	-
1,000 (previous year 1,000) fully paid Equity Shares of AUD 1 each of NQXT Port Pty Limited (formerly known as Mundra Port Pty Limited)	*-	*-
Total FVTOCI Investment	283.90	275.05
In Equity Shares of subsidiaries (valued at cost)		
65,50,00,000 (previous year 65,50,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Logistics Limited (refer note (e) below)	739.51	735.85
25,61,53,846 (previous year 25,61,53,846) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited)**	256.15	256.15
24,50,000 (previous year 24,50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited	2.45	2.45
4,50,00,000 (previous year 4,50,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Karnavati Aviation Private Limited (refer note (e) below)	62.95	62.95
11,58,88,500 (previous year 11,58,88,500) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited (refer note (b) (iii) below)	115.89	115.89
35,00,000 (previous year 35,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra International Airport Private Limited (refer note (e) below)	3.86	3.86
71,54,70,000 (previous year 71,54,70,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Hazira Port Limited (refer note (a) below) (Formerly known as Adani Hazira Port Private Limited)	715.47	715.47
10,12,80,000 (previous year 10,12,80,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited (refer note (b) (i) below)	101.28	101.28
12,00,50,000 (previous year 12,00,50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited (refer note (b) (ii) and (c) below)	120.05	120.05
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Warehousing Service Private Limited	0.05	0.05
3,00,000 (previous year 3,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited (refer note (e) below)	0.72	0.72
31,50,00,000 (previous year 19,20,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	315.00	192.00
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited)	0.05	0.05

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
13,50,50,000 (previous year 13,50,50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited (refer note (e) below) (Formerly known as Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited)	142.40	142.40
89,70,00,000 (previous year 89,70,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited (refer note (e) below)	907.00	902.00
114,80,00,000 (previous year 114,80,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of The Dhamra Port Company Limited (refer note (a) and (e) below)	2,811.22	2,811.22
1,01,000 (previous year 1,01,000) fully paid Equity Shares of AUD 1 each of Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited (refer note (e) below)	12.84	12.84
5,76,92,155 (previous year 5,76,92,155) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of The Adani Harbour Services Limited (Formerly known as The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited)	106.26	106.26
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	0.05	0.05
11,850 (previous year 11,850) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹100 each of Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	38.51	38.51
4,900 (previous year 4,900) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	*-	*-
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited)	0.05	0.05
38,80,00,000 (previous year 38,80,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	388.00	388.00
8,85,76,159 (previous year 8,85,76,159) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited ("AKPL") (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited) (refer note (e) and (p) below)	6,414.47	6,194.01
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited)	0.05	0.05
Nil (previous year 1,000) fully paid Equity Shares of SGD 1 each of Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte Limited) (refer note (e) below and (47))	-	6.36
5,50,000 (previous year 5,50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (refer note (l) below)	0.56	0.56
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Container Terminal Limited (Formerly known as Adani Pipelines Private Limited)	0.05	0.05
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of HDC Bulk Terminal Limited (refer note (h) below)	0.05	0.05
5,53,409 (previous year 5,53,409) fully paid Equity Shares of BDT 10 each of Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	0.47	0.47
6,000 (previous year 6,000) fully paid Equity Shares of USD 1 each of Anchor Port Holding Pte Limited (formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte Limited)	0.04	0.04

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited) (refer note (h) below)	0.05	0.05
10,000 (previous year 10,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Aqua Desilting Private Limited	0.01	0.01
1,23,05,000 (previous year 5,000) fully paid Equity Shares of USD 1 each of Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited (refer note (h) below)	101.25	0.04
10,00,000 fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited (refer note Note 42(b))	1.00	1.00
20,00,01,983 (previous year 20,00,01,983) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited) (refer note 42 (a))	4,895.76	4,895.76
8673,00,70,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of NIS 0.01 each of Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited (refer note (j) below)	2,038.46	-
10,00,000 (previous year 10,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Dighi Port Limited	1.00	1.00
50,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note (m) below)	0.05	-
10,00,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited (formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited) (refer note (i) below)	0.04	-
50,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Tajpur Sagar Port Limited (refer note (j) below)	0.05	-
50,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Aviation Fuels Limited (refer note (j) below)	0.05	-
9,60,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Container Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Adani Cargo Logistics Limited) (refer note (i) below)	1.16	-
	20,294.33	17,807.55
In Equity Shares of joint ventures (valued at cost)		
32,22,31,817 (previous year 32,22,31,817) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited (refer note (e) below)	341.03	341.03
5,93,78,278 (previous year 5,93,78,278) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited (refer note (a) and (e) below)	63.86	63.86
49,48,28,289 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (formerly known as Indian Oiltanking Limited) (refer note (o) below)	1,164.75	-
5,26,27,778 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited (refer note (o) below)	39.09	-
	1,608.73	404.89
In Equity Shares of Associate (valued at cost)		
Nil (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note (m) below)	-	0.05

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investment in Non Cumulative Convertible Debentures of subsidiary (valued at cost) (refer note (k) below)		
245,70,00,000 (previous year 245,70,00,000) 0.01% Non Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of The Dhamra Port Company Limited	2,457.00	2,457.00
Investment in Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-convertible Debentures of subsidiaries (valued at cost) (refer note (f) below)		
120,00,00,000 (previous year 120,00,00,000) 6.50% Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of The Dhamra Port Company Limited	1,200.00	1,200.00
50,00,00,000 (previous year 50,00,00,000) 6.50% Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Adani Logistics Limited	500.00	500.00
40,00,000 (previous year 40,00,000) 6.50% Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	4.00	4.00
70,00,000 (previous year 70,00,000) 6.50% Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Mundra International Airport Private Limited	7.00	7.00
18,50,00,000 (previous year 18,50,00,000) 6.50% Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	185.00	185.00
110,00,00,000 (previous year 110,00,00,000) 6.50% Unsecured Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	1,100.00	1,100.00
Investment in Perpetual Debt of subsidiaries (valued at cost) (refer note (f) below)		
Adani Logistics Limited	6,958.78	3,703.00
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	1,581.75	1,274.90
Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	239.04	233.93
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	500.00	500.00
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	500.00	500.00
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited (refer note (b) (ii) below)	-	250.00
Dighi Port Limited	897.37	764.90
Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited	25.00	25.00
Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited	0.04	0.04
Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	115.00	-
Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited	544.70	207.82
Investment in Compulsory Convertible Participatory Preference Shares (valued at cost)		
68,00,07,962 (previous year 68,00,07,962) Compulsory Convertible Participatory Preference Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	924.49	924.49
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures (valued at cost)		
43,65,88,700 (previous year Nil) 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (refer note (k) below)	4,365.89	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investment in Compulsory Convertible Debentures (valued at cost)		
1,28,79,640 (previous year 1,28,79,640) Compulsory Convertible Debentures of ₹100 each of Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited) (refer note 42(a))	152.00	152.00
Investment in Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures (valued at Amortised Cost)		
4,750 (previous year 5,000) 6.25 % Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited (refer note 10)	475.00	500.00
Other Investment (Investment valued at fair value through profit and loss)		
Nil unit (previous year 1,14,203) of Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS (refer note 10)	-	1,129.49
	44,919.02	34,106.11
Impairment for Investment in Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited (refer note (b) (i) below)	(101.28)	(101.28)
Provision for Diminution in value of Perpetual Non-Convertible Debentures of Mundra International Airport Private Limited	(7.00)	(7.00)
Provision for Diminution in value of Perpetual Debt of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited (refer note (b)(ii) below)	-	(250.00)
	44,810.74	33,747.83

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

** The Company has power over the entity and ability to affect its return and hence considered it as subsidiary

Notes:

a) Number of Shares pledged with banks against borrowings by the respective companies are as per below.

Particulars	No of Shares Pledged	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Subsidiary Companies		
(i) Adani Hazira Port Limited	19,50,00,000	19,50,00,000
(ii) The Dhamra Port Company Limited	34,44,00,000	34,44,00,000
Joint Venture		
(i) Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	3,02,82,922	3,02,82,922
	56,96,82,922	56,96,82,922

b) (i) Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited ("AVCTPL"), a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of the Company is engaged in Port services under concession agreement with Visakhapatnam Port Trust ("VPT"). During the previous year, AVCTPL and VPT had initiated termination on mutual consent as per right under the concession agreement citing force majeure events, which went for arbitration. Both the parties have filed the claim with arbitrators and the final outcome is yet to be decided.

During previous year ended on March 31, 2022, the arbitration tribunal, in its interim order, observed that terminal remaining idle leads to its deterioration and fails to generate any revenue. Hence, terminal should be put to operation without any delay and has directed VPT to release an ad-hoc interim payment to AVCTPL. Based on such directions, ad-hoc payment of ₹155 Crore has been received against handing over the possession, management and operational control of the terminal, leaving open all rights and contentions of both parties for examination at a later stage. Company has reassessed the carrying values of its loan and equity investment in AVCTPL in light of the aforesaid developments and has

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

continued to carry these balances at values net of impairment provisions amounting to ₹297.38 crore (₹228.85 crore net of tax).

- (ii) Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited ("AKBTPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is engaged in providing port services near Tuna outside Kandla creek at Kandla Port under concession from Deendayal Port Trust.

During the previous year, the management of the Company had carried out detailed cash flow projections over the period of the Concession agreement for determining the recoverable value of its Investments in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets. On a careful evaluation, the management of the Company had concluded its assessment and provision for impairment loss amounting to ₹491.23 crore (perpetual securities amounts to ₹250 crore and loans given amounts to ₹241.23 crore including interest accrued ₹101.23 crore as at March 31, 2022) has been recorded as on March 31, 2022 towards the Company's investments and the same has been presented as an exceptional item. During the current year, the Company has written off the said balances in absence of possibility of recovery.

- (iii) The carrying amounts of long-term investments in equity shares of Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited ("AMPTPL") amounts to ₹115.89 crore as at March 31, 2023 and non-current loans given to AMPTPL amounts to ₹455.98 crore (including interest accrued ₹29.61 crore) as at March 31, 2023. The Company has been providing financial support to AMPTPL to meet its financial obligations as and when required in the form of loans, which are recoverable at the end of the concession period. AMPTPL was undergoing an arbitration with Murmugao Port Trust ("MPT") for revenue share on deemed storage charges and loss of return of capital to AMPTPL due to failure of MPT to fulfil obligations as per concession agreement for a period till financial year 2018-19. Post financial year 2018-19, AMPTPL has received relief in terms of rationalized tariff on storage charges up to March 2021 from authorities and had filed application for similar relief for subsequent year and awaiting approval. During the current year, the arbitration had been concluded which affirmed partial claim of AMPTPL for the loss of return on capital and also upheld revenue share on deemed storage for three-year period. In earlier years, AMPTPL had made provision of ₹134.61 Crore for the revenue share on deemed storage charges against which ₹40.50 Crore would have been payable as per the arbitration order. Both the parties have challenged the arbitration order in commercial court in the month of August 2022. Considering the matter being sub-judice at this stage, no adjustments based on arbitration order has been considered in the current financial statements.

The Company has determined the recoverable amounts of its investments and loans in AMPTPL as at March 31, 2023 by considering a discounted cash flow model. Such determination is based on significant estimates & judgements made by the management as regards the benefits of the rationalization of revenue share on storage income, cargo traffic, port tariffs, inflation, discount rates which have been considered over the remaining concession period and are considered reasonable by the Management. On a careful evaluation of the aforesaid factors, the Company's management has concluded that no provision for impairment in respect of such investments and loans is considered necessary at this stage.

- c) During the year 2016-17, the Company had accounted for purchase of 3,12,13,000 numbers of equity shares of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited at consideration of ₹31.21 crore. The equity shares have been purchased from the Adani Enterprises Limited, a group company whereby this entity has become a wholly owned subsidiary. As per the management, the transfer has been recorded based on Irrevocable Letter of

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

Affirmation dated March 31, 2017 from the seller and acceptance by the Company although legal transfer of equity share of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited is still in process at year end.

- d) Reconciliation of Fair value measurement of the investment in unquoted equity shares

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	275.05	263.54
Fair value Gain recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	7.85	12.12
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited became Associate (refer note (m))	-	(0.05)
Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited became subsidiary (refer note (l))	-	(0.56)
Karaikal Port Private Limited (refer note (n))	1.00	-
Closing Balance	283.90	275.05

- e) Value of Deemed Investment accounted in subsidiaries and joint ventures in terms of fair valuation under Ind AS 109

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Adani Logistics Limited	84.41	80.75
ii) Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	17.95	17.95
iii) Mundra International Airport Private Limited	0.36	0.36
iv) Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.42	0.41
v) Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	7.35	7.35
vi) The Dhamra Port Company Limited	68.54	68.54
vii) Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	12.33	12.33
viii) Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited	-	6.36
ix) Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	11.57	11.57
x) Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	4.48	4.48
xi) Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	10.00	5.00
xii) Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (Refer note (p) below)	220.46	-
	437.87	215.10

- f) Investment in Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-convertible Debenture / Perpetual Debt (carrying interest rate of 7.50%) is redeemable / payable at issuer's option, can be deferred indefinitely and Interest is payable at the discretion of issuer. Accordingly, it is considered as equity instrument.
- g) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments as at March 31, 2023 ₹44,810.74 crore (previous year ₹33,747.83 crore).
- h) During the previous year, Adani Gangavaram Port Limited, Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited and HDC Bulk Terminal Limited have been incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on July 14, 2021, June 16, 2021 and March 07, 2022 respectively.
- i) On November 10, 2022, the Company completed acquisition of Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited from Adani Agri Logistics limited and Adani Container Manufacturing Limited from Adani Logistic Services Private Limited
- j) Adani Aviation Fuels Limited and Tajpur Sagar Port Limited have been incorporated as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company on September 29, 2022 and October 21, 2022.

Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited ("MIPAL") has been incorporated as subsidiary of the Company on November 13, 2022. MIPAL has acquired 100% stake of Haifa Port Company on January 10, 2023 from the Government of Israel which operates Haifa Port in Israel.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 Non - Current Investments (contd.)

- k) Interest is payable at the discretion of issuer and conversion ratio is fixed to fixed at the maturity and same is considered as equity instrument.
- l) On March 30, 2022, Subsidiary of the company, Adani Logistics Limited has acquired 37.95% equity shares of Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited ("MSTPL") from Adani Green Technology Limited. Subsequently MSTPL has become subsidiary of the Company by virtue of management control.
- m) Ahmedabad Bench of National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") through its order dated October 11, 2022 have approved the scheme filed by Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL") (in which the Company was investor) to reduce its share capital from ₹110.05 crore to ₹0.10 crore, consequent to which the Company has obtained equity stake of 48.97%.

Since the scheme is effective from filling of resolution dated February 24, 2022, the Company has accounted MLTPL as an investment in associate from that date. Accordingly previous year is restated by considering as associate entity from other entity.

Consequent to the above scheme and further investment in equity instrument by the subsidiary Company in April 2022, MLTPL became step down subsidiary of the Company and has been accounted accordingly.

- n) On March 31, 2023, The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") has passed the order approving the Company ("APSEZ") to be successful resolution applicant for Karaikal Port Private Limited ("KPPL") under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") with equity of ₹1 crore and debt of ₹1,485 crore.

As at March 31, 2023 in absence of dissolution of Implementation & Monitoring Committee as defined in NCLT order and pending formulation of new board of directors by the acquirer, the Company was not in a position to exercise control over the KPPL on reporting date. Subsequent to the reporting date, on April 04, 2023, the Board as mentioned above has been formulated by the Company and the Company has exercised the control over KPPL effective from that date

- o) The Company has completed the acquisition of Joint Venture entity, Oiltanking India GmbH's 49.38% equity stake in Indian Oiltanking Limited ("IOTL") and Oiltanking GmbH's 10% equity stake in IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited, a subsidiary of IOTL for the consideration of ₹1,203.84 crore.
- p) In earlier year, AKPL had paid amount towards non-compete fees for acquiring geographical exclusivity for the term of 5 years. As per the provision of Accounting Standards, the Company has reassessed the accounting treatment being transaction linked with acquisition of the remaining stake from NCI for one of the subsidiary. Accordingly, unamortised amount of ₹226.46 crore has been considered as deemed investment and adjusted to retained earning.

5 Trade Receivables

(unsecured, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables		
- Considered Good	1,351.71	1,139.63
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(77.57)	(57.50)
	1,274.14	1,082.13
Customers' Bills Discounted (refer note (c) below)	257.05	208.24
Other Trade Receivables	1,017.09	873.89
Total Receivables	1,274.14	1,082.13

Refer note 32 for Related Party Balances

Notes:

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

5 Trade Receivables (contd.)

- b) Generally, as per credit terms trade receivable are collectable within 30-60 days although the Company provide extended credit period with interest between 7.50% to 9% considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including with the related parties.
- c) The Carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables amounting to ₹257.05 crore (previous year ₹208.24 crore) which are subject to a bills discounting arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Company has transferred the relevant receivables to the bank / financial institution in exchange of cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. The Cost of bill discounting is to the customer's account as per the arrangement. However, the Company has retained late payment and credit risk. The Company therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in balance sheet. The amount repayable under the bills discounting arrangement is presented as unsecured borrowing in note 18.
- d) Trade receivables ageing schedule for March 31, 2023 is as below

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	635.27	342.69	160.09	56.82	31.23	125.61	1,351.71
2	Allowances for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(77.57)
	Total							1,274.14

Trade receivables ageing schedule for March 31, 2022 is as below

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	503.29	251.68	182.36	56.62	44.88	100.80	1,139.63
2	Allowances for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57.50)
	Total							1,082.13

6 Loans

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loans to Related Parties				
Considered Good (refer note 4 (b) (iii))	8,715.06	11,984.41	610.52	150.26
Credit impaired (refer note 4 (b) (i) & (ii))	205.01	336.10	-	8.91

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

6 Loans (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loans for acquisition				
Considered Good (refer note 4 (n))	1,485.00	-	-	-
Loans to others				
Considered Good (refer note below (i))	-	10.00	83.00	198.00
	10,405.07	12,330.51	693.52	357.17
Less: Allowances for doubtful loans	(205.01)	(336.10)	-	(8.91)
	10,200.06	11,994.41	693.52	348.26

Note:

- (i) Loans/ Inter Corporate deposits given from time to time are based on terms approved by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company as per the Treasury Policy, as permitted by the Articles of Association, and their repayment along with interest are guaranteed by unconditional and irrevocable Letter of Indemnity and Undertaking by a related party. (Refer note 3 to the Statement of Cashflows, 34.3 (b) of Credit Risk and note 32)

7 Other Financial Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Security deposit (refer note 36 (i))				
Considered good	890.41	1,656.38	16.48	18.60
Considered doubtful	-	-	7.27	7.27
	890.41	1,656.38	23.75	25.87
Less: Allowances for Doubtful Deposit	-	-	(7.27)	(7.27)
	890.41	1,656.38	16.48	18.60
Loans and advances to Employees	0.84	1.85	2.19	1.14
Lease Receivable (refer note (i) below)	2,351.03	1,890.38	94.47	63.02
Interest Accrued	88.61	151.32	736.96	617.27
Non Trade receivable	-	-	132.22	5,934.81
Derivatives instruments / Forward Contracts Receivable	-	1.22	29.83	0.34
	3,330.89	3,701.15	1,012.15	6,635.18

Note:

- (i) Future minimum lease receivables under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments receivable ("MLPR") are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Gross Investment in the lease	Present Value of MLPR	Gross Investment in the lease	Present Value of MLPR
Within one year	261.95	179.40	196.24	148.03
After one year but not later than five years	1,092.53	687.97	823.59	551.98
More than five years	3,654.54	1,578.13	3,311.00	1,253.39
Total minimum lease receivables	5,009.02	2,445.50	4,330.83	1,953.40
Less: Amounts representing finance charges	(2,563.52)	-	(2,377.43)	-
Present value of minimum lease receivables	2,445.50	2,445.50	1,953.40	1,953.40

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

8 Other Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital advances (refer note (a) and (c) below)	2,034.37	317.91	-	-
Balance with Government Authorities	4.50	4.50	124.34	106.64
Prepaid Expenses	60.20	7.92	15.80	16.79
Accrued Income	-	-	54.34	51.43
Contract Assets (refer note (b) below)	-	-	106.32	53.45
Advances recoverable other than in cash				
To related party (refer note 32)	-	-	4.51	2.92
To others	-	-	27.94	33.02
Taxes recoverable (net of provision) (refer note 27)	397.87	534.67	-	-
	2,496.94	865.00	333.25	264.25

Notes:

- (a) Capital advances includes ₹74.98 crore (previous year ₹139.93 crore) paid to various private parties and government authorities towards purchase of land.
- (b) Contract assets are the right to receive consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from port operation services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to financial assets.
- (c) Capital advance is net of allowance for doubtful advance of ₹10.59 crore (previous year ₹10.59 crore).

9 Inventories

(At lower of cost and Net realisable value)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Stores and Spares, Fuel and Lubricants	79.11	79.33
	79.11	79.33

10 Current Investments

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other Investment (Investment valued at fair value through profit and loss) (refer note (4) and note (i) below)		
1,14,203 units (previous year Nil unit) of Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS	1,136.98	-
Investment in Debentures (valued at Amortised Cost) (refer note (i) below)		
250 (previous year Nil) 6.25 % Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each of Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	25.00	-
	1,161.98	-
Aggregate carrying value of Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS	1,136.98	-
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investment in Debentures	25.00	-

Note:

- i) Reclassified from Non Current to Current Investment.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

11 Cash and Bank Balances

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
Balances with banks:				
Balance in current accounts	-	-	65.40	4,827.00
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	-	1.00
Cash on hand	-	-	0.04	0.04
	-	-	65.44	4,828.04
Other Bank Balances				
In Current Accounts (earmarked for Unpaid Dividend)	-	-	2.40	1.96
Margin Money Deposits (refer note below)	0.81	1,950.24	1,962.33	1,381.50
	0.81	1,950.24	1,964.73	1,383.46
Amount disclosed under Non - Current Financial Assets in Balance Sheet	(0.81)	(1,950.24)	-	-
	-	-	2,030.17	6,211.50

Note: Margin Money Deposits (net of overdraft facilities of ₹3,352.65 crore (Previous year ₹2,009.70 crore)) aggregating to ₹1,963.14 crore (previous year ₹3,331.74 crore) are pledged / lien against bank guarantees, letter of credit and other credit facilities.

12 Share Capital

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorized share capital		
Equity share capital		
10,47,50,00,000 (previous year 10,47,50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹2 each	2,095.00	2,095.00
Preference Share Capital		
50,00,000 (previous year 50,00,000) Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹10 each	5.00	5.00
	2,100.00	2,100.00

Note:-

Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement with Gangavaram Port Limited (GPL), the authorized share capital of the Company has automatically increased by 500,00,00,000 equity shares upon scheme become effective (refer note 42(b)).

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
2,16,01,38,945 (previous year 2,11,23,73,230) fully paid up Equity Shares of ₹2 each	432.03	422.47
	432.03	422.47

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital (contd.)

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No.	₹ In Crore	No.	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	2,11,23,73,230	422.47	2,03,17,51,761	406.35
Add: Issue of equity shares (refer note (ii) below)	-	-	1,00,00,000	2.00
Add: Issue of equity shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note (iii) below)	4,77,65,715	9.56	7,06,21,469	14.12
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,16,01,38,945	432.03	2,11,23,73,230	422.47

Notes:

i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

- The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹2 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.
- 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.

ii) On April 19, 2021, the Company has allotted 1,00,00,000 equity shares having face value of ₹2 each on preferential basis to Windy Lakeside Investment Limited at an issue price of ₹800 per share (including premium of ₹798 per share).

For the period of five years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:

- iii) Aggregate number of 11,83,87,184 (upto March 31, 2022: 7,06,21,469) equity shares of ₹2 each have been allotted, Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement, (refer note 42).
- iv) Aggregate number of 3,92,00,000 (upto March 31, 2022: 3,92,00,000) equity shares bought back.

b) Equity Component of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No.	₹ In Crore	No.	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	25,01,824	166.53	25,01,824	166.53
Outstanding at the end of the year	25,01,824	166.53	25,01,824	166.53

i) Terms of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares

The Company has outstanding 25,01,824 (previous year 25,01,824) 0.01 % Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of ₹10 each issued at a premium of ₹990 per share. Each holder of preference shares has a right to vote only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affects the right attached to preference share holders. These shares are redeemable at an aggregate premium of ₹247.68 crore (previous year ₹247.68 crore) (equivalent to ₹990.00 per share).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of NCRPS (before redemption) will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital. The preference shares carry fixed dividend which is non-discretionary.

The Preference Shares issued by the Company are classified as Financial Liabilities. These preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised as interest expense using the effective interest method.

The equity component of redeemable preference shares includes the securities premium amount received on issue of preference shares and the preference share capital, redemption premium reserve being created in compliance of the Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital (contd.)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No.	% Holding in the Class	No.	% Holding in the Class
Equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid				
i) Gautambhai Shantilal Adani and Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	71,07,53,935	32.90%	79,93,53,935	37.84%
ii) Adani Tradeline Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Tradeline LLP)	13,81,93,549	6.40%	13,81,93,549	6.54%
iii) Flourishing Trade and Investment Limited	12,44,54,607	5.76%	11,44,54,607	5.42%
iv) Life Insurance Corporation of India	19,70,26,194	9.12%	20,95,27,194	9.92%
Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up				
Priti G. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	5,00,365	20.00%
Shilin R. Adani	5,00,364	20.00%	5,00,364	20.00%
Pushpa V. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	5,00,365	20.00%
Ranjan V. Adani	5,00,455	20.00%	5,00,455	20.00%
Suvarna M. Adani	5,00,275	20.00%	5,00,275	20.00%

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

As at March 31, 2023

Sr No	Promoter and Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Gautambhai Shantilal Adani	1	0.00%	-
2	Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani	30,001	0.00%	100%
3	Gautambhai Shantilal Adani & Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	71,07,53,935	32.90%	(11%)
4	Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani & Shilin Rajeshbhai Adani (on behalf of Rajesh S. Adani Family Trust)	-	0.00%	(100%)
5	Adani Properties Private Limited	16,85,000	0.08%	-
6	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	7,06,21,469	3.27%	-
7	Adani Tradeline Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Tradeline LLP)	13,81,93,549	6.40%	-
8	Worldwide Emerging Market Holding Limited	8,60,92,798	3.99%	-
9	Afro Asia Trade and Investments Limited	8,99,45,212	4.16%	-
10	Emerging Market Investments DMCC	8,41,79,195	3.90%	-
11	Flourishing Trade And Investments Limited	12,44,54,607	5.76%	9%
12	Gelt Bery Trade And Investment Limited	100	0.00%	100%
13	Spitze Trade And Investment Limited	1,23,58,700	0.57%	100%
	Total	1,31,83,14,567	61.03%	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital (contd.)

As at March 31, 2022

Sr No	Promoter and Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Gautambhai Shantilal Adani	1	0.00%	-
2	Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani	1	0.00%	-
3	Gautambhai Shantilal Adani & Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	79,93,53,935	37.84%	-
4	Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani & Shilin Rajeshbhai Adani (on behalf of Rajesh S. Adani Family Trust)	30,000	0.00%	-
5	Adani Properties Private Limited	16,85,000	0.08%	-
6	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	7,06,21,469	3.34%	NA
7	Adani Tradeline Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Tradeline LLP)	13,81,93,549	6.54%	-
8	Worldwide Emerging Market Holding Limited	8,60,92,798	4.08%	11%
9	Afro Asia Trade and Investments Limited	8,99,45,212	4.26%	-
10	Emerging Market Investments DMCC	8,41,79,195	3.99%	-
11	Flourishing Trade And Investments Limited	11,44,54,607	5.42%	10%
	Total	1,38,45,55,767	65.55%	

e) Details of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares held by Promoter and Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2023

Sr No	Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Priti G. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	-
2	Shilin R. Adani	5,00,364	20.00%	-
	Total	10,00,729	40.00%	

As at March 31, 2022

Sr No	Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
1	Priti G. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	-
2	Shilin R. Adani	5,00,364	20.00%	-
	Total	10,00,729	40.00%	

13 Other Equity

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Share Pending Issuance		
Opening Balance	3605.26	-
Add: Equity shares pending issuance against Composite scheme of arrangement with GPL (Refer note 42(b))	-	3605.26
Less: Issue of Equity shares against pending Issuance	(3,605.26)	-
Closing Balance	-	3605.26

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

13 Other Equity (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Equity Component of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares		
Opening Balance	166.53	166.53
Closing Balance	166.53	166.53

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	6,135.64	583.54
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares on preferential basis (refer note (12)(a) (ii))	-	798.00
Add: Premium on Issue of equity shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note (12)(a) (iii) and 42))	3,595.70	4,754.10
Closing Balance	9,731.34	6,135.64

Note:- Securities premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of equity shares. Such amount is available for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	2,812.13	2,765.97
Add: Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	41.17	46.16
Closing Balance	2,853.30	2,812.13

Note:- The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for apportionment 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.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR)		
Opening Balance	632.74	556.69
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	109.88	122.21
Less: Transferred to general reserve	(41.17)	(46.16)
Closing Balance	701.45	632.74

Note:- The Company has issued redeemable non-convertible debentures. The Company has been creating Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) as per the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013. However, according to Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019 effective from August 16, 2019, the Company is not required to create DRR on any fresh issue of Debentures. Accordingly, the Company has not created DRR on fresh issue of redeemable non-convertible debentures.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

13 Other Equity (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital Reserve		
Opening Balance	(72.43)	-
Add: Loss pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 42)	-	(72.43)
Closing Balance	(72.43)	(72.43)

Note:- Capital reserve represents the difference between value of net assets transferred by the Company in the course of composite scheme of arrangement against divestment business undertaking and the consideration received against such arrangement.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital Redemption Reserve (CRR)		
Opening Balance	7.84	7.84
Closing Balance	7.84	7.84

Note:- As per the Companies Act, 2013, Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	16,104.45	17,128.30
Add : (Loss)/Profit for the year	(479.43)	147.56
Less : Dividend on Shares	(1,056.19)	(1,020.88)
Less : Cost related to the acquisition of Non Controlling Interest (refer note 42 (b))	-	(25.51)
Add : Deemed investment for consideration paid to Non Controlling Interest (refer note (4) (p))	220.46	-
Less : Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	(109.88)	(122.21)
Less : Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(0.59)	(2.81)
Closing Balance	14,678.82	16,104.45

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	196.65	186.06
Add : Change in fair value of FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	7.16	10.59
Closing Balance	203.81	196.65

Note:- This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Total Other Equity	28,270.66	29,588.81
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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

13 Other Equity (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Distribution made and proposed	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash Dividend on Equity Shares declared and paid		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹5 per share (Previous year ₹5 per share) on 2,11,23,73,230 equity shares (Previous year 2,04,17,51,761 equity shares)	1,056.19	1,020.88
Proposed Dividend on Equity Shares		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹5 per share (Previous year ₹5 per share) on 2,16,01,38,945 equity shares (Previous year 2,11,23,73,230 equity shares)	1,080.07	1,056.19
Cash Dividend on Preference Shares declared and paid		
Dividend @ 0.01 % on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	*-	*-
Proposed Dividend on Preference Shares		
Dividend @ 0.01 % on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	*-	*-

*- Figure nullified in conversion of ₹ in crore

Proposed dividend on equity shares are in compliance with relevant section of the Companies Act, 2013 which is subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as liability.

14 Non-Current Borrowings

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Debentures				
15,000 (previous year 15,000) 8.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable on April 12, 2030 (refer note (a) below)	1,488.20	1,487.03	-	-
2,520 (previous year 2,520) 9.35% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable on July 04, 2026) (refer note (b) below)	251.64	251.55	-	-
16,000 (previous year 16,000) 7.65% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹533.30 crore on October 31, 2025, ₹533.30 crore on October 31, 2026 and ₹533.40 crore on October 30, 2027) (refer note (d) below)	1,591.45	1,589.45	-	-
10,000 (previous year 10,000) 8.22% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹333.30 crore on March 07, 2025, ₹333.30 crore on March 07, 2026 and ₹333.40 crore on March 08, 2027) (refer note (b) below)	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non-Current Borrowings (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
13,000 (previous year 13,000) 8.24% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹433.30 crore on November 29, 2024, ₹433.30 crore on November 29, 2025 and ₹433.40 crore on November 27, 2026) (refer note (c) below)	1,300.00	1,300.00	-	-
10,000 (previous year 10,000) 6.25% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable at October 18, 2024) (refer note (e) below)	991.14	985.90	-	-
9,000 (previous year 9,000) 6.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable on September 11, 2023 (refer note (a) below)	-	896.01	898.73	-
6,000 (previous year 6,000) 7.25% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹500 crore on May 26, 2023 and ₹100 crore on June 01, 2023 (refer note (b) below)	-	598.15	599.74	-
2,000 (previous year 2,000) 9.35% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹100 crore on May 26, 2023 and ₹100 crore on May 27, 2026) (refer note (a) below)	99.49	199.10	99.96	-
Nil (previous year 1,647) 10.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable at three annual equal instalments commencing from March 02, 2021) (refer note (a) below)	-	-	-	164.66
Foreign currency Bonds				
5% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 315.30 basis points over the 20 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (vii))	3,645.68	3,356.91	-	-
3.828% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 255 basis points over the 10.50 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (vi))	2,432.95	2,238.96	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non-Current Borrowings (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
3.10% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 205.50 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (v))	4,078.00	3,755.69	-	-
4.375% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 238 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (ii))	6,126.65	5,640.68	-	-
4.20% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 376 basis points over the 7 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (iv))	6,138.19	5,653.58	-	-
4.00 % Foreign Currency Bond priced at 195 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (i))	4,088.21	3,759.40	-	-
3.375% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 150 basis points over the 5 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note (h) (iii))	5,335.15	4,908.91	-	-
Preference Shares	125.73	115.35	-	-
Liability Component of 0.01% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares (unsecured) (refer note 12 (b))				
Term loans				
Foreign currency loans:				
From banks (secured) (refer note (f))	-	-	-	18.60
Rupee Loan				
Inter corporate deposits from subsidiaries (refer note (h) (ix))	5,060.98	2,371.52	-	-
From Bank (Secured) (refer note (g))	-	336.56	-	74.25
Foreign currency letters of credit				
From bank (unsecured) (refer note (h) (viii))	308.24	181.90	-	-
	44,061.70	40,626.65	1,598.43	257.51
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	6,721.92	8,643.75	1,598.43	257.51
Unsecured borrowings	37,339.78	31,982.90	-	-
Amount disclosed under the head Current Borrowings (refer note 18)	-	-	(1,598.43)	(257.51)
	44,061.70	40,626.65	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non-Current Borrowings (contd.)

Notes:

- a) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures amounting to ₹2,586.38 crore (previous year ₹2,746.80 crore) which are secured by first rank Pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port.
- b) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹1,851.38 crore (previous year ₹1,849.70 crore) which are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the movable and immovable assets pertaining to coal terminal project assets at Wandh, Mundra Port.
- c) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹1,300.00 crore (previous year ₹1,300.00 crore) which are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. (Previous year - specified assets of certain subsidiary companies and all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port).
- d) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹1,591.45 crore (previous year ₹1,589.45 crore) are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on the specified assets of one of the subsidiary company and immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. (Previous year - secured by first pari-passu charge on specified assets of one of the subsidiary company).
- e) Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹991.14 crore (previous year ₹985.90 crore) are secured by first rank Pari-passu charge on specified assets of one of the subsidiary company.
- f) Foreign currency loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹18.60 crore) carries interest @ 6 months EURIBOR plus basis point 95. The loan is secured by exclusive charge on the Dredgers procured under the facility. The same has been repaid during the current year.
- g) Rupee term loan amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹410.81 crore) carrying interest @ Repo Rate plus spread of 1.35%. The loan is repayable in 8 half yearly structured instalment commencing from December 30, 2020. The loan is secured by first ranking pari-passu charge on the movable and immovable assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II project assets of the Company located at Mundra Port. Considering the terms of the loan, same has been classified under current borrowings.
- h) Unsecured Loan
 - (i) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 500 million equivalent to ₹4,088.21 crore (previous year ₹3,759.40 crore) carries interest rate at 4.00% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2027.
 - (ii) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 750 million equivalent to ₹6,126.65 crore (previous year ₹5,640.68 crore) carries interest rate at 4.375% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2029.
 - (iii) 5 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 650 million equivalent to ₹5,335.15 crore (previous year ₹4,908.91 crore) carries interest rate at 3.375% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2024.
 - (iv) 7 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 750 million equivalent to ₹6,138.19 crore (previous year ₹5,653.58 crore) carries interest rate at 4.20% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2027.
 - (v) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 500 million equivalent to ₹4,078 crore (previous year ₹3,755.69 crore) carries interest rate at 3.10% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2031.
 - (vi) 10.50 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 300 million equivalent to ₹2,432.95 crore (previous year ₹2,238.96 crore) carries interest rate at 3.828% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2032
 - (vii) 20 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 450 million equivalent to ₹3,645.68 crore (previous year ₹3,356.91 crore) carries interest rate at 5% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2041.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(viii) Trade credit facilities of ₹308.24 crore (previous year ₹181.90 crore). The same is repayable in next year unless maturity date of the same is extended/rolled over.

(ix) Inter Corporate deposits from a subsidiaries aggregating to ₹5,060.98 crore (previous year ₹2,371.52 crore) carries interest rate at 7.50%.

15 Lease Liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Lease Liabilities (refer note (a) and (b))	123.33	128.64	5.36	4.95
	123.33	128.64	5.36	4.95

Notes:

- a) Land and Building have been taken on lease by the Company. The terms of lease rent are for the period ranging from 15 years to 35 years depending on the lease agreement with the lessor. Such leases are renewable by mutual consent. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements.
- b) Future minimum lease payments under leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Within one year	After one year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total minimum lease payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2023						
Minimum Lease Payments	14.82	60.22	128.25	203.29	(74.60)	128.69
Finance charge allocated to future periods	9.46	32.95	32.19	74.60	-	-
Present Value of MLP	5.36	27.27	96.06	128.69	-	128.69
March 31, 2022						
Minimum Lease Payments	14.82	59.84	143.39	218.05	(84.46)	133.59
Finance charge allocated to future periods	9.87	35.00	39.59	84.46	-	-
Present Value of MLP	4.95	24.84	103.80	133.59	-	133.59

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

16 Other financial liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Derivatives Instruments	25.12	-	17.87	13.95
Capital creditors and retention money	9.39	0.34	93.66	132.30
Other payables (including discounts etc)	-	-	347.70	505.25
Unpaid Dividends #	-	-	2.40	1.96
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	677.07	581.98
Deposit from Customers	1.61	1.51	32.09	30.95
Financial Guarantees Obligation	10.92	11.66	8.14	7.28
	47.04	13.51	1,178.93	1,273.67

Not due for credit to "Investors Education & Protection Fund"

Notes:

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

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

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Borrowings and Interest accrued but not due	Lease Liabilities	Unpaid Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares	Derivative Contract	Total
April 1, 2021	34,392.77	144.37	1.50	(15.05)	34,523.59
Cash Flows	7,530.90	(19.20)	(1,020.42)	17.16	6,508.44
Foreign Exchange Movement	957.18	-	-	-	957.18
Other Adjustments	18.32	-	-	25.98	44.30
Addition of Lease Obligation	-	34.04	-	-	34.04
Charged to statement of Profit and Loss during the year	2,509.36	-	-	(15.70)	2,493.66
Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement	279.78	(25.62)	-	-	254.16
Dividend recognised during the year	-	-	1,020.88	-	1,020.88
Customers' Bills discounted during the year	(331.57)	-	-	-	(331.57)
March 31, 2022	45,356.74	133.59	1.96	12.39	45,504.68
Cash Flows	(2,478.78)	(4.90)	(1,055.75)	87.78	(3,451.65)
Foreign Exchange Movement	2,503.28	-	-	-	2,503.28
Charged to statement of Profit and Loss during the year	2,769.50	-	-	(89.11)	2,680.39
Dividend recognised during the year	-	-	1,056.19	-	1,056.19
Customers' Bills discounted during the year	48.81	-	-	-	48.81
March 31, 2023	48,199.55	128.69	2.40	11.06	48,341.70

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

17 Other Liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance from customers (refer note 40)	-	-	716.00	716.00
Deposit from customers	-	-	12.47	12.14
Statutory liability	-	-	82.97	55.44
Unearned Income under land lease/ Infrastructure usage agreements	455.70	499.19	63.27	62.24
Deferred Income on fair valuation of Deposit taken	0.84	0.94	-	-
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (i) below)	0.42	0.52	-	-
Unearned revenue - others	-	-	69.65	66.02
Contract Liabilities (refer note (ii) below)	-	-	132.54	144.24
	456.96	500.65	1,076.90	1,056.08

Notes:

i) Movement in Deferred Government Grant

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	0.52	0.61
Amortisation during the year (refer note 22)	(0.10)	(0.09)
Closing Balance	0.42	0.52

ii) Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver Port Operation Services and transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port.

18 Current Borrowings

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Short term borrowings from banks (secured) (refer note below (a), (b) and (14)(g))	336.56	1,000.00
Packing Credit Rupee Loan from bank (unsecured) (refer note (d), (e) and (f) below)	700.00	900.00
Commercial paper (unsecured) (refer note (c) below)	-	1,782.36
Inter Company deposit from subsidiaries (unsecured) (refer note (g) below)	568.74	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14)	1,598.43	257.51
	3,203.73	3,939.87
Customers' Bills Discounted (unsecured) (refer note (h) below)	257.05	208.24
	3,460.78	4,148.11

Notes:

- a) Short Term loan amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹1000 crore) is secured by Second pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. Same has been repaid during the Current year.
- b) Rupee term loan amounting to ₹336.56 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carrying interest @ Repo Rate plus spread of 1.35%. The loan is repayable in 8 half yearly structured instalment commencing from December 30, 2020.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

18 Current Borrowings (contd.)

The loan is secured by first rank Pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. Considering the terms of the loan, same has been classified under current borrowings.

- c) Commercial Paper (CP) aggregating ₹ Nil (previous year ₹1,782.36 crore) carried interest rate of 4.25% p.a. Same has been repaid during the current year.
- d) Packing Credit rupee Loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹400 crore) linked to 3 month Treasury Bill. Same has been repaid during the Current year.
- e) Packing Credit rupee Loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹500 crore) carries interest rate of 4.10% p.a. Same has been repaid during the current year.
- f) Packing Credit rupee Loan aggregating to ₹700 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate of 7.85% p.a.
- g) Inter Company deposit from a subsidiary aggregating to ₹568.74 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate ranging from 7.50% to 7.85%.
- h) Factored receivables of ₹257.05 crore (previous year ₹208.24 crore) have recourse to the Company and interest liability on amount of bill discounted is borne by the customer. The maturity period of the transfer is 1 to 12 months period (refer note 5).

19 Trade and other payables

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 35)	15.98	6.78
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	562.81	454.23
	578.79	461.01
Dues to related parties included in above (refer note 32)	153.47	126.07

Trade and other payable ageing as on March 31, 2023 is as below

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	15.98	-	-	-	-	15.98
2	Others	254.47	274.36	25.12	6.95	1.91	562.81
	Total	270.45	274.36	25.12	6.95	1.91	578.79

Trade and other payable ageing as on March 31, 2022 is as below

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	6.78	-	-	-	-	6.78
2	Others	309.45	135.08	7.45	1.99	0.26	454.23
	Total	316.23	135.08	7.45	1.99	0.26	461.01

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

20 Provisions

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for Employee Benefits				
Provision for Gratuity (refer note 30)	11.58	5.47	-	-
Provision for Compensated Absences	-	-	21.95	19.58
	11.58	5.47	21.95	19.58

21 Revenue from Operations

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from Contract with Customers (refer note (a) below)		
Income from Port Operations (Including Port Infrastructure Services)	4,892.59	3,907.06
	4,892.59	3,907.06
Lease, Upfront Premium and Deferred Infrastructure Income (refer note (b) and (c) below)	267.29	239.74
Other Operating Income	77.27	59.42
	5,237.15	4,206.22

Notes:

- a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contract Price	5,137.23	4,150.08
Adjustment for:		
Refund Liabilities	(303.06)	(273.92)
Change in value of Contract Assets	52.87	26.56
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	5.55	4.34
Revenue from Contract with Customers	4,892.59	3,907.06

- b) The Company has given various assets on finance lease to various parties. The lease agreements entered are non-cancellable. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. Land leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge upto 3 years upto 20%. The company has also received one-time income of upfront premium ranging from ₹600 to ₹4000 per Sq. mtr for use of common infrastructure by the parties. Such one-time income of upfront premium is non-refundable. Income of ₹156.35 crore (previous year ₹145.98 crore) including upfront premium of ₹128.63 crore (previous year ₹108.78 crore) accrued under such lease have been booked as income in the statement of profit and loss.
- c) Land given under operating lease:
The Company has given certain land portions on operating lease. Most of the leases are renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms.

The total future minimum lease rentals receivable at the Balance Sheet date is as under:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Not later than one year	20.59	20.15
ii) Later than one year and not later than five years	88.38	85.52
iii) Later than five years	325.37	347.82

Company has recognised income from operating leases of ₹22.24 crore (previous year ₹26.40 crore)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

22 Other Income

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest Income on		
Bank Deposits, Inter Corporate Deposits, Security Deposit etc.	1,689.05	2,122.02
Customers dues	20.25	21.23
Finance Lease	169.52	148.01
Dividend income on non current Investments	1,010.19	95.85
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	0.86	0.16
Scrap sale	17.02	15.33
Net gain on Sale of Current Investments	10.91	0.92
Profit on Sale of Non current Investments	-	63.76
Profit on sale / discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	-	1.35
Financial Guarantee Income	8.54	11.14
Amortisation of Government Grant (refer note 17 (i))	0.10	0.09
Miscellaneous Income	72.35	39.45
	2,998.79	2,519.31

23 Operating Expenses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cargo handling / other charges to Contractors (net of reimbursements)	605.84	354.04
Customer Claims (including Expected Credit Loss)	19.44	(4.00)
Tug and Pilotage Charges	8.69	8.72
Maintenance Dredging	15.58	10.62
Other expenses including Customs Establishment Charges	3.53	1.71
Repairs to Plant & Equipment	68.91	91.96
Stores & Spares consumed	130.09	107.92
Repairs to Buildings	10.13	9.33
Power & Fuel	79.76	75.26
Waterfront Charges	174.27	174.42
Cost of assets transferred under Finance Lease	3.67	1.29
	1,119.91	831.27

24 Employee Benefits Expense

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	256.63	205.45
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	11.80	9.60
Gratuity Expenses (refer note 30)	5.50	3.49
Staff Welfare Expenses	20.77	19.80
	294.70	238.34

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

25 Finance Costs

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Interest and Bank Charges		
Interest on		
Debentures and Bonds	2,074.76	1,851.11
Loans, Buyer's Credit etc.	673.59	621.42
Lease Liabilities	9.36	9.71
Bank and other Finance Charges	11.79	27.12
	2,769.50	2,509.36
b) Derivative Gain (net)	(89.11)	(15.70)
	2,680.39	2,493.66

26 Other Expenses

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rent Expenses	3.31	4.22
Rates and Taxes	-	183.71
Insurance	10.03	10.27
Advertisement and Publicity	23.37	14.96
Other Repairs and Maintenance	23.69	20.16
Legal and Professional Expenses	111.80	98.41
Corporate Support Service Fee	92.69	37.27
IT Support Services	18.94	21.00
Payment to Auditors (refer note (a) below)	2.64	1.72
Security Service Charges	22.63	18.68
Communication Expenses	29.77	27.77
Electric Power Expenses	4.24	5.81
Travelling and Conveyance	139.65	75.29
Diminution in Value of Inventory	10.00	-
Directors Sitting Fee	0.45	0.55
Commission to Non-executive Directors	1.00	1.00
Charity & Donations (refer note (b) below)	37.13	51.89
Loss on sale / discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	0.62	-
Net loss on sale of Financial Instruments Measured at FVTPL	2.04	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	17.89	10.96
	551.89	583.67

Notes:

a) Payment to Auditors

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1.90	1.03
Limited review	0.53	0.53
In other capacity:		
Certification fees	0.19	0.15
Reimbursement of expenses	0.02	0.01
	2.64	1.72

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

26 Other Expenses (contd.)

b) Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibilities

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

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

(i) Gross amount required to be spent during the year ₹31.35 crore (previous year ₹49.89 crore)

(ii) Amount spent during the year ended:

Particulars	₹ In Crore		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
March 31, 2023			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	31.88	-	31.88
Total	31.88	-	31.88
March 31, 2022			
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	34.29	-	34.29
Total	34.29	-	34.29

(iii) Nature of CSR activities

Promoting Health Care, Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, COVID 19 expense, Ensuring environmental sustainability, Promoting Education, Social development and Enhancing vocation skills

(iv) Detail of related party Transactions

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution / Donation to related party (Refer note 32)	24.85	13.98

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(v) The amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-

(vi) During the previous year company had utilised ₹16 crore excess CSR credit of earlier year which is additional to CSR expenditure mentioned in (ii) above

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as under

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i) Profit and Loss Section		
Current Income tax		
Current tax charges	11.83	274.00
Adjustment in respect of Tax Expense relating to earlier years	34.29	13.68
	46.12	287.68
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(553.67)	36.49
Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternate Tax	(41.25)	-
	(594.92)	36.49
	(548.80)	324.17
ii) Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Tax impact on re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	(0.31)	(1.51)
Tax impact on unrealised gain on FVTOCI Equity Investment	0.69	1.53
	0.38	0.02

b) Balance Sheet Section

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Taxes Recoverable (net) (refer note 8)	397.87	534.67
	397.87	534.67

c) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss)/Profit Before Tax	(1,028.23)	471.73
Tax Rate	34.944%	34.944%
At India's Statutory Income Tax rate	(359.30)	164.84
Tax Effect of:		
Effect due to lower Tax rate	(3.90)	(14.34)
Unascertained liability on which Deferred Tax not created	-	52.42
Expenses not allowable under Tax laws	21.29	19.86
Deduction under chapter VI-A	(13.65)	(38.86)
Indexation on Sale of Non Current Investment	-	(18.41)
Loss on impairment of Investment (refer note below)	(171.65)	171.65
Reversal of Tax on Composite scheme of arrangement	-	(24.54)
Deduction of transaction cost of Composite scheme of arrangement	(4.03)	-
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(8.97)	14.62

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other Adjustments	(8.59)	(3.07)
Income Tax reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	(548.80)	324.17
Effective tax rate	53.37%	68.72%

Note: The company has reassessed the allowability of tax benefit on impairment recognised in previous year and recognised the same in current year.

d) Deferred Tax Assets (net)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to:				
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose (refer note (i) below)	(729.54)	(800.67)	71.13	22.93
Asset on unrealised exchange variation	99.53	52.68	46.85	15.96
Asset on Provision for Gratuity and Leave encashment	14.24	11.01	3.23	3.68
(Liability) on Preference Share debt component	(29.72)	(33.34)	3.62	3.34
(Liability) on Deemed Investment	(50.66)	(50.12)	(0.54)	(1.47)
Asset on fair valuation of Inter Corporate Deposit / Corporate / Bank Guarantee	11.88	11.30	0.58	(0.21)
(Liability) on Equity Investment at FVTOCI	(38.89)	(38.20)	(0.69)	(1.53)
(Liability) on CSR expense carried forward	-	-	-	5.59
Asset on provision for doubtful debt, loans and advances	616.13	67.07	549.06	(2.33)
(Liability) on Lease Receivables	(275.65)	(145.43)	(130.22)	(78.05)
Asset on transaction cost of Composite scheme of arrangement	15.57	-	15.57	-
MAT Credit entitlement (refer note (ii) below)	1,654.49	1,645.30	41.25	-
(Liability) on other adjustments	(7.33)	(2.03)	(5.30)	(4.42)
	1,280.05	717.57	594.54	(36.51)

Notes:

- During the previous year, pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement, Company has transferred asset related to Railway Business undertaking. Accordingly deferred tax liability on such assets has been reversed by ₹24.54 crore.
- Current Tax Liabilities of ₹32.06 crore pertaining to previous year is adjusted against MAT Credit.

e) Deferred Tax Assets reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT	1,654.49	1,645.30
Less :Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(374.44)	(927.73)
	1,280.05	717.57

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax (contd.)

- f) The Company has following unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for which deferred tax asset has been recognised in the Balance Sheet at:-

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)	Expiry Year
2014-15	312.08	2029-30
2015-16	633.72	2030-31
2016-17	413.17	2031-32
2017-18	49.00	2032-33
2018-19	80.71	2033-34
2019-20	75.99	2034-35
2020-21	77.99	2035-36
2022-23	11.83	2037-38
Total	1,654.49	

28 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Loss)/Profit after tax	(479.43)	147.56
Less: Dividends on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	*-	*-
	(479.43)	147.56
* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.		
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (refer note 42(b))	2,16,01,38,945	2,15,96,45,794
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in ₹)	(2.22)	0.68

29 Below are the ratio as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 23	March 22	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	1.04	2.10	(50%)	Mainly due to realisation of consideration from Adani Gangavaram Port Limited against composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 42(b))
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	1.65	1.48	11%	NA
3	Debt Service Coverage	Earnings available for debt service (PAT + Interest cost + Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) + Depreciation) / Debt Service (Interest cost & lease payments + repayment of non current debt made during the period excluding refinanced loans)	1.93	1.65	17%	NA

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

29 Below are the ratio as on March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (contd.)

Sr No	Ratio Name	Formula	March 23	March 22	% Variance	Reason for variance
4	Return on Equity	Profit after Taxes / Average Equity Shareholder's Fund	(1.63%)	0.57%	(387%)	Mainly due to increase in Foreign Exchange Loss, dividend income and impairment of investment in subsidiary
5	Inventory Turnover		NA			-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operations / Average Accounts Receivables	5.54	4.28	29%	Mainly due to Improved realisation of receivable
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating expense & Other expense / Average Trade Payables	3.22	4.18	(23%)	NA
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Average Working Capital	1.32	0.80	65%	Mainly due to realisation of consideration from Adani Gangavaram Port Limited against composite scheme of arrangement and improved realisation of Trade receivables.
9	Net Profit	Profit After Tax / Revenue from Operations	(9.15%)	3.51%	(361%)	Mainly due to increase in Foreign Exchange Loss, dividend income and impairment of investment in subsidiary
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest, Taxes and exceptional items / Capital Employed (Tangible Networth+Total Debt)	4.35%	4.81%	(10%)	NA
11	Return on Investment		NA			-

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

- a) The Company has recognised, in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹11.27 crore (previous year ₹9.37 crore) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident Fund	11.22	9.31
Superannuation Fund	0.05	0.06
Total	11.27	9.37

₹ In Crore

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

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

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

c) Gratuity

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	37.07	32.13
Current service cost	5.12	3.32
Interest cost	2.56	2.15
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from and including in OCI:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.36)	0.20
- change in financial assumptions	(6.66)	4.44
- experience variance	7.92	(0.32)
Benefits paid	(2.08)	(1.84)
Liability Transfer In	3.94	2.02
Liability Transfer Out	(2.17)	(5.03)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	45.34	37.07

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	31.60	29.73
Investment income	2.18	1.99
Benefits paid	(0.02)	(0.12)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	33.76	31.60

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	45.34	37.07
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	33.76	31.60
Amount recognised as liability (refer note 20)	(11.58)	(5.47)
Net liability - Non Current	(11.58)	(5.47)

(iv) Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	5.12	3.32
Net Interest on benefit obligation	0.38	0.17
Total Expense included in Employee Benefits Expense (refer note 24)	5.50	3.49

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

(v) Recognised in the other comprehensive income for the year

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.36)	0.20
- change in financial assumptions	(6.66)	4.44
- experience variance	7.92	(0.32)
Recognised in the other comprehensive income	0.90	4.32

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.50%	6.90%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.50%	10.00%
Mortality	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Attrition rate	11.00%	9.11%

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

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer *	100%	100%

* As the gratuity fund is managed by life insurance company, details of fund invested by insurer are not available with Company.

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis

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

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
Sensitivity level	1 % Increase	1 % Decrease	1 % Increase	1 % Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
	(2.43)	2.70	(2.69)	3.06

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Salary Growth rate		Salary Growth rate	
Sensitivity level	1 % Increase	1 % Decrease	1 % Increase	1 % Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
	2.66	(2.43)	2.94	(2.64)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

30 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Attrition rate		Attrition rate	
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	50% Increase	50% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore) (0.80)	(₹ In Crore) 1.20	(₹ In Crore) (1.92)	(₹ In Crore) 3.03

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Mortality rate		Mortality rate	
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	10% Increase	10% Decrease	10% Increase	10% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore) *	(₹ In Crore) *	(₹ In Crore) (0.01)	(₹ In Crore) 0.01

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

(ix) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	6 years	8 years

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	7.91	4.34
Between 2 and 5 years	20.26	13.79
Between 6 and 10 years	20.49	17.18
Beyond 10 years	25.57	34.86
Total Expected Payments	74.23	70.17

The Company expects to contribute ₹13.95 crore to the gratuity fund in the financial year 2023-24 (previous year ₹9.40 crore).

(xi) Asset - Liability Matching Strategies

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

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the ports services, ports related Infrastructure development activities and development of infrastructure at contiguous Special Economic Zone at Mundra, as determined by chief operating decision maker, in accordance with Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segments".

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

32 Related Party Disclosures

Related parties where control exists.

Wholly owned Subsidiary Companies

Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited
Adani Hazira Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Hazira Port Private Limited)
Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited
Adani Logistics Limited
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited
Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited
Karnavati Aviation Private Limited
MPSEZ Utilities Limited (upto December 15, 2021)
Mundra International Airport Private Limited
The Dhamra Port Company Limited
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited
Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited)
Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited
Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited)
Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited, Singapore (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited)
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited
Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited (Formerly known as Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited)
Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited, Australia
The Adani Harbour Services Limited (Formerly known as The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited)
Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited (Formerly known as Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited)
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited
Adani Tracks Management Services Private Limited (upto March 31, 2021) (refer note 42 (a))
Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited (formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited) [w.e.f November 10, 2022]
Tajpur Sagar Port Limited [incorporated on October 21, 2022]
Adani Container Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Adani Cargo Logistics Limited) [w.e.f November 10, 2022]

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Wholly owned Subsidiary Companies	Adani Container Terminal Limited (Formerly known as Adani Pipelines Private Limited)	
	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited, Bangladesh	
	Anchor Port Holding Pte. Limited, Singapore (formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited)	
	Aqua Desilting Private Limited	
	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited [incorporated on March 07, 2022]	
	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited, Singapore [incorporated on June 16, 2021]	
	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited) [incorporated on July 14, 2021]	
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited) [w.e.f June 08, 2021]	
	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited) (w.e.f April 02, 2021) (refer note 42 (a))	
	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited (refer note 42 (b))	
	Adani Aviation Fuels Limited (incorporated on September 29, 2022)	
	Dighi Port Limited	
	Other Subsidiary Companies	Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited (Controlling interest)
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited)		
Mundra SEZ Textile And Apparel Park Private Limited		
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited		
Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (w.e.f March 30, 2022)		
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f April 30, 2022)		
Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited (Incorporated on November 13, 2022)		
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited) [upto June 07, 2021]		
Step down Subsidiary		Hazira Infrastructure Limited
		Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Limited (Controlling Interest)
	Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited	
	Abbot Point Bulk Coal Pty Limited, Australia	
	Blue Star Realtors Limited (formerly known as Blue Star Realtors Private Limited)	
	Pearl Port Pte. Limited, Singapore (Formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Pte. Limited)	
	Bowen Rail Operations Pte. Limited, Singapore (upto July 14, 2021)	
	Bowen Rail Company Pty Limited, Australia (upto July 14, 2021)	
	Dermot Infracon Private Limited	
	Noble Port Pte. Limited, Singapore (formerly known as Adani Abbot Port Pte. Limited)	
	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Step down Subsidiary	
	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited
	Adani Noble Private Limited
	Adani Container Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Adani Cargo Logistics Limited) [upto November 09, 2022]
	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited
	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited, Myanmar
	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar two) Limited [incorporated on November 21, 2022]
	Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited
	Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited (formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited) (upto November 09, 2022)
	Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited [incorporated on November 22, 2022]
	Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited
	Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited [incorporated on November 21, 2022]
	Adani Agri Logistics (Sandila) Limited [incorporated on November 18, 2022]
	AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited [acquired on May 04, 2021]
	BU Agri Logistics Limited [incorporated on March 11, 2023]
	HM Agri Logistics Limited [incorporated on February 28, 2023]
	Adani Logistics International Pte. Limited, Singapore [upto July 28, 2022]
	Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited (formerly known as Navayuga Container Terminal Private Limited)
	Seabird Distriparks (Krishnapatnam) Private Limited [acquired on January 29, 2022]

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Step down Subsidiary	Adani Warehousing Limited (formerly known Adani Agri Logistics (Borivali) Limited)
	Adani KP Agri warehousing Private Limited (Formerly known as KP Agri warehousing Company Private Limited) [acquired on October 01, 2020] [upto December 31, 2021]
	Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited
	Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited
	Ocean Sparkle Limited [acquired on May 10, 2022]
	Haifa Port Company Limited, Israel [w.e.f. January 10, 2023]
	Port Harbour Services International Pte. Limited, Singapore [incorporated on February 01, 2023]
	Sparkle Overseas Pte. Limited [acquired on May 10, 2022]
	PU Agri Logistics limited [incorporated on February 25, 2023]
	Saptati Build Estate Private Limited [acquired on May 04, 2022]
	Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited [acquired on May 10, 2022]
	Sea Sparkle Harbour Service Limited [acquired on May 10, 2022]
	Sparkle Port Service Limited [acquired on May 10, 2022]
	Sparkle Terminal & Towage Service Limited [acquired on May 10, 2022]
	EZR Technologies Private Limited (Incorporated on December 14, 2021)
	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited
	The Adani Harbour International DMCC, UAE [incorporated on December 22, 2022]
NRC Limited	
Related parties with whom transactions have taken place	
Joint Venture & Associate Entities	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited
	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited
	Adani Total Private Limited
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f. February 24, 2022 to April 29, 2022)
Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Gautam S. Adani - Chairman and Managing Director
	Mr. Rajesh S. Adani - Director
	Mr. Karan G. Adani - Whole-time Director & Chief Executive Officer
	Dr. Malay Mahadevia - Whole-time Director (upto May 31, 2021), Director (w.e.f. June 01, 2021)
	Prof. G. Raghuram - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Bharat Sheth - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Palamadai Sundararajan Jayakumar - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mrs. Avantika Singh Aulakh IAS, Nominee Director (upto September 20, 2022)
	Mr. Deepak Maheshwari - Chief Financial Officer (upto May 05, 2021)
	Mr. D. Muthukumaran - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. July 19, 2022)
Mr. Ranjith Sinh Barad, IAS, Nominee Director (w.e.f. December 21, 2022)	
Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia - Company Secretary	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers	Adani Foundation
	Adani Properties Private Limited
	Delhi Golf Link Properties Private Limited
	Adani Infrastructure and Developers Private Limited
	Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited
	Adani Renewable Energy (KA) Limited
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited (upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited
	Adani Township and Real Estate Company Private Limited
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Enterprises Limited
	Mundra Solar PV Limited
	Adani Road Transport Limited
	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (upto March 29, 2022)
	Adani Green Energy Limited
	Adani Total Gas Limited
	Adani Global F.Z.E., Dubai
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited
	Adani Infra (India) Limited
	Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited
	Sunanda Agri Trade Private Limited
	Adani Skill Development Center
	Shantigram Utility Services Private Limited
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (upto February 23, 2022)
	Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited (upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited (upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Power Limited
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited (upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Wilmar Limited
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited (w.e.f December 16, 2021)
	Ahmedabad International Airport Limited (formerly known as Adani Ahmedabad International Airport Limited)
	Maharashtra Eastern Grid Power Transmission Company Limited
	Lucknow International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Adani Lucknow International Airport Limited)
	Adani Airport Holding Limited
	Adani Agri Fresh Limited
	Jash Energy Private Limited
	Mundra Petrochem Limited
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited
	Raipur Energen Limited (upto March 06, 2023)
	Raigarh Energy Generation Limited (upto March 06, 2023)
Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	
Adani Transmission Limited	
Navi Mumbai International Airport Limited	
Adani Institute for Education and Research	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers	Vishakha Renewables Private Limited
	Vishakha Solar Films Private Limited
	Mangaluru International Airport Limited
	TRV (Kerala) International Airport Private Limited
	Jaipur International Airport Limited
	Mundra WindTech Limited
	Mundra Solar Energy Limited
	Adani Social Development Foundation
	Mahan Energen Limited
	Adani Global Pte. Limited
	Adani Defense Systems And Technologies Limited
	Adani Digital Labs Private Limited
	Adani Sportsline Private Limited
	Ambuja Cements Limited
	Adani Petrochemicals Limited
	Alton Buildtech India Private Limited
	Mumbai International Airport Limited
	Gare Pelma III Collieries Limited
	Adani Water Limited
	Kutch Copper Limited
North Star Diagnostics Private Limited	
Vishakha Metals Private Limited	
Adani Solar USA Inc, USA	

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

- (i) Outstanding balances of related parties at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. During the year, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties except impairment of ₹1,558.16 crore against loan and investment of a subsidiary. The closing balance of Loans is net of total impairment of ₹1,756.82 crore related to current and previous periods. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.
- (ii) All Rupee loans and foreign currency loans are given on interest bearing within the range of 4 % p.a. to 9 % p.a. except loan to Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited, Dholera Port & Special Economic Zone Limited, Karnavati Aviation Private Limited, Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited, Mundra International Airport Private Limited and Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited whereby loan transaction aggregating to ₹48.74 crore (previous year ₹99 crore) are interest free.

Notes:

- (i) The names of the related parties and nature of the relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. For others, the names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.
- (ii) Aggregate of transactions for the year ended and balances thereof with these parties have been given below.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

(A) Transactions with Related Parties

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Income from Port Services / Other Operating Income	151.94	72.69	762.24	661.35	384.59	374.88	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-	-	241.64	197.13	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	-	-	520.60	464.21	-	-	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	-	-	237.65	255.07	-	-
	Others	151.94	72.69	-	0.01	146.94	119.81	-	-
2	Lease & Infrastructure Usage Income/ Upfront Premium	182.68	57.62	15.11	51.17	29.83	63.81	-	-
	Adani Logistics Limited	80.10	50.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	64.43	-	-	38.25	-	26.18	-	-
	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	27.05	-	-	-	-	27.05	-	-
	Others	11.10	7.46	15.11	12.92	29.83	10.58	-	-
3	Interest Income on loans/ deposits/ deferred accounts receivable	882.44	855.43	29.67	45.84	20.25	40.13	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	97.36	97.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited	94.72	38.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	450.54	501.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	239.82	218.57	29.67	45.84	20.25	40.13	-	-
4	Interest Expenses	293.52	91.85	-	-	-	23.76	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	81.43	30.32	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	23.76	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	27.27	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	132.61	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	41.78	36.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	10.43	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Purchase of Spares and consumables, Power & Fuel	0.59	44.13	0.05	0.10	61.46	16.47	-	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	43.99	-	-	59.63	15.39	-	-
	Others	0.59	0.14	0.05	0.10	1.83	1.08	-	-
6	Recovery of Income / expenses (Reimbursement)	268.63	13.75	20.63	40.75	-	-	-	-
	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	255.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	-	-	16.01	31.66	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-	-	4.60	9.09	-	-	-	-
	Marine Infrastructure Developers Private Limited	13.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	3.75	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
7	Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	300.44	219.05	-	3.29	212.67	64.61	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	-	-	92.69	37.30	-	-
	Adani Sportslines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	60.00	-	-	-
	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	107.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	132.90	114.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	60.54	54.61	-	3.29	59.98	27.31	-	-
8	Rent charges paid	-	0.13	-	-	14.22	14.34	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	-	-	4.35	4.35	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.59	-	-
	Others	-	0.13	-	-	0.27	0.40	-	-
9	Sales of Scrap and Other Miscellaneous Income	16.39	30.30	4.84	1.84	52.58	50.91	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	-	-	18.82	18.46	-	-
	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	-	-	10.40	7.96	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	5.63	28.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	10.76	1.70	4.84	1.84	23.36	24.49	-	-
10	Loans Given	6,136.26	7,762.64	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Logistics Limited	1,925.99	809.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	2,641.86	1,974.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	-	2,261.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	1,568.41	2,717.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Loans Received back	7,225.16	8,291.57	266.09	294.45	-	-	-	-
	Adani Logistics Limited	1,729.49	673.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	2,931.42	2,622.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	45.78	2,216.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	-	1,438.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	2,518.47	1,341.08	266.09	294.45	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
12	Loans taken	13,095.46	6,192.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	2,623.80	2,425.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	1,271.42	989.73	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	6,564.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	1,951.24	2,070.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	684.69	707.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Loans Repaid	9,837.26	5,247.98	-	-	-	279.81	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	2,618.21	1,174.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	1,421.09	944.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	3,118.86	941.92	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	2360.88	1,401.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	279.81	-	-
	Others	318.22	785.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Interest Capitalised to Loan	33.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	33.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Advance / Deposit given	-	-	-	-	0.04	32.83	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	32.83	-	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
16	Advance / Deposit Received back	-	-	-	-	4.73	246.31	-	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	231.19	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	-	-	4.70	5.12	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	0.03	10.00	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
17	Share Application Money Paid / Investment	224.21	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	123.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	101.21	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Purchase of Investment	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Sale of Investment	-	-	-	-	-	116.27	-	-
	Adani Transmission Limited	-	-	-	-	-	116.27	-	-
20	Donation	-	-	-	-	24.85	13.98	-	-
	Adani Foundation	-	-	-	-	17.25	13.98	-	-
	Adani Skill Development	-	-	-	-	7.60	-	-	-
21	Purchase of Property / Assets / Land use rights	20.58	5.30	-	-	-	25.99	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	14.68	-	-
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	11.31	-	-
	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	-	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ocean Sparkle Limited	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
22	Sale of Assets	-	53.12	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
	Adani Yangon International Terminal Private Limited	-	53.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mundra Solar Energy	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
23	Investment in Perpetual Debt / Debentures	5,152.09	2,577.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Logistics Limited	3355.78	1,513.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	306.85	771.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	589.46	293.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Redemption of Perpetual Debt	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Logistics Limited	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Conversion of Loan to Perpetual Debt	-	1,708.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	-	1,003.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dighi Port Limited	-	704.71	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Remuneration *	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.20	10.35
	Short-term employee benefits**								
	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	1.80
	Mr. Karan G. Adani	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.64	3.83
	Mr. Deepak Maheshwari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.02
	Mr. D. Muthukumaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.26	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	1.04
	Other long-term benefits								
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
	Post-employment benefits								
	Mr. Karan G. Adani	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.57

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Mr. Deepak Maheshwari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	Mr. D. Muthukumaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.05
27	Commission to Directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	2.80
	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.80	2.80
28	Commission to Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
	Prof. G. Raghuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Ms. Nirupama Rao	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Mr. P S Jayakumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Mr. Bharat Sheth	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
29	Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.55
	Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.12
	Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.08
	Prof. G. Raghuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
	Ms. Nirupama Rao	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
	Mr. P.S. Jayakumar	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08
	Dr. Malay Mahadevia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.08
	Mr. Bharat Sheth	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
30	Sale Consideration against Composite scheme of arrangement	-	6,015.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (refer note (d) below)	-	5826.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	188.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Issue of Equity Shares against Composite scheme of arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	4,768.22	-	-
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	4,768.22	-	-
32	Dividend Income	1,010.19	91.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	102.45	16.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	75.19	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	607.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Waiver of Investment (refer note 4 (b) (ii))	491.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	491.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Corporate Guarantee Given	1,722.00	581.97	-	480.00	-	-	-	-
		USD 699.12 Mn	USD 50 Mn	USD 50 Mn	USD 75 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-	-	-	480.00	-	-	-	-
		-	-	USD 50 Mn	USD 75 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	702.00	490.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	USD 10 Mn	USD 50 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	USD 646.07 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	1,020.00	91.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
		USD 43.05 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Corporate Guarantee Received	1,600.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	1,600.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

** Includes payment of variable pay related to previous year

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

(B) Balances with Related Parties

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Trade Receivables (net of bills discounted)	236.04	180.03	64.04	107.98	323.89	279.30	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	-	-	211.89	0.19	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	225.84	-	-
	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	161.84	149.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	74.20	30.08	64.04	107.98	112.00	53.27	-	-
2	Loans (Net of provision)	9,127.08	11,598.40	300.33	537.85	-	-	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	600.00	1,300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (refer note 47)	100.78	1,444.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	5,639.27	5,928.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	2,787.03	2,924.82	300.33	537.85	-	-	-	-
3	Capital Advances	-	-	-	-	9.03	13.19	-	-
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	9.03	13.19	-	-
4	Trade Payables (including provisions)	83.34	69.06	0.46	0.95	69.67	56.06	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	-	-	43.68	-	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	-	-	-	32.68	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	25.64	18.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	47.29	40.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	10.41	10.71	0.46	0.95	25.99	23.38	-	-
5	Advances and Deposits from Customer/ Sale of Assets	-	-	0.56	0.54	5.63	7.88	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	-	-	1.85	1.85	-	-
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	1.15	-	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	-	-	-	-	1.58	1.88	-	-
	Mundra Solar PV Limited	-	-	-	-	-	0.92	-	-
	Others	-	-	0.56	0.54	2.20	2.08	-	-
6	Other Financial & Non-Financial Assets	709.02	6,321.93	14.82	61.58	491.95	465.50	-	-
	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited	-	5,826.89	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	-	-	143.41	-	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	-	135.98	135.98	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	395.62	308.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	313.40	186.08	14.82	61.58	212.56	329.52	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
7	Borrowings	5,629.72	2,371.52	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	1,376.88	1,371.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	3,445.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	258.74	668.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	548.65	331.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other Financial & Non-Financial Liabilities	91.27	290.99	-	-	2.39	12.44	-	-
	Adani Hazira Port Limited	73.29	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Track Management Services Limited	-	259.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	17.98	31.03	-	-	2.39	12.44	-	-
9	Corporate Guarantee Given	1,524.08	1,483.80	382.92	564.48	-	-	-	-
		USD 622 Mn	USD 39.05 Mn	USD 374.80 Mn	USD 315.08 Mn	-	-	-	-
		EUR 48.78 Mn	EUR 58.03 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	USD 522.24 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-	-	178.07	446.80	-	-	-	-
		-	-	USD 67.54 Mn	USD 59.02 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	-	-	204.85	117.68	-	-	-	-
		-	-	USD 307.26 Mn	USD 256.06 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Others	1,524.08	1,483.80	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Subsidiaries		With Joint Ventures / Associate		With Other Entities #		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Others	USD 99.76 Mn	USD 39.05 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-
		EUR 48.78 Mn	EUR 58.03 Mn	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Corporate Guarantee Received	2,679.22	1,028.25	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Track Management Services Limited	1,650.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	1,028.25	1,028.25	-	-	-	-	-	-

#Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting powers

Notes:

- The Company has allowed some of its subsidiaries, joint ventures and other group company to avail non fund based facilities out of its credit facilities. The aggregate of such transaction amounts to ₹766.24 crore (previous year ₹566.92 crore) is not disclosed in above schedule.
- Pass through transactions/payable relating to railway freight, water front charges and other payable to third parties have not been considered for the purpose of related party disclosure.
- The Loans and ICDs of ₹83 crores (Previous year ₹208 crore) as at the balance sheet date are guaranteed by Adani Properties Private Limited, a promoter group company and a related party.
- Adani Gangavaram Port Limited has issued Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹4365.89 crore against consideration of composite scheme of arrangement has not been considered for the purpose of related party disclosure.
- Pursuant to the amalgamation of Adani Power Maharashtra Limited, Adani Power Rajasthan Limited, Udupi Power Corporation Limited, Raigarh Energy Generation Limited, Raipur Energen Limited and Adani Power (Mundra) Limited with Adani Power Limited, the Company has disclosed the closing balances as on March 31, 2023 of above amalgamated companies as closing balances of Adani Power Limited.
- Above disclosure excludes payment made to Karaikal Port Private Limited w.r.t order passed by the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 31, 2023 (refer note 4(n)).
- Transactions/balances with related party having value equal to / exceeding 10% of total transaction/balances of respective category is considered as material and have been disclosed separately.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

- 33** a) The Company takes various types of derivative instruments. The category-wise outstanding position of derivative instruments are as under:

Nature	Particulars of Derivatives		Purpose
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	
Forward Contract	USD 32.20 Million	USD 23 Million	Hedging of expected future billing based on foreign currency denominated tariff
	USD 245 Million	USD 25 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal & interest liability

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

Nature	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Amount	Foreign Currency	Amount	Foreign Currency
	(₹ In Crore)	(in Million)	(₹ In Crore)	(in Million)
Foreign Currency Loan	-	-	18.61	EUR 2.21
Foreign Currency Bond	30,074.12	USD 3,659.99	29,559.08	USD 3900
Buyer's Credit	308.24	USD 37.51	181.90	USD 24
Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities	39.42	USD 4.80	49.74	USD 6.56
	10.88	EUR 1.22	1.41	EUR 0.17
	0.16	SGD 0.03	0.13	SGD 0.02
	-	-	*	AUD *
	0.01	OMR *	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	199.69	USD 24.30	28.79	USD 3.80
	-	-	0.03	EUR *
Trade Receivable	*	USD *	-	-
	0.02	EUR *	-	-
Other Receivable	183.35	USD 22.31	148.72	USD 19.62
	-	-	0.02	EUR *
Loan given**	-	-	45.39	AUD 8
	707.90	USD 86.15	1,905.07	USD 251.35

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore and foreign currency in million

** Net of Impairment of USD 188.85 million

Closing rates as at :

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
INR / USD	82.17	75.79
INR / EUR	89.44	84.22
INR / GBP	101.65	99.46
INR / AUD	55.03	56.74
INR / SGD	61.79	55.97
INR / OMR	213.43	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

34.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2023			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	65.44	65.44
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	1,965.54	1,965.54
Investments in unquoted Equity Shares (other than investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures)	4	283.90	-	-	283.90
Investment in Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures	4 & 10	-	-	500.00	500.00
Investment in Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS	10	-	1,136.98	-	1,136.98
Trade Receivables (including bills discounted)	5	-	-	1,274.14	1,274.14
Loans	6	-	-	10,893.58	10,893.58
Derivatives instruments	7	-	29.83	-	29.83
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-	4,313.21	4,313.21
Total		283.90	1,166.81	19,011.91	20,462.62
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including the bills discounted and current maturities)	14 & 18	-	-	47,522.48	47,522.48
Trade Payables	19	-	-	578.79	578.79
Derivatives instruments	16	-	42.99	-	42.99
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-	128.69	128.69
Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	-	1,182.98	1,182.98
Total		-	42.99	49,412.94	49,455.93

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	4,828.04	4,828.04
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	3,333.70	3,333.70
Investments in unquoted Equity Shares (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and Associates)	4	275.05	-	-	275.05
Investment in Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures	4	-	-	500.00	500.00

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Investment in Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS	4	-	1,129.49	-	1,129.49
Trade Receivables (including bills discounted)	5	-	-	1,082.13	1,082.13
Loans	6	-	-	12,342.67	12,342.67
Derivatives instruments	7	-	1.56	-	1.56
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-	10,334.77	10,334.77
Total		275.05	1,131.05	32,421.31	33,827.41
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including the bills discounted and current maturities)	14 & 18	-	-	44,774.76	44,774.76
Trade Payables	19	-	-	461.01	461.01
Derivatives instruments	16	-	13.95	-	13.95
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-	133.59	133.59
Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	-	1,273.23	1,273.23
Total		-	13.95	46,642.59	46,656.54

Note: Investment amounting to ₹44,051.84 crore (previous year ₹31,843.29 crore) are measured at cost hence not included in above tables.

34.2 Fair Value Measurements:

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

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets						
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note (4))	-	283.90	283.90	-	275.05	275.05
Investment in Infrastructure Investment Fund (refer note (4) & (10))	1,136.98	-	1,136.98	1,129.49	-	1,129.49
Derivatives instruments (refer note 7)	29.83	-	29.83	1.56	-	1.56
Financial Liabilities						
Derivatives instruments (refer note 16)	32.82	10.17	42.99	0.19	13.76	13.95
Total	1,199.63	294.07	1,493.70	1,131.24	288.81	1,420.05

Derivative instruments are valued based on observable inputs i.e. yield curves, FX rates and volatilities etc.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

The company has entered into call option agreement for an equity investment, whereby the company has agreed to grant the buyer an option to purchase the underlying equity investment, the fair value of such call option as at March 31, 2023 is ₹10.17 crore (previous year ₹13.76 crore). The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes Model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the spot price, expected price volatility and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option. The critical inputs for options granted are : (i) Expected price volatility : 38 % (ii) Risk-free interest rate: 5.60 % (iii) Intrinsic value : Nil

b) Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as shown below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Weighted average	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	March 31, 2023 : 11.75% March 31, 2022 : 13.18%	1% increase would result in decrease in fair value by ₹3.30 crore as of March 31, 2023 (₹2.25 crore as of March 31, 2022)

c) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

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

34.3 Financial Risk Management objective and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, lease liabilities and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support its operations and its subsidiaries and joint ventures. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, investment including mutual funds, trade and other receivables, lease receivables and cash and cash equivalents which is derived from its operations. The Company also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It manages its exposure to these risks through derivative financial instruments by hedging transactions. It uses derivative instruments such as Cross Currency Swaps, Full Currency swaps, Interest rate swaps, foreign currency future options and foreign currency forward contract to manage these risks. These derivative instruments reduce the impact of both favourable and unfavourable fluctuations.

The Company's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Company under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's central treasury team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company through appropriate policies & procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure, with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Company is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.

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

a) Market risk

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

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions.

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and period of borrowings. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company enters into interest rate swap contracts or interest rate future contracts to manage its exposure to changes in the underlying benchmark interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2023 would decrease / increase by ₹3.23 crore (previous year ₹10.07 crore). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate of long term borrowings. The same has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as on balance sheet date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of average debt outstanding during the year.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD) and Euro (EUR) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Company's operating results. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by entering into currency swap for converting other foreign currency loan into INR. The Company also enters into various foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk arising out of foreign exchange rate movement on foreign currency borrowings or creditors. Further, to hedge

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

foreign currency future transactions in respect of which firm commitment are made or which are highly probable forecast transactions (for instance, foreign exchange denominated income) the Company has entered into foreign currency forward contracts as per the policy of the Company.

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

The Company's forex revenues provide a natural hedge to its forex debt, derisking it against currency movements.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
USD Sensitivity				
RUPEES / USD – Increase by 1%	(297.30)	(277.66)	(297.30)	(277.66)
RUPEES / USD – Decrease by 1%	297.30	277.66	297.30	277.66
EURO Sensitivity				
RUPEES / EURO – Increase by 1%	(0.11)	(0.01)	(0.11)	(0.01)
RUPEES / EURO – Decrease by 1%	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.01
SGD Sensitivity				
RUPEES / SGD – Increase by 1%	*	*	*	*
RUPEES / SGD – Decrease by 1%	*	*	*	*
AUD Sensitivity				
RUPEES / AUD – Increase by 1%	-	0.45	-	0.45
RUPEES / AUD – Decrease by 1%	-	(0.45)	-	(0.45)
OMR Sensitivity				
RUPEES / OMR – Increase by 1%	*	-	*	-
RUPEES / OMR – Decrease by 1%	*	-	*	-

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

(iii) Equity price risk

The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

The Company has given corporate guarantees and pledged part of its investment in equity in order to fulfil the collateral requirements of the subsidiaries and joint ventures companies. The counterparties have an obligation to return the guarantees/ securities to the Company. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

b) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

The Company is exposed to market conditions and counter party credit risk on Loans and ICDs extended from time to time based on limits set by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors having regard to various factors including net-worth of the counterparties. As part of credit risk policy, guarantees are obtained to secure repayment of these loans and ICDs and interest thereon. These guarantees are evaluated for enforceability under the prevailing laws by the Management including assessment by external legal expert, and by assessing financial ability of the guarantor.

Corporate Guarantees given to banks and financial institutions against credit facilities availed by the subsidiaries and joint ventures ₹10,534.05 crore (previous year ₹5,221.10 crore)

Concentrations of Credit risk form part of Credit risk

Considering that the Company operates the port services and provide related infrastructure services, the Company is significantly dependent on such customers located at Mundra. Out of total income from port operations, the Company earns 49 % revenue (previous year 49 %) from such customers, and with some of these customers, the Company has long term cargo contracts. As at March 31, 2023, receivables from such customer constitute 40% (previous year 45%) of total trade receivables. A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Company.

c) Liquidity risk

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

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings (including bills discounted)	14 & 18	3,463.29	26,233.46	17,934.06	47,630.81	47,522.48
Interest on borrowings	16	1,999.97	6,574.36	4,042.43	12,616.76	677.07
Trade Payables	19	578.79	-	-	578.79	578.79
Lease Liabilities (Including finance charge)	15	14.82	60.22	128.25	203.29	128.69
Other Financial Liabilities	16	501.86	46.60	0.44	548.90	548.90
Total		6,558.73	32,914.64	22,105.18	61,578.55	49,455.93

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2022						
Borrowings (including bills discounted)	14 & 18	6,538.03	11,764.51	26,665.96	44,968.50	44,774.76
Interest on borrowings	16	2,051.14	6,674.68	4,745.51	13,471.33	581.98
Trade Payables	19	461.01	-	-	461.01	461.01
Lease Liabilities (Including finance charge)	15	14.82	59.84	143.39	218.05	133.59
Other Financial Liabilities	16	691.69	13.05	0.46	705.20	705.20
Total		9,756.69	18,512.08	31,555.32	59,824.09	46,656.54

Notes:

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

34.4 Capital management

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

34 Financial Instruments, Fair Value Measurements, Financial Risk and Capital Management (contd.)

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and bank balance & Investments in Mutual Fund) divided by total capital plus net debt.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total Borrowings (including bills discounting) (refer note 14 and 18)	47,522.48	44,774.76
Less: Cash and bank balance (refer note 11)	2,030.98	8,161.74
Net Debt (A)	45,491.50	36,613.02
Total Equity (B)	28,702.69	30,011.28
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	74,194.19	66,624.30
Gearing ratio (D=A/C)	61%	55%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

35 Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2023. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
i)	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Principal Interest	15.98 -	6.78 -
ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

36 Capital Commitments and Other Commitments

(i) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contract [net of security deposits amounting to ₹713.63 crore (previous year ₹1,210.63 crore) included in note 7 and Capital advances] remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹4,909.62 crore (previous year ₹4,068.58 crore) pertains to various projects to be executed during the next 5 years.

(ii) Other Commitments

- a) The port projects of subsidiary company viz. The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL") and joint venture Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited ("AICTPL") have been funded through various credit facility agreements with banks. Against the said facilities availed by the aforesaid entities from the banks, the Company has pledged its shareholding in the subsidiary / joint venture companies and executed Non Disposal Undertaking, the details of which is tabulated below :-

The details of shareholding pledged by the Company is as follows :

Particulars	% of Non disposal undertaking (Apart from pledged)		% of Share Pledged of the total shareholding of investee company	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	50.00%	50.00%	-	-
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	21.00%	21.00%	30.00%	30.00%

- b) The Company has provided a letter of support to few subsidiaries and Joint Venture to provide financial support if and when needed to meet its financial obligation.

37 Contingent Liabilities not provided for

Sr. No	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a)	Certain facilities availed by the subsidiaries and joint ventures against credit facilities sanctioned to the Company.	766.24	566.92
b)	Bank Guarantees given to government authorities and banks	280.54	280.54
c)	Show cause notices from the Custom Authorities against duty on port related cargo. The Company has given deposit of ₹0.05 crore (previous year ₹0.05 crore) against the demand. The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognised in the books of accounts.	0.14	0.14

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

37 Contingent Liabilities not provided for (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
d)	Various show cause notices received from Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Rajkot and Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad and appeals there of, for wrongly availing of Cenvat credit/ Service tax credit and Education Cess credit on input services and steel, cement and other fixed assets during financial year 2006-07 to 2016-17. In similar matter, the Excise department has demanded recovery of the duty along with penalty and interest thereon. The Company has given deposit of ₹4.50 crore (previous Year ₹4.50 crore) against the demand. These matters are pending before the Supreme Court, the High Court of Gujarat, Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals), Rajkot and Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad. The Company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company. Further, during the earlier year, the Company has received favourable order from High Court of Gujarat against demand in respect of dispute relating to financial year 2005-06 and favourable order from CESTAT against similar demand in respect of dispute relating to FY 2005-06 to FY 2010 -11 (up to Sept 2011).	32.63	32.63
e)	Show cause notices received from Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Rajkot and appeal thereof in respect of levy of service tax on various services provided by the Company and wrong availment of CENVAT credit by the Company during financial year 2009-10 to 2011-12. These matters are currently pending at High Court of Gujarat ₹6.72 crore (previous Year ₹6.72 crore) and Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Ahmedabad ₹0.15 crore (previous Year ₹0.15 crore) and Commissioner of Service Tax Ahmedabad ₹0.03 crore (previous Year ₹0.03 crore). The Company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company.	6.90	6.90
f)	Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad has vide order no.4/ Comm./SIIB/2009 dated November 25, 2009 imposed penalty in connection with import of Air Craft owned by Karnavati Aviation Private Limited (Formerly known as Gujarat Adani Aviation Private Limited.), subsidiary of the Company. Company has filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the imposition of penalty, the management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognized in the books of account.	2.00	2.00
g)	The Company's tax assessments is completed till Assessment year 2021-22, Appeals are pending with High Court/Supreme Court for Assessment Year 2008-09 to AY 2010-11, with Appellate Tribunal for Assessment Year 2012-13 to 2016-17 & with CIT for AY 2017-18 to AY 2021-22. Company has received favourable orders on most of the matters for AY 2008-09 to AY 2016-17 from CIT(A)/ITAT/High Court, hence the management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company. Company has considered it as remote liability.		
h)	For Arbitration related matter refer note 40.		

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

38 The following are the details of loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, associates and other entities in which directors are interested in terms of regulation 53 (F) read together with para A of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Regulation, 2015).

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	Outstanding amount as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Adani Logistics Limited	332.43	135.93	388.89	141.13
2	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited (refer note 4(b) (ii))	668.10	816.83	823.43	833.33
3	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	-	-	-	1,086.45
4	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	-	-	-	52.03
5	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	426.37	427.53	441.44	438.70
6	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	196.22	344.01	353.00	397.48
7	Adani Hazira Port Limited	600.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
8	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited (refer note 4(b) (i))	282.61	280.92	282.61	435.89
9	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	33.08	36.80	65.72	59.76
10	Adani Kattupalli Port Limited	-	-	-	21.50
11	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	-	-	-	29.68
12	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited	7.69	7.11	9.44	31.81
13	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	-	-	-	1,003.59
14	Mundra International Airport Private Limited	3.15	2.60	3.15	2.60
15	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	3.36	5.07	5.87	13.34
16	MPSEZ Utilities Limited (upto December 15, 2021)	-	-	-	1.23
17	Adani Total Private Limited	-	-	-	68.00
18	Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	-	12.73	14.47	13.12
19	Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	-	45.39	45.39	86.34
20	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	300.33	277.02	300.33	277.02
21	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	-	260.83	260.83	484.05
22	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	139.10	189.55	189.55	233.65

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

38 (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	Outstanding amount as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
23	Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	4.91	4.91	4.91	4.91
24	Dholera Port & Special Economic Zone Limited	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22
25	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	298.85	116.49	298.85	116.49
26	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited)	5,639.27	5,928.83	6,614.48	7,261.27
27	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	-	-	-	9.58
28	Dighi Port Limited	-	-	-	704.71
29	Anchor Port Holding Pte. Limited (formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited)	7.93	5.04	7.93	187.29
30	Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Limited	147.25	160.00	160.00	188.08
31	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited)	257.97	628.96	643.05	628.96
32	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	-	45.78	45.78	1,082.61
33	Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited) (refer note 47)	1,652.59	1,444.75	1,652.59	1,444.75
34	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	0.40	-	0.40	-
35	Adani Container Terminal Limited (Formerly known as Adani Pipelines Private Limited)	135.06	-	135.06	-
36	Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited (formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited)	43.32	-	43.32	-

Note: All loans are given on interest bearing except loan to Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited, Dholera Port & Special Economic Zone Limited, Karnavati Aviation Private Limited, Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited, Mundra International Airport Private Limited and Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

39 Disclosure of significant interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as per Ind AS 27 para 17.

Sr. No	Name of Entities	Relationship	Place of Business	Ownership % March 31, 2023	Ownership % March 31, 2022
1	Adani Logistics Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
2	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
3	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	50	50
4	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
5	Mundra International Airport Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
6	Adani Hazira Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Hazira Port Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
7	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	74	74
8	Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
9	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
10	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100*	100*
11	Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
12	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
13	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
14	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
15	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited (Formerly known as Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
16	Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	Subsidiary	Australia	100	100
17	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
18	Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
19	The Adani Harbour Services Limited (Formerly known as The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
20	Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited (formerly known as Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
21	Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited)	Subsidiary	Singapore	100	100
22	Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	49	49
23	Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
24	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	97	97
25	Anchor Port Holding Pte. Limited (formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited)	Subsidiary	Singapore	100	100

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

39 Disclosure of significant interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures as per Ind AS 27 para 17. (contd.)

Sr. No	Name of Entities	Relationship	Place of Business	Ownership % March 31, 2023	Ownership % March 31, 2022
26	Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited (Formerly known as Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
27	Adani Container Terminal Limited (Formerly known as Adani Pipelines Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
28	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	Subsidiary	Bangladesh	100	100
29	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
30	Dighi Port Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
31	Aqua Desilting Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
32	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
33	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
34	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	100
35	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (refer note 4 (l))	Subsidiary	India	11	11
36	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	Singapore	100	100
37	Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited (formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	-
38	Tajpur Sagar Port Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	-
39	Adani Container Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Adani Cargo Logistics Limited)	Subsidiary	India	100	-
40	Adani Aviation Fuel Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	-
41	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	Subsidiary	India	100	100
42	Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited	Subsidiary	Israel	70	-
43	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note 4(m))	Subsidiary	India	49	-
		Associate	India	-	49
44	Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (formerly known as Indian Oiltanking Limited)	Joint Ventures	India	49	-
45	IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited		India	49	-
46	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited		India	50	50
47	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		India	50	50
48	Karaikal Port Private Limited (w.e.f March 31, 2023)	Subsidiary	India	(Refer note 4(n))	-

* Includes beneficial ownership of 26% of equity interest in aforesaid subsidiary (refer note 4(c))

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

- 40** The Company had entered into preliminary agreement dated September 30, 2014 with a party for development and maintenance of Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") terminal infrastructure facilities at Mundra ("the LNG Project").

During the year ended March 31, 2020, due to the disputes between the Company and Customer with respect to construction, operation and maintenance of the LNG Project, part of the cost has been capitalised in Property, Plant and Equipment, Interim Settlement and Arbitration Agreement dated December 24, 2019 was executed. Pursuant thereto, ₹666 crore has been received and arbitration has been invoked by the Company. On July 08, 2020, the Company has filed its claim before Arbitral Tribunal. On October 07, 2020, the customer has also filed counter claim before Arbitral Tribunal. Pending further developments, no adjustments has been made till March 31, 2023.

- 41** On September 23, 2021 DGFT issued a notification, which restricts the Company's eligibility for SEIS benefits and also restricts the benefit up to ₹5 Crore per entity for FY 2019-20, pursuant to which the SEIS receivable amounting to ₹120.60 crore pertaining to FY 2019-20 has been written off during the previous year and is shown as an exceptional item. However, the Company has contested the legality and retrospective application of the said notification.

- 42** a) January 27, 2022 National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") have approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between the Company and Brahmi Tracks Management Services Private Limited ("Brahmi") and Adani Tracks Management Services Private Limited ("Adani Tracks") and Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited ("Sarguja") and their respective shareholders and creditors (the 'Scheme') under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder ("the Act").

Consequent to above, Brahmi got amalgamated with the company w.e.f. appointed date April 1, 2021. Further, Mundra rail business ("Divestment Business undertaking") is transferred to Sarguja on Slump sale basis at a consideration of ₹188.65 crore with appointed date April 2, 2021. Accordingly, the company has derecognized the carrying value of assets and liabilities of the divestment business undertaking and recognized the difference between the carrying value and consideration in other equity. Further, transaction costs pertaining to such scheme has been charged off to Statement of Profit and Loss on the same date.

Pursuant to the Scheme, the Company has allotted 7,06,21,469 equity shares having face value of ₹2 each at an issue price of ₹675.18 per share to the erstwhile promoters of Brahmi Track Management Services Private Limited.

Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited renamed as Adani Tracks Management Services Limited

- b) The Ahmedabad Bench and Hyderabad Bench of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), through their orders dated September 21, 2022 and October 10, 2022 respectively, have approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between the Company, Gangavaram Port Limited ("GPL"), Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited ("AGPPL" – a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) and their respective shareholders and creditors (the 'Scheme').

Pursuant to the Scheme, Company had issued 159 fully paid-up equity shares of APSEZ for 1,000 fully paid-up equity shares held by such member in GPL ("Share Exchange Ratio"). Accordingly, Company has allotted 4,77,65,715 equity shares having face value of ₹2 each at an issue price of ₹754.78 per share to the erstwhile promoters of Gangavaram Port Limited on October 19, 2022. However the same have been considered while calculating the Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share for the previous year.

W.e.f. December 30, 2022, Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited ("AGPPL") has been converted into Public Limited Company and consequently the name of the AGPPL has been changed to Adani Gangavaram Port Limited ("AGPL").

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

42 (contd.)

Below is detail of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of acquisition and transfer pursuant to divestment business undertaking

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Acquisition	Transfer pursuant to divestment business undertaking
Assets		
Tangible and Intangible Assets	5,276.90	6,067.76
Investments	1.00	-
Other Financial/Non-Financial Assets	202.52	188.45
Inventories	10.85	10.85
Trade Receivables	43.59	43.59
Cash and Bank Balances	529.72	529.72
Total Assets	6,064.58	6,840.37
Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities	32.34	32.34
Deferred Tax Liabilities	511.34	873.27
Trade Payables	26.93	26.93
Other Financial/Non-Financial Liabilities	79.11	79.11
Provisions	1.10	1.10
Total Liabilities	650.82	1,012.75
Total Identifiable Net Assets at fair value / Carrying Value	5,413.76	5,827.62
Purchase Consideration	6204.62	5826.89
Goodwill / (Capital Reserve) arising on Acquisition / Divestment Business Undertaking	790.86	(0.73)

Notes:

- (a) The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flow method. Key assumptions on which the management has based fair valuation includes estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margin. The Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the management's best estimate about future developments.
- (b) Pursuant to the scheme, GPL got merged with the Company w.e.f April 1, 2021. Thereafter, Divestment Business Undertaking as defined in Scheme got transferred to AGPPL with appointed date i.e April 2, 2021 and the same has been accounted as transaction between commonly controlled entities under appendix C of Ind AS 103. Consequently, the Company has restated the reported financial statement of the previous year.

The Summarised reconciliation of the reported and restated financial statements of above schemes are as below:-

Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ in crore

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
Revenue from Operations	4,206.22	4,206.22
Profit Before Tax	621.73	471.73
Profit After Tax	297.56	147.56
Total Comprehensive Income	305.34	155.34

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

42 (contd.)

Balance Sheet

₹ in crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
(i) Non-Current Assets	65,876.82	63,628.95
(ii) Current Assets	8,793.76	14,620.65
Total Assets	74,670.58	78,249.60
(i) Total Equity	26,582.26	30,011.28
(ii) Non-Current Liabilities	41,274.92	41,274.92
(iii) Current Liabilities	6,813.40	6,963.40
Total Equity and Liabilities	74,670.58	78,249.60

Statement of Cash Flow

₹ in crore

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
Profit before Tax	621.73	471.73
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	3,012.05	3012.05
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(8,803.19)	(8,803.19)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	7308.44	7308.44

43 a) Following are the details of the funds loaned or invested by the Company to Intermediaries for further Loan or investment to the Ultimate beneficiaries for March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are loaned or invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited)	May 10, 2022	5.90	July 28, 2022	1.20	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
			August 22, 2022	1.19	
			September 7, 2022	0.01	
			September 12, 2022	0.11	
			September 14, 2022	0.28	
			September 19, 2022	0.55	
			September 22, 2022	0.01	
			September 23, 2022	1.84	
			November 7, 2022	0.71	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

43 (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are loaned or invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited)	June 15, 2022	3.12	November 7, 2022	2.06	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
			November 9, 2022	1.06	
	November 4, 2022	36.58	November 9, 2022	4.20	
			November 14, 2022	5.40	
			November 17, 2022	5.58	
			November 23, 2022	5.39	
			December 1, 2022	5.48	
			January 25, 2023	0.19	
			January 26, 2023	3.63	
			January 26, 2023	2.56	
			January 26, 2023	1.46	
			February 1, 2023	0.02	
			February 1, 2023	0.13	
			February 6, 2023	0.07	
			February 23, 2023	0.82	
March 15, 2023	1.65				
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	July 22, 2022	3.19	July 29, 2022	3.19	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited
	August 5, 2022	35.58	August 8, 2022	35.58	
	November 15, 2022	18.67	November 17, 2022	18.67	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

43 (contd.)

Following are the details of the funds loaned or invested by the Company to Intermediaries for further Loan or investment to the Ultimate beneficiaries for March 31, 2022

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are loaned or invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited)	May 11, 2021	44.08	May 12, 2021	44.08	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
	July 06, 2021	37.28	July 07, 2021	37.28	
	August 17, 2021	18.58	August 20, 2021	18.58	
	September 27, 2021	10.70	September 27, 2021	10.70	
	October 18, 2021	15.07	October 21, 2021	2.26	
			October 26, 2021	12.81	
	November 15, 2021	29.00	November 17, 2021	29.00	
	November 22, 2021	44.66	November 24, 2021	44.66	
	January 25, 2022	88.97	January 27, 2022	46.35	
			February 03, 2022	7.48	
			February 07, 2022	1.50	
February 15, 2022			2.99		
March 4, 2022			25.42		
		March 28, 2022	5.23		
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	February 28, 2022	114.59	March 4, 2022	115.35	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited
	March 03, 2022	0.76			

Notes :

- In above figures, USD values are converted in rupee on date at which it was given.
- The Company has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

43 (contd.)

Complete details of the Intermediary and Ultimate Beneficiary

Name of the entity	Registered Address	Relationship with the Company
Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited)	3, Anson Road, #22-01 Springleaf Tower, Singapore 079909	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited	3, Anson Road, #22-01 Springleaf Tower, Singapore 079909	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	"Plot No. 23 G/4 , 23R/ 2A Ahlon Port Compound Ahlon Township, Yangon Myanmar"	Stepdown Subsidiary
Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited	117, Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka	Stepdown Subsidiary

- b) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

44 Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was awarded Concession Agreement ("CA") dated August 17, 2015 by Government of Kerala for development of Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport ("Project"). In terms of the CA, the scheduled Commercial Operation Date ("COD") of the Project was December 03, 2019 extendable to August 30, 2020 with certain conditions. As at reporting date, the Project development is still in progress although COD is past due in terms of CA. In respect of delay in COD, AVPPL has made several representations to Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited ("VISL", the Implementing Agency on behalf of the Government) and Department of Ports, Government of Kerala in respect to difficulties faced by AVPPL including reasons attributable to the government authorities and Force Majeure events such as Ockhi Cyclone, High Waves, National Green Tribunal Order and COVID 19 pandemic etc. which led to delay in development of the project and AVPPL not achieving COD.

Considering the above reasons and authority's rights to terminate the CA on completion of extendable COD, AVPPL issued a Notice of Disputes to Secretary and Principle Secretary of Ports, Government of Kerala under Clause 45.1 of the CA on July 26, 2020 followed by a Notice of Conciliation on August 04, 2020 under Clause 45.2 of the CA. On November 07, 2020, AVPPL issued a Notice of Arbitration in terms of Clause 45.3 of the CA which led to commencement of the arbitration proceedings through appointment of the nominee arbitrator on behalf of the Authorities and presiding arbitrator in the matter w.e.f. February 05, 2021 and February 25, 2021 respectively.

As at March 31, 2023, resolution of disputes with the VISL/Government authorities and the arbitration proceedings are still in progress. The Government Authorities continue to have right to take certain adverse action including termination of the Concession Agreement and levying liquidated damages at a rate of 0.1% of the amount of performance security for each day of delay in project completion in terms of the CA.

The management represents that the project development is in progress with revised timelines which has to be agreed with the authorities. AVPPL's management represents that it is committed to develop the project and has tied up additional equity and debt funds to meet any additional costs on account of delay net of any arbitration receipts and also received extension in validity of the environmental clearance from the

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

44 (contd.)

Government for completion of the Project. Based on the above developments and on the basis of favorable legal opinion from the external legal counsel in respect of likely outcome of the arbitration proceedings, the management believes it is not likely to have significant financial impact on account of the disputes which are required to be considered for the purpose of these financial statements.

Pending settlement of arbitration dispute with the Government of Kerala and project development being still under progress, AVPPL will revise the Project Cost including revision in EDC cost on account of various force majeure events which delayed the achievement of COD as per the terms of the CA. AVPPL has also applied for Viability Gap Funding ("VGF" or "Equity Support Grant") claim of ₹1,227 Crore from the authority, as per the Article 25 of the CA and has received the final approval from DEA, Government of India on October 10, 2022.

AVPPL is expecting the signing of the Tripartite Agreement as per the VGF guidelines in the coming months which is a prerequisite for disbursement of VGF. Concessionaire has submitted the claim for completion of 30% of Funded works amounting to ₹346.75 crore which has been approved by Independent Engineer and Authority on February 09, 2023 and AVPPL is in receipt of part payment of ₹100 crore as on March 31, 2023 and the balance amount is expected to be received in the coming months.

Considering above, as at March 31, 2023, AVPPL has assessed the value in use of the Project based on the cost incurred till reporting date and additional cost including revision in EDC Cost which shall be incurred for completion of project. As per the assessment made by the management, the value in use of the Project continues to be positive with expected favorable settlement with the authorities and considering significant transshipment cargo business opportunity due to strategic location of the Project.

45 Based on information available with the Company, balances with Struck off Companies are as below:-

₹ in crore

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Shiv Bhole Logistics And Shipping Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	*	Customer
Ocean Shell Projects Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	0.02	Customer
Transmarine Agencies India Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	0.02	Customer
Map Logistics Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	*	Customer
Kothari Intergroup Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
RI's Advisory Private Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
Pooja Shares And Management Services Private Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
Kautilya Venture Capital Company Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

₹ in Crore

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Shiv Bhole Logistics And Shipping Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	*	Customer
Ocean Shell Projects Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	0.02	Customer
V I Furnishings Private Limited	Payable	0.02	Vendor
Cream Packs Private Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

46 During the quarter ended March 31, 2023, a short seller report was published in which certain allegations were made involving Adani Group Companies, including the Company and its subsidiaries. A writ petition was filed in the matter with the Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC"), and during hearing the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has represented to the SC that it is investigating the allegations made in the short seller report for any violations of the various SEBI Regulations. The SC had constituted an expert committee for assessment of the extant regulatory framework and share recommendations. The SC had constituted an expert committee for assessment of the extant of regulatory framework including volatility assessment on Adani stocks, investigate whether there have been contraventions / regulatory failures on minimum shareholding and related party transactions pertaining to Adani group.

The expert committee, post the reporting date, issued its report on the given remit, wherein no regulatory failures are observed, while SEBI continues its investigations.

Separately, to uphold the principles of good governance, Adani Group has undertaken review of transactions (including those for the Company and its subsidiaries) with parties referred in the short seller's report including relationships amongst other matters and obtained opinions from independent law firms. These opinions confirm that the Company and its subsidiaries are in compliance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. Considering the matter is sub-judice at SC, no additional action is considered appropriate and pending outcome of the SEBI investigations as mentioned above, financial statement do not carry any adjustments.

47 Assets classified as held for sale

In line with guidance from the risk management committee, subsequent to the reporting date, the company divested its investment in container terminal under construction in Myanmar (held through an overseas subsidiary) to Solar Energy Limited, an unrelated party. Given the continued US Sanctions in Myanmar and urgency to divest the asset, the company re-evaluated the asset value on 'as is where is' basis through two independent valuers and the sale consideration was renegotiated between the parties. Company explored other potential buyers which did not fructify. Basis the sale agreement, the company has recorded an impairment of ₹1,558.16 crore factoring net realizable value less cost to complete and balance of ₹194.76 crore has been classified as held for sale.

48 The company has been working with the contractor for its capital projects over a decade. The payment terms have been negotiated to secure contractor capacity, reduced cost / overruns and improved operational efficiency of the projects. The contractor has successfully delivered the projects without defaults and with highest operating credentials. The net balance outstanding on such contracts as on reporting date stood at ₹2,457.05 crore, which includes purchase contracts worth ₹1,501.50 crore and security deposits of ₹713.63 crore carrying interest @8% p.a. and other receivable of ₹241.92 crore. The security deposits approximate to about 20% of the cost of projects under execution. Of the security deposits, deposits for which projects are in progress amount ₹460 crore and the balance are for projects under engineering and design stage. The security deposits are refundable either on completion or termination of the project against which the said security deposit was given and in every instance the deposits were returned when due along with interest. The company has also obtained an independent opinion from a reputed law firm that the contractor is an unrelated party.

49 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the effective date of the Code is yet to be notified and final rules for quantifying the financial impact are also yet to be issued. In view of this, the Company will assess the impact of the Code when relevant provisions are notified and will record related impact, if any, in the period the Code becomes effective.

50 Statutory Information

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

51 Standards issued but not effective

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

1. Ind AS 101 - First-time adoption of Ind AS
2. Ind AS 102 - Share Based Payment
3. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
4. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments - Disclosures
5. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
6. Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
7. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
8. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
9. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
10. Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2023.

The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from applicability date.

52 Event occurred after the Balance Sheet Date

- i) On May 04, 2023, the Company has entered into Binding share purchase agreement with Solar Energy Limited for divestment of its investment in container terminal under construction in Myanmar (held through an overseas subsidiary)(refer note 47).
- ii) Pursuant to approval of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on April 22, 2023, the Company has completed the early settlement of Notes tendered pursuant to the Tender Offer to purchase for cash up to US\$130 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 3.375% Senior Notes due in 2024 (the "Notes") on May 10, 2023. Subsequently, the Company has cancelled US\$130 million of the outstanding Notes.
- iii) The Board of Directors of the Company has recommended Equity dividend of ₹5 per equity share (previous year ₹5 per equity share).

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
Director
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
Wholetime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumaran
Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which includes the Group's share of profit in its joint ventures, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiaries and joint ventures referred to in the Other Matters section below, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2023, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Group has entered into Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) purchase contracts substantially with a fellow subsidiary ("Contractor") of a party identified in the allegations made in the Short Seller Report. As at March 31, 2023, a net balance of ₹3,749.65 crore is recoverable from this contractor, of which ₹2,036.63 crore relate to security deposits paid to the contractor and ₹1,680.23 crore in respect

of capital advances. The security deposits carry an interest of approximately 8% per annum and are refundable by the Contractor either on completion or termination of the project against which the security deposit was given by the Group. Security deposits totalling ₹1,075.63 crore have been given prior to April 1, 2022, of which security deposits amounting to ₹253.63 crore relate to projects which have not commenced as at March 31, 2023. The Group has represented to us that the contractor is not a related party.

Additionally, there were financing transactions (including equity) with/by certain other parties identified in the allegations made in the Short Seller Report, which the Group has represented to us were not related parties. As at March 31, 2023, all receivable and payable amounts were settled including interest and there were no outstanding balances.

Subsequent to the year end, the Group re-negotiated the terms of sale of its container terminal under construction in Myanmar (held through a subsidiary audited by other auditors) with Solar Energy Limited, a company incorporated in Anguilla. The Group has represented to us that the buyer is not a related party. The carrying amount of the net assets (classified as held for sale) was ₹1,518.15 crore. The sale consideration was revised from ₹2,015 crore (USD 260 million) to ₹246.51 crore (USD 30 million), which has been received, and an impairment loss of ₹1,273.38 crore has been recognised as an expense in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Group has represented to us that there is no effect of the allegations made in the Short Seller Report on the consolidated financial statements based on their evaluation and after consideration of a memorandum prepared by an external law firm on the responses to the allegations in the Short Seller Report issued by the Adani group. The Group did not consider it necessary to have an independent external examination of these allegations because of their evaluation and the ongoing investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The evaluation performed by the Group, as stated in Note 57 to the consolidated financial statements, does not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the purposes of our audit. In the absence of an independent external examination by the Group and pending completion of investigation, including

matters referred to in the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as described in Note 57 to the consolidated financial Statement, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India of these allegations, and in respect of the sale of asset described in the immediately preceding paragraph, we are unable to comment whether these transactions or any other transactions may result in possible adjustments and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in respect of related parties, and whether the Group should have complied with the applicable laws and regulations.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and its joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraph (b) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and

appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 46 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes the matter relating to delay in achievement of scheduled commercial operation date ("COD" i.e., December 03, 2019, as stipulated under the concession agreement) of the international deep-water multipurpose seaport being constructed by Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL") at Vizhinjam, Kerala (the "Project"). The matter has been referred to arbitration proceedings by AVPPL to resolve disputes relating to force majeure events and failure of the Authority of the concession to fulfil its obligations under the concession agreement, which AVPPL contends, contributed to the delay in achieving COD.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Additionally, the matter below in respect of the Short Seller Report has been reported in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	Auditor's Response
1	<p>Short Seller Report ("the Report") (Refer to Basis for Qualified Opinion section above)</p> <p>In January 2023, there was a Report containing allegations relating to the Adani group of companies. The Report alleged that transactions with certain parties named in the Report were not appropriately identified and reported as related parties, which were not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <p>The Group had purchases, sale of services and financing transactions (including equity) with/by certain parties including those identified in the allegations made in the Report.</p>	<p>Principal audit procedures performed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We inquired with the Group on their approach to assess these allegations to ascertain whether there is any effect on the consolidated financial statements We requested the Group to initiate an independent external examination of these allegations to determine whether these allegations may have any possible effect on the consolidated financial statements. The Group represented to us that these allegations have no effect on the consolidated financial statements, based on the evaluation it performed and because of the ongoing investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, did not consider it necessary to initiate an independent external examination

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	Auditor's Response
	<p>The allegations in the Report are under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India in accordance with the direction and monitoring of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We evaluated the assessment performed by the Group, as described in Note 57 to the consolidated financial statements and have read the memorandum prepared by an external law firm which the Parent considered in its assessment, to determine whether these allegations have any possible effect on the consolidated financial statements. The assessment by the Group did not constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the purposes of our audit • In the absence of an independent external examination by the Group and because of insufficient appropriate audit evidence described immediately above, we have performed alternative audit procedures in respect of these allegations including consideration of information relating to the ownership and association of the parties identified in the Report to the extent publicly available. We also evaluated the design of the internal controls in respect of allegations made on the Group.
2	<p>Hedge Accounting – Refer to Note 50 and 34.3 to the consolidated financial statements</p> <p>From the current financial year, the Group, in line with its updated Risk Management policy, has implemented Hedge Accounting, an accounting policy choice under Ind-AS, by designating the highly probable forecast revenues as hedge item and non-derivative foreign currency financial liabilities of equivalent amount as hedging instrument under Cash Flow Hedge relationship for hedging its foreign currency risk.</p> <p>Due to accounting judgements involved in applying the principles of hedge accounting and degree of subjectivity in evaluating a hedge to be effective, these transactions may have a significant financial effect on recognition of foreign exchange gain/losses and have extensive accounting and reporting obligations, accordingly this is considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Principal audit procedures performed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the Group's overall hedging strategy and risk management policy with respect to hedging foreign exchange risks. • We evaluated the design and implementation of the processes and internal controls relating to hedge accounting, including the management's documentation of the hedge effectiveness. We also assessed the Group's accounting policy of hedge accounting in accordance with Ind AS. • We assessed the reasonability of management's estimates with respect to highly probable forecasted revenue considered as the hedged item. • We involved our internal specialists in the assessment of the appropriateness of the model used for evaluating hedge effectiveness and its relevant accounting. • We assessed the appropriateness of disclosures relating to hedge accounting in the consolidated financial statements.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter Description	Auditor's Response
3	<p data-bbox="248 252 746 310">Business Combinations — Gangavaram Port</p> <p data-bbox="248 327 746 385">Refer to Note 39(i)(1) to the consolidated financial statements</p> <p data-bbox="248 401 746 754">During the current financial year, the Group has acquired controlling stake of Gangavaram Port Limited for a consideration of ₹6,204.62 Crore through a scheme of merger approved in National Company Law Tribunal. The Group accounted for the acquisitions under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values on the acquisition date.</p> <p data-bbox="248 770 746 1060">The determination of such fair values for the purpose of purchase price allocation was considered to be a key focus area of our audit as the allocation of the purchase consideration based on fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed involves judgments and estimates such as appropriateness of the valuation methodology applied and the discount rates applied to future cash flow forecasts.</p>	<p data-bbox="759 252 1436 279">Principal audit procedures performed</p> <ul data-bbox="759 296 1436 1019" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="759 296 1436 385">• We tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the allocation of purchase price to assets acquired and liabilities assumed. <li data-bbox="759 401 1436 547">• We evaluated the competencies, capabilities and objectivity of the independent valuers engaged by the Group's management for allocation of purchase price to identified tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. <li data-bbox="759 563 1436 886">• With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated (1) the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies for identified intangibles (2) reasonableness of the key valuation assumptions viz. discount rate / contributory asset charge, as applicable including testing of the source information underlying the determination of the discount rate, (3) testing the mathematical accuracy of the calculation, (4) developing a range of independent estimates and (5) comparing those to the discount rate selected by independent valuers and relied upon by the management. <li data-bbox="759 903 1436 1019">• Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in compliance with the requirements of Ind AS 103: "Business Combinations".

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

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
 - Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
 - In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint ventures audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries and joint ventures, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in the absence of an independent external examination by the Group and pending completion of investigation, including matters referred to in the Report of the Expert Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as described in Note 57 to the consolidated financial statements, by the Securities and Exchange Board of India of these allegations and in respect of sale of assets, we are unable to comment whether transactions stated in Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, or any other transactions may result in possible adjustments and/or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in respect of related parties, and whether the Group should have complied with the relevant laws and regulations. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to these matters.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and its joint ventures are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and its joint ventures and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group and of its joint ventures.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance

with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group and its joint ventures to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

- (a) We are not statutory auditors of majority of the other Adani group companies and therefore the scope of our audit does not extend to any transactions or balances which may have occurred or been undertaken between these Adani group companies and any supplier, customer or any other party which has had a business relationship with the Group during the year.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter.

- (b) We did not audit the financial statements of 85 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹48,694.98 Crores as at March 31, 2023, total revenues of ₹4,382.67 Crores and net cash outflows amounting to ₹109.71 Crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹10.08 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 17 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint ventures is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Certain of these subsidiaries are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Parent's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Parent's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiaries located outside India is based

on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Parent and audited by us.

- (c) We did not audit the financial statements of 4 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹0.16 Crores as at March 31, 2023, total revenues of ₹ Nil and net cash inflows amounting to ₹0.15 Crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹3.42 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 joint ventures, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and joint ventures referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable that:
 - a) We have sought and except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Group.
 - f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent and the reports of the statutory auditors of subsidiary companies, and joint venture companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and its joint venture companies incorporated in India are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section and in the paragraph (b) above.
 - h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent, subsidiary companies, and joint venture companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses a qualified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of those companies, for the reasons stated therein.
 - i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the auditor's reports of subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India, the remuneration paid by the Parent and such subsidiary companies and joint venture companies to their directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group and its joint ventures - Refer Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii) The Group has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.
 - iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India.
 - iv) (a) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 54 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The respective Managements of the Parent and its subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 54 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent or any of such subsidiaries and joint ventures shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v) The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Parent and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, where applicable, during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

The interim dividend declared and paid by the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, where applicable, during the year and until the date of this report is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013.

The Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary, which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, where applicable, have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members of the Parent and such subsidiary, at the ensuing respective Annual General Meetings. Such dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

- vi) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2023 to the Parent and its subsidiaries, and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

2. With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, as provided to us by the Management of the Parent, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements except for the following :-

Name of the company	CIN	Nature of relationship	Clause Number of CARO report with qualification or adverse remark
Adani Ports And Special Economic Zone Limited	L63090GJ1998PLC034182	Parent	Clause (iii)(b) ;(iii)(c); Clause (iv), Clause (xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
The Adani Harbour Services Limited	U61100GJ2009FLC095953	Subsidiary	Clause (iii)(b), (iii)(c) ; Clause (iv), Clause (xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
Adani Hazira Port Limited	U45209GJ2009PLC058789	Subsidiary	Clause (iii)(c); Clause (iv), Clause (xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	U61100GJ2009PTC057727	Subsidiary	Clause (ix)(a)
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	U63090GJ2012PTC069305	Subsidiary	Clause (ix)(a)
Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited	U24299TG1988PTC082278	Subsidiary	Clause (xvi)
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	U45205OR1998PLC005448	Subsidiary	Clause (iv), Clause (xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	U74999TN2016PTC103769	Subsidiary	Clause (xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	U45203GJ1996PLC128239	Subsidiary	Clause(xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
Adani Gangavaram Port Limited	U61100GJ2021PLC124091	Subsidiary	Clause(xi)(a); (xi)(c), Clause (xiii)

Name of the company	CIN	Nature of relationship	Clause Number of CARO report with qualification or adverse remark
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	U63012GJ2003PLC041919	Subsidiary	Clause (xi)(c)
Adani Logistics Limited	U63090GJ2005PLC046419	Subsidiary	Clause (xi)(c)
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	U61200GJ2011PTC065095	Joint Venture	Clause (xi)(c)
Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	U61200GJ2014PTC080300	Joint Venture	Clause (xi)(c)
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	U11200GJ2015PTC081996	Joint Venture	Clause(xi)(a);(xi)(c), Clause (xiii)
IndianOil Adani Ventures Limited	U23200MH1996PLC102222	Joint Venture	Clause (iii)(c)

In respect of the following companies included in the consolidated financial statements, whose audit under section 143 of the Act has not yet been completed, the CARO report as applicable in respect of those companies are not available and consequently have not been provided to us as on the date of this audit report:

Name of the company	CIN	Nature of relationship
HM Agri Logistics Limited	U52102GJ2023PLC138915	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
PU Agri Logistics Limited	U52102GJ2023PLC138863	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
BU Agri Logistics Limited	U52102GJ2023PLC139054	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Dighi Roha Rail Limited	U74140DL2015PLC285745	Joint Venture

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)
(Membership No. 106189)
(UDIN: 23106189BGVORM4146)

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 30, 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(h) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Parent as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the internal control with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section below, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the subsidiary companies and joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent, its subsidiary companies and its joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures

that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements

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

Basis for Qualified opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified as at March 31, 2023:

The Group did not have an appropriate internal control system in respect of conducting an external examination of allegations made on the Group, including on related party relationships, which could potentially result in possible adjustments/disclosures of related party relationships, balances and transactions in the consolidated financial statements and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below except for the possible effects of the material weakness described in Basis for Qualified Opinion section above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Parent and its subsidiary companies and joint ventures which are companies incorporated in India have, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, were operating effectively as of March 31, 2023.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Parent for the year ended March 31, 2023, and we have issued a qualified opinion on the said consolidated financial statements of the Parent.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to 71 subsidiary companies and 13 joint ventures, which are companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kartikeya Raval
(Partner)

Place: Ahmedabad (Membership No. 106189)
Date: May 30, 2023 (UDIN: 23106189BGVORM4146)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022*
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3 (a)	48,414.00	41,488.70
Right-of-Use Assets	3 (b)	3,541.90	2,772.25
Capital Work-in-Progress	3 (e)	6,814.03	4,022.90
Investment Properties	3 (f)	2,473.38	-
Goodwill	3 (d)	6,963.40	6,711.43
Other Intangible Assets	3 (c)	11,445.51	11,580.54
Investments accounted using Equity Method	4 (a)	2,498.38	1,189.85
Financial Assets			
Investments	4 (b)	1,059.47	1,923.10
Loans	6	1,582.15	87.00
Loans to Joint Venture Entities	6	6.70	484.41
Other Financial Assets			
- Bank Deposits having maturity over twelve months	11	1,552.97	3,072.08
- Other Financial Assets other than above	7	4,567.78	4,607.95
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	27	2,199.90	1,357.83
Other Non-Current Assets	8	4,338.04	2,299.36
		97,457.61	81,597.40
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	451.97	395.64
Financial Assets			
Investments	10	4,028.69	47.79
Trade Receivables	5	3,241.67	2,221.90
Customers' Bills Discounted	5	699.12	299.24
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	931.99	8,653.02
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	3,316.79	2,014.39
Loans	6	107.77	1,240.65
Loans to Joint Venture Entities	6	300.33	61.77
Other Financial Assets	7	1,263.85	525.45
Other Current Assets	8	1,164.08	730.09
		15,506.26	16,189.94
Assets Held For Sale	40	1,941.26	1,898.48
Total Assets		1,14,905.13	99,685.82
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	432.03	422.47
Other Equity	13	45,151.55	41,565.75
Total Equity attributable to Equity holders of the parent		45,583.58	41,988.22
Non-Controlling Interests		1,338.51	392.77
Total Equity		46,922.09	42,380.99
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	46,516.94	39,691.48
Lease Liabilities	15	2,681.74	1,983.78
Other Financial Liabilities	16	322.84	227.56
Provisions	20	1,201.75	34.23
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	27	3,186.37	3,010.86
Other Non-Current Liabilities	17	1,148.84	988.21
		55,058.48	45,936.12
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	18	3,302.37	5,761.56
Customers' Bills Discounted	18	699.12	299.24
Lease Liabilities	15	61.97	32.16
Trade and Other Payables	19		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		98.88	41.86
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,729.35	1,117.71
Other Financial Liabilities	16	2,620.76	1,954.51
Other Current Liabilities	17	1,814.19	1,654.87
Provisions	20	548.03	107.52
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	27	528.43	93.92
		11,403.10	11,063.35
Liabilities associated with Assets classified as Held for Sale	40	1,521.46	305.36
Total Liabilities		67,983.04	57,304.83
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,14,905.13	99,685.82

***Restated (refer note 39(i))**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered AccountantsKartikeya Raval
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273Karan Adani
Wholtime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095Kamlesh Bhagia
Company SecretaryPlace : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023Rajesh S. Adani
Director
DIN : 00006322D. Muthukumar
Chief Financial OfficerPlace : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022*
Income			
Revenue from Operations	21	20,851.91	17,118.79
Other Income	22	1,553.48	2,223.72
Total Income		22,405.39	19,342.51
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	23	5,654.56	4,865.11
Employee Benefits Expense	24	1,178.17	779.43
Finance Costs	25		
Interest and Bank Charges		2,593.62	2,559.61
Derivative (Gain) (net)		(230.98)	(15.69)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3	3,423.24	3,099.30
Foreign Exchange Loss (net)		1,886.32	872.07
Other Expenses	26	1,185.73	1,077.74
Total Expenses		15,690.66	13,237.57
Profit before share of profit from joint ventures and associates, exceptional items and tax		6,714.73	6,104.94
Share of profit from joint venture and associates (net)		47.78	17.39
Profit before exceptional items and tax		6,762.51	6,122.33
Exceptional items	8(c) & 40(ii)	(1,273.38)	(405.19)
Profit before tax		5,489.13	5,717.14
Tax expense:	27		
Current tax		977.90	888.20
Deferred tax		(881.52)	(124.24)
Total tax expense		96.38	763.96
Profit for the Year	(A)	5,392.75	4,953.18
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		5,310.18	4,886.03
Non-controlling interests		82.57	67.15
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plans		13.36	(4.10)
Income tax impact		(0.33)	1.35
		13.03	(2.75)
Net Gain/(Loss) on FVTOCI Investments	4(ii) & 10(i)	107.48	(3.62)
Income tax impact		(0.69)	(1.51)
		106.79	(5.13)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Share in other comprehensive income of joint ventures and associates (net of tax)		20.77	33.99
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		(123.09)	(99.57)
		(102.32)	(65.58)
Effective portion of Loss on designated portion of cash flow hedge		(732.99)	-
Income tax impact		184.49	-
		(548.50)	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (net of tax)	(B)	(531.00)	(73.46)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(536.61)	(75.07)
Non-controlling interests		5.61	1.61
Total Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(A)+(B)	4,861.75	4,879.72
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		4,773.57	4,810.96
Non-controlling interests		88.18	68.76
Earnings per Share - (Face value of ₹2 each) Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	28	24.58	22.62

*Restated (refer note 39(i))

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
 Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval
 Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
 Chairman and Managing Director
 DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
 Director
 DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
 Wholtime Director and CEO
 DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumar
 Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia
 Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
 Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad
 Date : May 30, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent											Total equity*				
	Equity share capital	Equity Component of Non Redeemable Preference shares	Share pending Issuance	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Debt Redemption Reserve	Other Equity			Other Comprehensive Income			Total	Non-controlling interests		
							Reserve & Surplus	Tonnage Tax Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings				Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve
Balance as at April 1, 2021	406.35	166.53	-	599.56	5.95	556.69	1,015.88	7.84	2,765.97	24,875.68	34.16	(9.77)	183.42	30,608.26	1,464.93	32,073.19
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,886.03	-	-	-	-	4,886.03	67.15	4,953.18
Other Comprehensive Income																
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.75)	-	-	-	-	(2.75)	-	(2.75)
Net Loss on FV/TOCI Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.69)	(4.69)	(0.44)	(5.13)
Share in other comprehensive income of joint venture (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.99	-	33.99	-	33.99
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101.62)	-	-	-	(101.62)	2.05	(99.57)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year																
Dividend on shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,020.88)	-	-	-	-	(1,020.88)	-	(1,020.88)
Dividend to Non-controlling Interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.85)	(5.85)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(46.16)	-	-	46.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares pending issuance against Composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39(i)(1))	-	-	3,605.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,605.26	-	3,605.26
Issue of equity shares (refer note 12(a)(ii))	2.00	-	-	798.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800.00	-	800.00
Issue of equity shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 12(a)(iii))	14.12	-	-	4,754.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,768.22	-	4,768.22
Adjustment on Acquisition of Non-controlling stake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,558.09)	-	-	-	-	(1,558.09)	(1,246.87)	(2,804.96)
Non-controlling interests adjustment on acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.55	2.55
Increase in share capital of Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109.25	109.25
Cost related to the acquisition of Non-controlling interests (refer note 39(i)(1))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.51)	-	-	-	-	(25.51)	-	(25.51)
Transfer to Debt Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	122.21	-	-	(122.21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from/to Tonnage Tax Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24.75)	-	24.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	422.47	166.53	3,605.26	6,151.66	5.95	632.74	991.13	7.84	2,812.13	27,057.02	(67.46)	24.22	178.73	41,988.22	392.77	42,380.99

*Restated (refer note 39(i))

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Attributable to equity holders of the parent											Non-controlling interests	Total equity				
	Equity share capital	Equity Component of Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares	Share pending Issuance	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Debtenture Redemption Reserve	Reserve & Surplus Tax Reserve	Other Equity			Retained Earnings			Other Comprehensive Income Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Income instrument through OCI	Total
								Reserve & Surplus	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve							
Balance as at April 01, 2022	422.47	166.53	3,605.26	6,151.66	5.95	632.74	991.13	7.84	2,812.13	27,057.02	(67.46)	24.22	178.73	41,988.22	392.77	42,380.99	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,310.18	-	-	-	5,310.18	82.57	5,392.75	
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.03	-	-	-	13.03	-	13.03	
Net Gain/(Loss) on FVTOCI Investments (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.10	107.10	(0.31)	106.79	
Effective portion of Loss on designated portion of cash flow hedge (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(548.50)	-	(548.50)	-	(548.50)	
Share in other comprehensive income of joint venture (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.77	-	20.77	-	20.77	
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(129.01)	-	-	-	(129.01)	5.92	(123.09)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,323.21	(129.01)	(527.73)	107.10	4,773.57	88.18	4,861.75	
Dividend on shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,056.19)	-	-	-	(1,056.19)	(37.16)	(1,093.35)	
Dividend to Non-controlling Interests	-	-	-	-	-	(41.17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37.16)	
Adjustment on Acquisition of Non-controlling stake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	3.50	(28.63)	(25.13)	
Non-controlling interests adjustment on Acquisition (refer note 39(i))	-	-	-	-	95.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.41	836.96	932.37	
Issue of equity shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 12(a)(iii) & 39(i)(i))	9.56	(3,605.26)	-	3,595.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase in share capital of Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.39	86.39	
Consideration paid for acquisition of Non-controlling interests and other adjustment*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(220.93)	-	-	-	(220.93)	-	(220.93)	
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	109.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer from/to Tonnage Tax Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	272.22	-	-	(272.22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	432.03	166.53	-	9,747.36	101.36	701.45	1,263.35	7.84	2,853.30	30,724.51	(196.47)	(503.51)	285.83	45,583.58	1,338.51	46,922.09	

* In earlier year, the Group has paid amount towards non-compete fees for acquiring geographical exclusivity for the term of five years. As per the provision of Accounting Standards, the Group has reassessed the accounting treatment being transaction linked with acquisition of the remaining stake from Non-controlling interest. Accordingly, unamortised amount of ₹220.46 crore has been adjusted from Intangible Assets to Retained Earnings during the year ended March 31, 2023.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kartikeya Raval
Partner

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
Director
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
Wholtime Director and CEO
DIN : 03088095

D. Muthukumar
Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022*
A Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before Tax	5,489.13	5,717.14
Adjustments for :		
Share of profit from Joint Ventures and Associates	(47.78)	(17.39)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3,423.24	3,099.30
Unclaimed Liabilities / Excess Provision Written Back	(20.85)	(20.47)
Cost of Assets transferred under Finance Lease	8.38	8.62
Recognition of Deferred Income under Long Term Land Lease / Infrastructure Usage Agreements	(69.57)	(65.63)
Financial Guarantees Income	(6.53)	(4.38)
Amortisation of Government Grant	(16.34)	(14.23)
Finance Costs	2,593.62	2,559.61
Effect of Exchange Rate Change	2,527.76	917.91
Derivative Gain (net)	(230.98)	(15.69)
(Gain)/Loss on fair valuation of Financial Instruments	(7.49)	12.53
Interest Income	(1,246.28)	(1,940.71)
Dividend Income	(0.35)	(4.01)
Net Gain on Sale of Current Investments	(20.71)	(5.41)
Exceptional Items (refer note 8(c) & 40(ii))	1,273.38	405.19
Investment accounted using Equity Method	1.00	41.25
Gain on loss of control of subsidiaries	-	(59.23)
Diminution in value of Inventories	30.77	1.83
Amortisation of fair valuation adjustment on Security Deposit	1.72	1.72
(Gain)/Loss on Sale / Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	(60.32)	3.52
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	13,621.80	10,621.47
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(787.07)	230.18
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(66.66)	605.43
Increase in Financial Assets	(325.52)	(89.15)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(205.51)	215.77
(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions	(167.97)	10.47
Increase in Trade and other Payables	249.96	109.74
Increase/(Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	210.67	(9.50)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	237.48	(314.55)
Cash Generated from Operations	12,767.18	11,379.86
Direct Taxes paid (Net of Refunds)	(833.93)	(959.72)
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	11,933.25	10,420.14
B Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital Work-in-progress, other intangible assets, capital advances and capital creditors)	(9,124.78)	(3,813.70)
Proceeds from Assets considered as held for sale (refer note 40(iii))	-	155.00
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	203.79	12.91
Deposit given against Capital Commitments	(961.00)	(847.00)
Refund of Deposit given against Capital Commitments	1,510.00	1,464.22
Payment for acquisition of subsidiaries	(13,222.17)	(21.10)
Equity Investment in Joint Venture entities/Associates	(1,206.90)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Investment	-	1.81
Investment in Debentures	(256.00)	-
Investment in Preference share of Joint Venture entities	-	(634.47)
Proceeds from loss of control of subsidiary	-	116.27
Loans / Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) given (refer foot-note 3)	(19,975.68)	(40,655.69)
Loans / Inter Corporate Deposits (ICDs) received back (refer foot-note 3)	21,365.98	41,066.75
Proceeds from/(Deposit in) Fixed Deposits (net) including Margin Money Deposits	607.70	(3,790.49)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022*
Investment in Financial Instruments (net)	(64.64)	(446.00)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments in Mutual Fund (net)	58.75	286.35
Dividend Received	0.35	4.01
Interest Received	1,461.00	1,819.31
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(19,603.60)	(5,281.82)
C Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Non-Current Borrowings	7,445.87	7,244.31
Repayment of Non-Current Borrowings	(1,710.69)	(2,293.10)
(Repayment of)/ Proceeds from Current Borrowings (net)	(5,389.83)	2,576.38
Payment for acquisition of non-controlling stake	(25.02)	(5,426.88)
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	800.00
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares to Non-Controlling Interest	945.50	109.25
Interest & Finance Charges Paid	(2,371.00)	(2,550.51)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(53.01)	(61.70)
(Loss)/Gain on settlement of Derivative Contracts (net)	(482.71)	43.13
Payment of Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares	(1,092.91)	(1,026.65)
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(2,733.80)	(585.77)
D Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(10,404.15)	4,552.55
E Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year (refer note 11)	8,676.05	4,334.81
F Cash and Cash Equivalents on acquisition of subsidiaries (refer note 39)	2,878.31	22.14
G Reduction in Cash and Cash Equivalents on account of loss of control of subsidiaries	-	(56.00)
H Net movement relating to Assets Classified as held for sale	(213.51)	(177.45)
I Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the year (refer note 11)	936.70	8,676.05

*Restated (refer note 39(i))

Summary of significant accounting policies refer note 2.3

Notes:

- The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).
- Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows is presented under note 16(a).
- During the year, the Group has given loans/Inter Corporate Deposits (Loans and ICDs) with contractual maturity of less than twelve months amounting to ₹19,966.48 crore, where repayments have been guaranteed by a related party. Loan and ICDs of ₹21,089.06 crore have been recovered along with interest during the year.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Kartikeya Raval

Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani

Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani

Director
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani

Wholetime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumar

Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia

Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 30, 2023

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : May 30, 2023

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

1 Corporate information

The Consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("the Company" or "APSEZL") (CIN : L63090GJ1998PLC034182), subsidiaries, joint venture entities and associates (collectively, the "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2023. The Company is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. Its shares are listed on two recognised stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the Company is located at "Adani Corporate House", Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India - 382421.

The Group has port infrastructure facilities developed/acquired at Mundra, Kandla, Hazira, Dahej, Dhamra, Vizag, Murmugao, Kattupalli, Ennore, Krishnapatnam, Dighi, Gangavaram and Haifa locations operating under respective Concession/Sub Concession Agreements. Apart from other businesses, the Group is also developing Port Infrastructure at Vizhinjam and Colombo.

The Company is in the business of development, operations and maintenance of port infrastructure (port services and related infrastructure development) and has linked multi product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and related infrastructure contiguous to Port at Mundra. The initial port infrastructure facilities at Mundra including expansion thereof through development of additional port terminals and south port terminal infrastructure facilities which are developed pursuant to the concession agreement with Government of Gujarat (GoG) and Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) for 30 years period effective from February 17, 2001. At Mundra, the Company has expanded port infrastructure facilities at West Basin through GoG approval for which the concession period will be effective till the year 2040, primarily to handle coal cargo. The said supplementary concession agreement is in the process of getting signed with GoG and GMB although Coal terminal at Wandh is recognised as commercially operational w.e.f. February 01, 2011.

The first Container Terminal facility (CT-1) developed at Mundra, was transferred under a Sub-Concession Agreement entered on January 7, 2003 between Mundra International Container Terminal Limited (MICTL) and the Company in line with the Concession Agreement, wherein

the ownership of the asset (CT 1) was transferred by the Company to the MICTL. MICTL was given rights to handle container cargo at the CT 1 Terminal for a period that was co-terminus with the Concession Agreement of Mundra Port, i.e. till February 16, 2031. The container terminal facilities developed at South Port location include CT-3, for development of which the Company had entered into an agreement with the Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited (AICTPL), a 50:50 Joint Venture between the Company and Mundi Limited (subsidiary of (Mediterranean Shipping Company) MSC shipping line). AICTPL is a sub-concessionaire as per the arrangement and the ownership of the CT 3 Terminal is transferred to AICTPL in line with the Sub-Concession Agreement dated October 17, 2011. The period of the said Sub-Concession Agreement is also co-terminus with the Concession Agreement of Mundra Port, and during the said period AICTPL can handle container cargo at CT 3 terminal. In the financial year 2017-18, Sub-Concession Agreement was entered into for the extension of CT 3 Terminal. This terminal, an extension of CT 3 was developed and ownership of the same was also transferred to AICTPL in line with the above. Operations commenced at CT 3 Extension w.e.f. November 01, 2017.

As part of South Port, the third Container Terminal is CT 4, the ownership of this terminal is also transferred after development to a sub-concessionaire in line with the Mundra Concession Agreement; who in this case is Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited (ACMTPL), a 50:50 Joint Venture between the Company and CMA Terminals, France (joint venture agreement dated July 30, 2014). The company has already obtained sub-concessionaire approval from GMB/GoG for container terminals that are developed and operated under sub-concession route. However, The Sub-Concession Agreements for Terminals of CT 3, CT 3 Extension and CT 4 are to be approved by GOG for the final signing between parties and GMB as confirming party.

The Multi Product Special Economic Zone developed at Mundra by the Company along with port infrastructure facilities is approved by the Government of India vide their letter no. F-2/11/2003/EPZ dated April 12, 2006 and subsequently amended from time to time till date. The Company has also set up Free Trade and Warehousing Zone at Mundra based on approval of Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide letter no.F.1/16/2011-SEZ dated January 04, 2012. The

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Company has also set up additional Multi Product Special Economic Zone at Mundra Taluka over an area of 1,856 hectares as per approval from Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide approval letter dated April 24, 2015. The Company has received single notification consolidating all three notified SEZ in Mundra vide letter dated March 15, 2016 of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce (SEZ Section).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 30, 2023.

Major Entities and their nature of operations are as follows:

- 1) Adani Logistics Limited ("ALL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed multi-model cargo storage-cum-logistics services through development of Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) at various strategic locations and operates container trains on specific railway routes as per concession agreement entered into with Ministry of Railways, Government of India.
- 2) Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited ("MITAP"), a 49.88% subsidiary of APSEZL and 5.40% investment held through ALL (a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL), has set up an integrated textile park under the scheme of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India in Special Economic Zone at Mundra, Kutch district, Gujarat.
- 3) Karnavati Aviation Private Limited ("KAPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, is engaged in providing non scheduled (passenger) airline services through its aircrafts.
- 4) Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited ("APDPL") (Formerly known as Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited), a 74% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed a Solid Cargo Port Terminal and related port infrastructure facilities of bulk cargo at Dahej, Gujarat.
- 5) Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited ("AMPTPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed port infrastructure facilities i.e. coal handling terminal at Murmugao, Goa.
- 6) Mundra International Airport Private Limited ("MIAPL"), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has a plan to set up air cargo operations at Kawai, Rajasthan.
- 7) Adani Hazira Port Limited ("AHPL") (Formerly known as Adani Hazira Port Private Limited), a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL, has developed multi – cargo terminal and related infrastructure at Hazira - Surat (Gujarat). The further expansion of port facilities is under development.
- 8) Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited ("AVCTPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company has developed Port infrastructure facilities at East Quay for handling steam coal at Visakhapatnam Port. (refer note 40 (iii))
- 9) Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited ("AKBTPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company has developed a Dry Bulk terminal off Tekra near Tuna outside Kandla creek at Kandla Port.
- 10) Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited ("AWSPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company is formed to provide warehousing / storage facilities and other related services.
- 11) Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited ("AECTPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company has developed container terminal and other related infrastructure at Ennore Port.
- 12) Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited ("AHMPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company provides hospital and related services at Mundra.
- 13) The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL"), is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is operating bulk cargo port infrastructure facilities at Dhamra in the state of Odisha.
- 14) Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited ("SSIDL") (Formerly known as Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited) is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The Company is providing dredging services.
- 15) The Adani Harbour Services Limited ("TAHSL") (Formerly known as The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited) is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL. The principal activity of TAHSL is to own and operate harbour tugs, barges, other port crafts, ocean towage and offshore support vessels and to provide marine services like pilotage, laying and maintenance of buoys including SBMs, mooring of vessels at berth and mid-stream.

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- 16) Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in developing container terminal port and other related infrastructure at Vizhinjam.
- 17) Adani Kattupalli Port Limited ("AKPL") (Formerly known as Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited) is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in the business of Container Freight Station at Kattupalli Port, Tamil Nadu.
- 18) Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited ("APO") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in the business of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) service to port.
- 19) Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited ("MIDPL") is subsidiary of APSEZL with 97% equity stake and is engaged in the business of Port Operations at Kattupalli Port.
- 20) Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited ("AYITCL") is a 100% subsidiary of Adani International Terminals Pte Limited (a subsidiary company) and is engaged in developing port infrastructure at Myanmar. (refer note 40(ii))
- 21) Adani Agri Logistics Limited is wholly owned subsidiaries of Adani Logistics Limited (the subsidiary company of APSEZL) and is engaged in the business of Logistics Operations.
- 22) Adani Logistics Services Private Limited is subsidiary of Adani Logistics Limited (the subsidiary company of APSEZL) with 98.40% equity stake and is engaged in the business of Logistics Operations.
- 23) Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited ("ABPPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in the business of dredging, port and land development activities.
- 24) Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited ("AKPL") (Formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited) is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in the business of Port Operations.
- 25) Dighi Port Limited ("DPL") is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in the business of Port Operations.
- 26) Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (Formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited) is a 100% subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in development, construction, operation and maintenance of railway corridor.
- 27) APSEZL has acquired 98.52% equity shares of Ocean Sparkle Limited ("OSL") on May 10, 2022 and the principal activity of OSL is to own and operate harbour tugs, barges, other port crafts, ocean towage and offshore support vessels and to provide marine services like pilotage, mooring of vessels at berth and mid-stream.
- 28) Pursuant to the NCLT's approval of capital reduction scheme filed by Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL") the Group has obtained equity stake of 48.97% w.e.f February 24, 2022. During the current year, subsequent to the further investment in equity instrument, the Group has obtained management and operational control of MLTPL.
- 29) Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited) is wholly owned subsidiary of APSEZL and is engaged in the business of Port Operations.
- 30) APSEZL has incorporated Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D. Limited ("MIPAL") with 70% equity stake on November 13, 2022 and is engaged in the business of Port Operations.
- 31) APSEZL through subsidiary entity Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D. Limited ("MIPAL") has acquired 100% equity shares of Haifa Port Company Limited ("HPCL") on January 10, 2023 and is engaged in the business of Port Operations.
- 32) APSEZL has acquired 100% equity shares of Karaikal Port Private Limited on March 31, 2023 and is engaged in the business of Port Operations. (refer note 52)

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 The consolidated financials statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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in accounting policy as mentioned in note 2.3 (z) hitherto in use.

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

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

In addition, the consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in Crore and all values are rounded off to two decimal (₹00,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, subsidiaries, joint venture entities and associates as at March 31, 2023. The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:-

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate

that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

- (a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries.
- (b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- (c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Investment in associates and joint venture entities

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but do not have control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture entity is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is a contractually agreed sharing of control of an

arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control, are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture entities are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or joint venture entities is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture/associates since the acquisition date.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with Investment in Joint Ventures/associates are added to the cost of Investments.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture and associate entities. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture entities, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture entities are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture entities.

If an entity's share of losses of a joint venture/associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of joint venture entities is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture entities are prepared for the same reporting period

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for the year ended March 31, 2023

as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture entities. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture entities are impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture entities and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of joint venture entities' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over associate entity/joint control over the joint venture entities, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of Investment in the associate entity / joint venture entities upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c) Foreign currency transactions :

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the parent company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. However, for practical reasons, the Group entities use an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency 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.

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.

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates

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of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI and parked in separate component of Other equity called "Foreign Currency Translation Reserve" (FCTR). On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

d) Fair value measurement

The Group 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 Group.

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 best economic interest.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are 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 Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative financial instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value and for non recurring fair value measurement, such as an assets under the scheme of business undertaking.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as business undertaking for transfer under the scheme and unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management and in specific cases after discussion with and approval by the respective company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

The Management, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant

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external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 2.4 and 34.2)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (refer note 34.2)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares (refer note 4 and 10)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (refer note 34.1)

e) 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 Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

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

Port operation and logistics services

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

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin. Revenue recorded by the Group is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts offered by the Group as part of the contract.

Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognised for the quantity that is the difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity

of cargo handled. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of goods and services tax wherever applicable.

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

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

Construction and Development of Infrastructure Assets

The Company's business operations includes construction and development of infrastructure assets. Where the outcome of the project cannot be estimated reasonably, revenue from contracts for such construction and development activities is recognised on completion of relevant activities under the contract and the transfer of control of the infrastructure when all significant risks and rewards of ownership in the infrastructure assets are transferred to the customer.

Non scheduled aircraft services

Revenue from chartered services is recognised when the service is performed under contractual obligations.

Utilities Services

Revenue is recognised as and when the service performed under contractual obligations and the right to receive such income is established. Delayed payment charges are accounted as and when received.

Income from SEIS

Income from Services Exports from India Scheme ('SEIS') incentives under Government's Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 on the port services income is recognised based on effective rate of incentive under the scheme, provided no significant uncertainty exists for the measurability, realisation and utilisation of the credit under the scheme. The receivables related to SEIS licenses are classified as "Other Non Financial Assets".

Revenue recognition from Service Concession arrangements in Agri Logistics Business

Service Concession arrangements revenue relating to construction contracts which are entered into with Government Authorities for the construction of infrastructure necessary for the provision of services are measured at the fair

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value of the consideration received or receivables. Revenue from service concession arrangements is recognised based on the fair value of construction work performed at the reporting date.

Once the infrastructure is in operation, the treatment of income is as follows:

Finance income over financial asset after consideration of fixed storage charges is recognised using effective interest rate method. Variable storage charges revenue is recognised in the period of storage of food grains. Revenues from other variable charges such as loading and unloading charges, bagging charges, stacking charges, etc. as per the rates mentioned in SCA are recognised in each period as and when services are rendered in accordance with "Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividend Income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

f) Government grants

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

or by deducting from the carrying amount of the asset.

Royalty on Cargo

Waterfront royalty under the various concession/sub concession agreement is paid at concessional rate in terms of rate prescribed by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) and notified in official gazette of various state Government authorities, wherever applicable.

g) Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries,

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associates and interests in joint venture entities, deferred tax is not recognised when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint venture entities, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Some of the subsidiaries and joint venture entities of the Company are also eligible for tax deductions available under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years out of eligible period of 15 years. In view of some of the subsidiaries and joint venture entities availing tax deduction under Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has been recognised in respect of temporary difference, which reverse after the tax holiday period in the year in which the temporary difference originate and no deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognised in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. For recognition of deferred tax, the temporary difference which originate first are considered to reverse first.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. 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 realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

The Group recognises tax credits in the nature of Minimum Alternate Tax ("MAT") credit as an asset only to the extent that there is sufficient taxable temporary difference/convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognises tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Group reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have sufficient taxable temporary difference/convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

h) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

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

Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress are stated at cost. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and

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equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of respective asset if recognition criteria for the provision are met.

The Group adjusts exchange differences arising on translation difference/settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items outstanding in the Indian GAAP financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial statements i.e. March 31, 2016 and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset to the cost of asset and depreciates the same over the remaining useful life of the asset. The depreciation on such foreign exchange difference is recognised from first day of the financial year.

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

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful lives estimated by the management and assessment made by expert. The identified component of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The Group has estimated the following useful life to provide depreciation on its certain Property, Plant and Equipment based on assessment made by expert and management estimate.

Assets	Estimated Useful life
Leasehold Land Development	Over the balance period of Concession Agreement and approved Supplementary Concession Agreement by Gujarat Maritime Board, other major port trust authorities, State Government authorities etc. as applicable
Marine Structure, Dredged Channel, Building RCC Frame Structure	50 Years as per concession agreement in case of terminals entitlement to Depreciated Replacement Value. In other cases over the balance period of concession agreement as applicable
Dredging Pipes - Plant and Equipment	1.5 Years
Nylon and Steel coated belt on Conveyor - Plant and Equipment	4 Years and 10 Years respectively
Inner Floating and outer floating hose, String of Single Point Mooring - Plant and Equipment	6 Years
Fender, Buoy installed at Jetty - Marine Structures	5 - 10 Years
Drains & Culverts	25 Years as per concession agreement
Carpeted Roads – Other than RCC	10 Years
Non Carpeted Roads – Other than RCC	3 Years
Tugs	20 Years

An item of property, plant and equipment covered under Concession agreement, sub-concession agreement and supplementary concession agreement, shall be transferred to and shall vest in Grantor (government authorities) at the end of respective concession agreement. In cases, where the Group is expected to receive consideration of residual value of property from grantor at the

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end of concession period, the residual value of contracted property is considered as the carrying value at the end of concession period based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and in other cases it is Nil. For the ports operating in Gujarat, all contracted immovable and movable assets shall be transferred to and shall vest in Gujarat Maritime Board ('GMB') for consideration equivalent to the Depreciated Replacement Value (the 'DRV'). Currently DRV is not determinable, accordingly, residual value of contract asset is considered to be the carrying value based on depreciation rates as per management estimate/Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 at the end of concession period.

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.

i) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value on the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for

impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. 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.

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

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

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

Intangible Assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful life
Software applications	on straight line basis	5 Years based on management estimate
License Fees paid to Ministry of Railway (MOR) for approval for movement of Container Trains	on straight line basis	Over the license period of 20 years
Right to Use of Land	on straight line basis	Over the period of agreement between 10-20 years

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Intangible Assets	Method of Amortisation	Estimated Useful life
Right of use to develop and operate the port facilities including rights arising from service concession arrangement	on straight line basis	Over the balance period of Sub-Concession Agreement
Railway License	on straight line basis	20 to 35 Years based on validity of license
Customer Contact	on straight line basis	As per relevant Agreement
Customer Relationship	on straight line basis	As per relevant Agreement
Non-Compete Agreement	on straight line basis	As per relevant Agreement

Port concession rights arising from Service Concession/Sub-Concession Arrangements:

The Group recognises port concession rights as "Port Infrastructure Rights" under "Intangible Assets" arising from a service concession arrangement, in which the grantor controls or regulates the services provided and the prices charged, and also controls any significant residual interest in the infrastructure such as property, plant and equipment, if the infrastructure is existing infrastructure of the grantor or the infrastructure is constructed or purchased by the Group as part of the service concession arrangement. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Group at cost (which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction service delivered) and is capitalised when the project is complete in all respects and the Group receives the completion certificate from the authorities as specified in the concession agreement.

Port concession rights also include certain property, plant and equipment which are reclassified as intangible assets in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS 115 'Service Concession Arrangements'. These assets are amortised based on the lower of their useful lives or concession period.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of port concession rights are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

The period of port concession arrangements are of 30 years.

Service Concession Arrangements ("SCA") in respect of Agri Logistics Business

Certain companies in the Group have entered into service concession agreement with Food Corporation of India (FCI) which is an arrangement between the "grantor" (a public sector entity/ authority) and the "operator" (a private sector entity) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities utilising private-sector funds and expertise.

With respect to SCA, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to construction services and those relating to operation and maintenance services and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructure used in a concession are classified as an intangible asset or a financial asset, depending on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the SCA.

When the amount of consideration under the arrangement for the provision of public services is substantially fixed by a contract, the Group recognises the consideration for construction services at its fair value as a financial asset and is classified as "financial asset under service concession arrangements".

When the amount of consideration under the arrangement comprises of -

- fixed charges based on Annual Guaranteed Tonnage and
- variable charges based on Actual Utilisation Tonnage,

then, the Group recognises the consideration for construction services at its fair value, as the "financial asset under service concession arrangement" to the extent present value of fixed payment to be received discounted at incremental borrowing rate and the residual portion is recognised as an intangible asset.

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j) Investment Properties

Property which is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as Investment Property. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, policies with respect to depreciation, useful life and derecognition are followed on the same basis as stated for Property, Plant & Equipment.

k) 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.

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

l) Leases

The Group 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.

Group as a lessee

The Group 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 Group recognises right-of-use assets ("RoU Assets") at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred,

and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Group as a lessor Income from long term leases

As a part of its business activity, the Group leases/ sub-leases certain assets on long term basis to its customers. Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating lease. In some cases, the Company enters into cancellable lease / sub-lease transaction agreement, while in other cases, it enters into non-cancellable lease / sub-lease agreement. The Company recognises the income based on the principles of leases as set out in relevant accounting standard and accordingly in cases where the lease / sub-lease agreement are cancellable in nature, the income in the nature of upfront premium received / receivable is recognised on operating lease basis i.e. on a straight line basis over the period of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period and annual lease rentals are recognised on an accrual basis.

In cases where long term lease / sub-lease transaction agreement are non-cancellable in nature, the income is recognised on finance lease basis i.e. at the inception of lease / sub-lease agreement / date of memorandum of understanding takes effect over lease period, the income recognised is equal to the present value of the minimum lease payment over the lease period (including non-refundable upfront premium) which is substantially equal to the fair value of land leased / sub-leased. In respect of land given on finance lease basis, the corresponding cost of the land and development costs incurred are expensed off in the statement of profit and loss.

m) Inventories

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

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

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

Costs incurred that relate to future contract activities are recognised as "Project Work-in-Progress".

Project work-in-progress comprise specific contract costs and other directly attributable overheads including borrowing costs which can be allocated on specific contract cost is, valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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 Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

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

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

o) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an

outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

Operational Claim provisions

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

p) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits include salaries, vacation and recovery days which are recognised as an expense as the employee's entitlement grows. Liability for cash bonus or a profit-sharing plan is recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount for service provided by employee in the past and the amount can be easily estimated.

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

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

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling,

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

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

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

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

The Group also makes Severance payments to certain employees located on ports outside India where the expense is recognised on an ongoing basis based on increase in their accumulated seniority. Benefits provided to employees outside India under a voluntary retirement plan are expensed in statement of profit and loss when the plan is offered with no realistic possibility of cancellation and is reliably measured.

q) 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 case of financial asset not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments and derivative instruments and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

- (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (ii) 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 Group. 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss except where the Company has given temporary waiver of interest not exceeding 12 months period. This category generally applies to trade/loans and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the

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criteria for categorization as amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Lease receivables under relevant accounting standard
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

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

- > Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition at fair value, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR

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for the year ended March 31, 2023

method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall subsequently measure it at the higher of:

- (i) the amount of the loss allowance determined and
- (ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for

managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

r) Derivative financial instruments and Hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its short-term fluctuations foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instrument are classified in the statement of profit and loss and reported with foreign exchange gains/(losses) not within results from operating activities. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement/remeasurement of foreign currency derivative financial instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedge are recorded as finance cost.

Hedge Accounting

The Group has implemented hedge accounting, an accounting policy choice under Ind AS by designating its specific non-derivative

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

foreign currency financial liabilities as hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk on highly probable forecast sales being hedge item under cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its hedging strategy. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents and performs hedge effectiveness testing, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements.

- a) there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- b) the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- c) the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e., rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

Cash flow hedges

- The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss
- Amounts recognised in OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a highly probable forecast sale occurs. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.
- If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised or if its

designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

s) Redeemable preference shares

Redeemable preference shares are initially recognised at fair value and classified as financial liability.

On issuance of the redeemable preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined as net present value of transaction using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on redemption. The residual amount is classified under Equity.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the redeemable preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the consolidated 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 Group's cash management.

u) Cash dividend to equity holders of the parent

The Company recognises a liability for payment of dividend to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

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v) Goodwill on consolidation

Goodwill on consolidation as on the date of transition represents the excess of cost of acquisition at each point of time of making the investment in the subsidiary over the Group's share in the net worth of a subsidiary. For this purpose, the Group's share of net worth is determined on the basis of the latest financial statements, prior to the acquisition, after making necessary adjustments for material events between the date of such financial statements and the date of respective acquisition. Goodwill arising on consolidation is not amortised, however, it is tested for impairment annually. In the event of cessation of operations of a subsidiary, the unimpaired goodwill is written off fully.

Goodwill on consolidation is allocated to cash generating units or group of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

w) Business Combination

Business Combination has been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of acquisition also includes fair value of any contingent considerations. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at the fair value on the date of acquisition.

Business Combinations between entities under common control is accounted for in accordance with Appendix C of Ind AS-103.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at

the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amount recognised at that date.

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

x) Non-current Assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through a sale (rather than through continuing use) when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and the sale is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

y) Earnings per Share

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

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

z) New Standards, Interpretations and Amended standards adopted by the Group

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, except for amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The Group applies, for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022, that do not have material

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

1. Accounting for proceeds before intended use (Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment)

The excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, should not be recognised in the statement of profit and loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment.

2. Determining costs to fulfil a contract (Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)

The amendments clarify the types of costs a company can include as the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' while assessing whether a contract is onerous as under:

- The incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts.

3. Reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Ind AS 103, Business Combinations)

The amendments have substituted the reference to the Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements with Indian Accounting Standards with the reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework), without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

4. Subsidiary as a first-time adopter of Ind AS (Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards)

If a subsidiary, joint venture or associate (together termed as subsidiary) adopts Ind AS later than its parent and applies paragraph D16(a) of Ind AS 101, then the subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at amounts included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, based on the parent's date of transitions to Ind AS.

5. Fees in the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities (Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments)

For the purpose of performing the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities, in determining fees paid, the borrower includes only fees paid or received between the entity

(the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

6. Taxation in fair value measurements (Ind AS 41, Agriculture)

The amendment removes the requirement to exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring fair value and thereby aligns the fair value measurement requirements in Ind AS 41 with those in Ind AS 113, Fair Value Measurement.

2.4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated 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.

(A) Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which has the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements:

(i) Consolidation of entities in which the Group holds less than a majority of voting rights (de facto control):-

- Group owns 49% ownership interest in Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited ("DIPL"). Group has entered into an agreement with the other shareholders of the DIPL basis which the directors of the Company has assessed that it has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of DIPL unilaterally and therefore APSEZL has control over DIPL.
- Group owns 49% ownership interest in Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited. The Group took control over business against outstanding receivables from the said entity. The Group also exercises control over board of the said entity pursuant to a shareholder agreement

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

consequential to which the Group has accounted it as a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements.

- c) Group owns 48.97% ownership interest in Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL"). Considering the further Investment in equity instrument in April 2022, the Group has obtained management and operational control of MLTPL and the same has been accounted as subsidiary of the Group in the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Investment in entities which are not considered for consolidation

The Group has investment of ₹40 crore in Kutch Railway Company Limited ("KRCL"), the investee, to the tune of the 20% of the paid up capital of the said company. However considering that majority of the remaining shares are held by government companies / government authorities/government agencies, and the day-to-day operations being managed by government officials, the Group does not consider that it has significant influence over KRCL. Accordingly, the investment in the said entity has not been accounted under Ind AS 28 and accounted under Ind AS 109 with subsequent measurement of changes in fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

- (iii) The group had a control over Adani KP Agri warehousing Private Limited (formerly known as KP Agri warehousing Private Limited) ("KP Agri") with a shareholding of 74 percent. During the previous year, KP Agri commenced its operations. Considering the understanding of the Group with other shareholder and the Group's ability to exercise joint control over KP Agri, the Group has concluded that it is jointly controlling the same post commencement of its operations and accordingly the investment in the said entity has been accounted using Equity method as per Ind AS 28.

(B) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation

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

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets (including goodwill)

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years or tenure of contract and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the CGU, are disclosed and further explained in note 43, 44 and 45.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation,

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Taxes

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

(iv) Fair value measurement

In measuring the fair value of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose, the Group uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 2 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party qualified valuers to establish appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of 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. Refer note 34 for further disclosures.

(v) Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates. (refer note 2.3 (h) & (i))

(vi) Highly Probable Forecast Sale Transaction designated as hedged item

The Group is applying cash flow hedge accounting as per the Ind AS 109 to hedge its foreign currency risk of its highly probable forecast sales transactions. The forecast of foreign currency sale transaction is an area of judgement applied by Management basis historical trend of growth in cargo and revenue of the Group. (refer note 2.3 (r) & 34.3(A)(ii))

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, Other Intangible Assets, Goodwill, Capital Work-in-Progress and Investment Properties (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment										Total					
	Free Hold Land	Buildings, Roads and Civil Infrastructure	Computer Hardware	Leasehold Land Development	Office Equipment	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Vehicles	Dredged Channels	Marine Structures		Railway Tracks	Tugs and Boats	Railway Wagons	Aircraft	Project Assets
Loss of Control Held for Sale	-	(1.93)	(0.04)	-	-	(31.67)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33.66)
		(0.06)	(1.21)	(0.51)	(0.13)	(0.18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.09)
As at March 31, 2022	-	1,428.08	111.71	278.96	116.43	4,279.39	97.15	25.43	709.01	716.08	586.68	829.17	161.85	33.00	685.73	10,058.67
Depreciation for the year	-	364.50	34.92	66.64	60.37	1,278.63	43.15	54.47	173.85	208.99	84.47	262.93	67.22	18.13	73.01	2,791.28
Deductions/Adjustment	-	(1.93)	(30.00)	5.75	(8.15)	0.23	(4.99)	(31.74)	-	(0.21)	-	(94.85)	(0.21)	-	(0.42)	(166.52)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	(0.47)	(0.33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.80)
As at March 31, 2023	-	1,790.65	116.63	351.35	168.18	5,557.92	135.31	48.16	882.86	924.86	671.15	997.25	228.86	51.13	758.32	12,682.63
Net Block																
As at March 31, 2022	5,755.39	7,864.82	77.79	1,432.87	77.75	10,602.93	197.30	28.28	5,682.54	5,712.55	895.88	1,947.73	584.48	182.12	446.27	41,488.70
As at March 31, 2023	6,645.74	8,806.34	212.60	1,376.85	1,771.76	10,919.97	186.97	734.51	5,752.11	5,901.95	940.06	3,615.49	974.69	163.99	410.97	48,414.00

Notes :-

- Depreciation of ₹51.94 crore (previous year ₹29.71 crore) relating to the project assets has been allocated to Capitalisation / Capital Work-in-progress.
- Plant & Equipment includes cost of Water Pipeline amounting to ₹3.37 crore (Gross) (previous year ₹3.37 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹2.87 crore (previous year ₹2.75 crore) which is constructed on land not owned by the Company.
- Land development cost on leasehold land includes costs incurred towards reclaimed land of ₹859.11 crore (previous year ₹859.11 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹237.42 crore (previous year ₹201.37 crore). The cost has been estimated by the management, being cost allocated out of the dredging activities approximate the actual cost.
- Reclaimed land measuring 1,093.53 hectare are pending to be registered in the name of the Company.
- Project Assets includes dredgers and earth moving equipments.
- Free hold Land and Lease hold Land includes Land given on Operating Lease Basis:
Gross Block as at March 31, 2023 : ₹6.71 crore (previous year ₹6.71 crore)
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2023 : ₹0.47 crore (previous year ₹0.41 crore)
Net Block as at March 31, 2023 : ₹6.24 crore (previous year ₹6.30 crore)
- Plant & Equipment includes electrical installation of ₹13.04 crore and accumulated depreciation of ₹9.09 crore (previous year ₹13.04 crore and accumulated depreciation of ₹8.04 crore) for setting up of 66 kVA infrastructure facilities for providing power connection to the port facilities of subsidiary companies.
- The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2023 was ₹ Nil (previous year ₹28.87 crore). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was ranging from 3.38% to 9%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.
- The subsidiary company had reclaimed total 230 hectares of land for its port activities. The subsidiary company had developed these land area through dredging activities and an amount of ₹14.82 crore (previous year ₹16.05 crore) is capitalised as leasehold land development.
- Building and plant & equipments includes warehouses given on Operating Lease Basis :
Gross Block as at March 31, 2023 : ₹304.18 crore (previous year ₹198.22 crore)
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2023 : ₹52.06 crore (previous year ₹38.80 crore)
Net Block as at March 31, 2023 : ₹252.12 crore (previous year ₹159.42 crore)
- Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created on property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, Other Intangible Assets, Goodwill, Capital Work-in-Progress and Investment Properties (contd.)

(b) Right-of-Use Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & Equipment	Railway Wagons	Aircraft	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
As at April 1, 2021	1,882.93	60.95	37.99	95.82	-	9.05	2,086.74
Acquisitions through Business Combination	190.32	-	-	-	-	-	190.32
Acquisitions	22.06	-	-	-	-	-	22.06
Additions	1,449.20	12.08	4.29	-	-	8.35	1,473.92
Deductions/Adjustment	(3.71)	-	-	-	-	-	(3.71)
Exchange difference	(118.88)	-	-	-	-	0.17	(118.71)
Loss of Control	(11.12)	-	-	-	-	-	(11.12)
Held for sale	(628.79)	-	-	-	-	-	(628.79)
As at March 31, 2022	2,782.01	73.03	42.28	95.82	-	17.57	3,010.71
Acquisitions through Business Combination (refer note 39(i))	173.50	277.91	-	-	-	6.52	457.93
Additions	101.48	13.67	31.31	-	391.58	5.44	543.48
Deductions/Adjustment	(88.67)	2.31	-	-	-	(2.40)	(88.76)
Exchange difference	112.52	(17.22)	-	-	-	(0.65)	94.65
As at March 31, 2023	3,080.84	349.70	73.59	95.82	391.58	26.48	4,018.01
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 1, 2021	98.32	11.76	30.33	20.83	-	6.13	167.37
Depreciation for the year	78.31	9.20	9.81	10.57	-	5.22	113.11
Deductions/Adjustment	2.51	-	-	-	-	0.64	3.15
Exchange difference	(4.51)	-	-	-	-	-	(4.51)
Loss of Control	(1.24)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.24)
Held for sale	(39.42)	-	-	-	-	-	(39.42)
As at March 31, 2022	133.97	20.96	40.14	31.40	-	11.99	238.46
Depreciation for the year	138.78	9.13	5.85	10.51	32.63	5.70	202.60
Deductions/Adjustment	(15.46)	52.61	0.21	-	-	(2.40)	34.96
Exchange difference	1.26	(0.82)	-	-	-	(0.35)	0.09
As at March 31, 2023	258.55	81.88	46.20	41.91	32.63	14.94	476.11
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2022	2,648.04	52.07	2.14	64.42	-	5.58	2,772.25
As at March 31, 2023	2,822.29	267.82	27.39	53.91	358.95	11.54	3,541.90

Notes

- As a part of concession agreement for development of port and related infrastructure at Mundra, the Company has been allotted land on lease basis by Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). The Company has recorded rights in the GMB Land at present value of future annual lease payments in the books and classified the same as Right-of-Use Assets.
- Leasehold land includes 38 hectare of forest land amounting to ₹3.59 crore allotted to one of the subsidiary company by Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- GIDC has allotted 11.70 hectare of land on right to use basis for the period of 10 years for developing facilities for the project having gross value of ₹0.01 crore (previous year ₹0.58 crore) to one of the subsidiary company.
- Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

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for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, Other Intangible Assets, Goodwill, Capital Work-in-Progress and Investment Properties (contd.)

(c) Other Intangible Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Software	Railway License Fee	Service Concession Assets/Port Infrastructure Rights	Right to operate port	Customer Contact	Customer Relationship	Non-compete agreement	Total
Cost								
As at April 1, 2021	138.02	40.81	2,368.91	3,915.03	-	-	15.50	6,478.27
Acquisitions through Business Combination	0.57	-	-	-	2,539.20	3,828.60	-	6,368.37
Additions	80.00	-	9.71	-	-	-	275.00	364.71
Deductions/ Adjustment	(2.13)	-	(9.63)	-	-	-	-	(11.76)
Exchange difference	0.42	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	0.95
Loss of Control	(0.01)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)
Held for Sale	(1.23)	-	(392.76)	-	-	-	-	(393.99)
As at March 31, 2022	215.64	40.81	1,976.76	3,915.03	2,539.20	3,828.60	290.50	12,806.54
Acquisitions through Business Combination (refer note 39(i))	10.11	-	-	346.70	-	171.96	-	528.77
Additions	14.90	-	12.59	-	-	-	-	27.49
Deductions/ Adjustment	1.54	-	(0.27)	-	-	-	(275.00)	(273.73)
Exchange difference	(1.06)	-	(0.88)	-	-	-	-	(1.94)
As at March 31, 2023	241.13	40.81	1,988.20	4,261.73	2,539.20	4,000.56	15.50	13,087.13
Accumulated Amortisation & Impairment								
As at April 1, 2021	83.88	16.42	766.36	65.79	-	-	12.79	945.24
Amortisation for the year	23.20	3.26	130.54	104.56	110.40	110.90	57.26	540.12
Deductions/ Adjustment	(2.09)	-	(4.38)	-	-	-	-	(6.47)
Exchange difference	0.31	-	0.48	-	-	-	-	0.79
Held for Sale	(1.05)	-	(252.63)	-	-	-	-	(253.68)
As at March 31, 2022	104.25	19.68	640.37	170.35	110.40	110.90	70.05	1,226.00
Amortisation for the year	30.62	2.64	107.66	107.30	110.40	122.68	-	481.30
Deductions/ Adjustment	(9.86)	-	(0.18)	-	-	-	(54.55)	(64.59)
Exchange difference	(0.43)	-	(0.66)	-	-	-	-	(1.09)
As at March 31, 2023	124.58	22.32	747.19	277.65	220.80	233.58	15.50	1,641.62
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2022	111.39	21.13	1,336.39	3,744.68	2,428.80	3,717.70	220.45	11,580.54
As at March 31, 2023	116.55	18.49	1,241.01	3,984.08	2,318.40	3,766.98	-	11,445.51

Notes

a) Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, Other Intangible Assets, Goodwill, Capital Work-in-Progress and Investment Properties (contd.)

(d) Goodwill

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	6,711.43	4,047.05
Amount recognised through acquisitions and business combinations (refer note 39(i))	252.05	2,664.33
Forex movement	(0.08)	0.05
Carrying value at the end of the year (refer note 45)	6,963.40	6,711.43

(e) Capital Work-in-Progress

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening	4,022.90	3,697.13
Additions	7,416.45	3,640.26
Capitalised during the year	(4,988.33)	(2,999.34)
Acquisition Adjustment	363.01	54.48
Asset Held for Sale	-	(345.15)
Loss of Control	-	(24.48)
Closing	6,814.03	4,022.90

Refer footnote to note 14 and 18 for security / charges created.

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing

Ageing of Projects under Work-In-Progress as on March 31, 2023

Particulars	₹ In Crore				
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	4,139.57	989.22	287.93	1,397.31	6,814.03
Total	4,139.57	989.22	287.93	1,397.31	6,814.03

Ageing of Projects under Work-In-Progress as on March 31, 2022

Particulars	₹ In Crore				
	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in Progress	1,775.44	585.74	563.68	1,098.04	4,022.90
Total	1,775.44	585.74	563.68	1,098.04	4,022.90

There are no temporarily suspended projects.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-Use Assets, Other Intangible Assets, Goodwill, Capital Work-in-Progress and Investment Properties (contd.)

Material Projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

As at March 31, 2023

₹ In Crore

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Development of Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport (refer note 46)	241.69	1,955.96	-	-	2,197.65
Total	241.69	1,955.96	-	-	2,197.65

As at March 31, 2022

₹ In Crore

Particulars	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Development of Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport (refer note 46)	240.09	-	1,686.85	-	1,926.94
Total	240.09	-	1,686.85	-	1,926.94

(f) Investment Properties

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Land	Land
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition on account of acquisition	2,473.13	-
Transfer from/to Property, Plant and Equipment	0.25	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,473.38	-

Note:-

Currently Investment property is not generating any rental income and there are no direct operating expenses arising from such investment property.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 a) Investments accounted using Equity Method

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
In Equity Shares of Joint Venture Entities and Associates		
32,22,31,817 (previous year 32,22,31,817) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited (refer note 37(B) and 35(ii)(a))	-	-
5,93,78,278 (previous year 5,93,78,278) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited (refer note 37(B))	-	-
61,20,000 (previous year 30,60,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited (refer note 37(B))	2.56	0.73
2,02,00,000 (previous year 2,02,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Total Private Limited (refer note (iii) below & 37(B))	1,233.63	1,174.85
25,500 (previous year 25,500) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of EZR Technologies Private Limited	0.03	0.03
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Dighi Roha Rail Limited	0.05	0.05
74,000 (previous year 74,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited	14.37	14.19
49,48,28,289 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (formerly known as Indian Oiltanking Limited) (refer note 37(B) & 39 (iii))	1,171.79	-
5,26,27,778 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited (refer note 39 (iii))	40.07	-
5,88,000 (previous year Nil) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Khimji Sparkle Marine Services Co. SOAC	35.88	-
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note 39(i)(2))	-	-
	2,498.38	1,189.85

b) Other Investments

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unquoted		
In Equity Shares of Company (Investment at fair value through OCI) (refer note (ii) below)		
5,00,00,000 (previous year 5,00,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Kutch Railway Company Limited	282.85	275.00
1,73,30,000 (previous year 1,73,30,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Bharuch Dahej Railway Company Limited	17.88	19.05
1,000 (previous year 1,000) fully paid Equity Shares of AUD 1 each of NQXT Port Pty Limited (formerly known as Mundra Port Pty Limited)	-*	-*
14,001 (previous year 14,001) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Ambily Technologies Private Limited	0.01	0.01
50,000 (previous year 50,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited	0.05	0.05
8,10,00,000 (previous year 8,10,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Krishnapatnam Railway Company Limited	55.49	70.70

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 b) Other Investments (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
36,00,000 (previous year 36,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Blyth Wind Park Private Limited	2.45	7.20
200 (previous year 200) Fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Investment in TCP Limited	0.01	0.01
65,00,000 (previous year 65,00,000) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of KP Polyolefin Sacks Private Limited (previously classified as held for sale) (refer note 40(i))	6.98	-
3,69,54,050 (previous year 3,69,54,050) fully paid Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Krishnapatnam Infratech Limited (previously classified as held for sale) (refer note 40(i))	170.05	-
10,00,000 (previous year Nil) Equity Shares of ₹10 each of Equity Shares of Karaikal Port Private Limited (refer note 52)	1.00	-
In Optionally Convertible Debentures (Investment at fair value through OCI) (refer note (ii) below)		
9,00,00,000 (previous year Nil) 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Adrita Realtors Private Limited	90.64	-
9,40,00,000 (previous year Nil) 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Dependencia Infrastructure Private Limited	93.24	-
7,20,00,000 (previous year Nil) 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of ₹10 each of Agratas Projects Private Limited	71.76	-
In Others (Investment at fair value through OCI) (refer note (ii) below)		
Secured Loan to Other Classified as Equity in Nature (refer note 10(ii)) (reclassified as current as on reporting date)	-	230.00
Total FVTOCI Investment	792.41	602.02
In Government Securities (Investment at amortised cost)		
National Savings Certificates (Lodged with Government Department) & others	-*	-*
In preference shares of Joint Venture Entities (Investment at fair value through profit or loss)		
3,10,03,627 (previous year 3,10,03,627) fully paid Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of ₹225 each of Adani Total Private Limited	195.02	191.59
Other Investment (Investment at fair value through profit and loss)		
1,14,203 units (previous year 1,14,203 units) of Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS (reclassified as current as on reporting date)	-	1,129.49
Investment in Mutual Assistance Fund	72.04	-
	1,059.47	1,923.10

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

Notes:

- i) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments as at March 31, 2023 ₹3,557.85 crore (previous year ₹3,112.95 crore).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

4 b) Other Investments (contd.)

ii) Reconciliation of Fair value measurement of the investments

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	602.02	369.24
Investment made during the year	257.00	237.00
Reclassified from held for sale to Investment	47.60	-
Reclassified from Non-current to Current	(230.00)	-
Reduction on account of Business Combination	-	(0.60)
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in Other comprehensive income (net)	115.79	(3.62)
Closing Balance	792.41	602.02

iii) Value of Deemed Investment accounted in joint venture entities in terms of fair valuation under Ind AS 109

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Adani Total Private Limited	785.74	782.08

5 Trade Receivables

(unsecured, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables		
Considered good	4,084.00	2,615.28
Credit impaired	47.90	26.60
	4,131.90	2,641.88
Less : Allowances for Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")	(191.11)	(120.74)
	3,940.79	2,521.14
Customers' Bill Discounted (refer note (c) below)	699.12	299.24
Other Trade Receivables	3,241.67	2,221.90
Total Trade Receivables	3,940.79	2,521.14

Refer note 32 for related party balances

Notes:

- No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- Generally, as per credit terms trade receivables are collectable within 30-60 days although the Group provide extended credit period with interest between 7.50% to 10% considering business and commercial arrangements with the customers including with the related parties.
- The Carrying amounts of the trade receivables include receivables amounting to ₹699.12 crore (previous year ₹299.24 crore) which are subject to a bills discounting arrangement. Under this arrangement, the Group has transferred the relevant receivables to the bank / financial institution in exchange of cash and is prevented from selling or pledging the receivables. The Cost of bill discounting is to the customer's account as per the arrangement. However, the Group has retained late payment and credit risk. The Group therefore continues to recognise the transferred assets in their entirety in balance sheet. The amount repayable under the bills discounting arrangement is presented as unsecured borrowing in note 18.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

6 Loans

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loans to Joint Venture Entities				
- Considered Good	6.70	484.41	300.33	61.77
Loans for acquisition				
- Considered Good (refer note 52)	1,485.00	-	-	-
Loans to others (refer note below)				
- Considered Good	97.15	87.00	107.77	1,240.65
	1,588.85	571.41	408.10	1,302.42

Note :

Loans/ Inter Corporate deposits given from time to time are based on terms approved by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company/the Board of Directors of the subsidiary entities as per the Treasury Policy, as permitted by the Articles of Association, and their repayment along with interest are guaranteed by unconditional and irrevocable Letter of Indemnity and Undertaking by a related party. (Refer note 3 to the Statement of Cashflows, Credit Risk section under (B) in note 34.3 & note 32)

7 Other Financial Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Security deposits (refer note 35(i))				
- Considered good	2,255.86	2,846.26	443.55	26.75
- Considered doubtful	-	-	7.27	7.27
	2,255.86	2,846.26	450.82	34.02
Allowances for doubtful deposit	-	-	(7.27)	(7.27)
	2,255.86	2,846.26	443.55	26.75
Loans and Advances to Employees	0.84	1.85	4.07	4.39
Lease Receivable (refer note (b) below)	1,125.92	1,401.23	75.64	58.48
Interest Accrued	87.29	201.95	222.59	360.65
Non Trade Receivable	-	-	43.22	36.60
Advance for Acquisition	-	-	220.00	-
Asset under Service Concession Arrangement	129.61	137.26	18.02	17.13
Derivative Instruments / Forward Contracts Receivable	-	1.22	194.01	0.34
Advance for land consideration (refer note (a) below)	12.65	18.18	5.64	5.19
Insurance Claim Receivables	-	-	15.12	15.08
Gratuity Assets (refer note 29)	955.61	-	21.99	0.84
	4,567.78	4,607.95	1,263.85	525.45

Notes:-

- a) Advance for land consideration are payments towards cost of acquisition of land for port development which is acquired and owned by Government of Odisha, the payment of which has been borne by one of the subsidiary. The payments so made by the subsidiary are being adjusted against revenue share dues payable to the government from the commencement date of commercial operations in annual equal instalments over 15 years.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

7 Other Financial Assets (contd.)

- b) Future minimum lease receivables under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments receivable ("MLPR") are as follows:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Gross Investment in the lease	Present Value of MLPR	Gross Investment in the lease	Present Value of MLPR
Within One Year	114.49	89.53	157.88	127.63
After one year but not later than five years	385.53	248.70	587.98	383.28
More than five years	2,825.80	863.33	2,925.97	948.80
Total minimum lease receivables	3,325.82	1,201.56	3,671.83	1,459.71
Less: Amounts representing finance charges	(2,124.26)	-	(2,212.12)	-
Present value of minimum lease receivables	1,201.56	1,201.56	1,459.71	1,459.71

8 Other Assets

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital advances (refer note (a) & (e) below)	2,999.34	1,050.69	-	-
Balance with Government Authorities (refer note (d) below)	449.78	327.80	429.02	265.19
Prepaid Expenses	70.98	17.56	157.91	103.57
Accrued revenue	-	-	65.70	72.36
Contract Assets (refer note (b) below)	-	-	370.02	167.44
Advances recoverable other than in cash				
To others	0.18	-	116.47	117.22
To related parties	-	-	24.96	4.31
Government Grant Receivables	63.14	-	-	-
Deferred Rent	21.56	14.22	-	-
Export benefits and Other receivables (refer note (c) below)	-	25.00	-	-
Taxes recoverable (net) (refer note 27)	733.06	864.09	-	-
	4,338.04	2,299.36	1,164.08	730.09

Notes:

- a) Capital advance includes ₹315.31 crore (previous year ₹391.90 crore) paid to various parties and government authorities towards purchase of land.
- b) Contract assets are the right to receive consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from services as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of services. Upon completion of services and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to financial assets.
- c) On September 23, 2021 DGFT issued a notification, which restricts the Group's eligibility for SEIS benefits and also restricts the benefit up to ₹5 crore per entity for FY 2019-20, pursuant to which the SEIS receivable amounting to ₹405.19 crore pertaining to FY 2019-20 has been written off during the previous year and is shown as exceptional item. However, the Group has contested the legality and retrospective application of the said notification.
- d) Balance with Government Authorities includes ₹10 crore paid to Kamarajar Port Limited ("KPL") as a deposit. (refer note 36(o)).
- e) Capital advance is net of allowances for doubtful advance amounting to ₹10.59 crore (previous year ₹10.59 crore).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

9 Inventories (At lower of cost and Net realisable value)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Stores and Spares, Fuel and Lubricants	451.97	395.64
	451.97	395.64

10 Current Investments

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unquoted mutual funds (Investment at fair value through profit or loss)		
5,793.35 units (previous year 14,29,238.51 units) of ₹1,208.48 each (previous year ₹114.61 each) in ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Plan	0.70	16.38
1,57,035.17 units (previous year 7,691.12 units) of ₹3,523.30 each (previous year ₹3,333.09 each) in SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	55.33	2.56
65,494.58 units (previous year 83,203.32 units) of ₹3,649.25 each (previous year ₹3,461.35 each) in SBI Overnight Fund Direct Growth	23.90	28.80
Nil (previous year 195.12 units of ₹2,747.62 each) in Edelweiss Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth	-	0.05
28,48,467.52 units (previous year Nil) of ₹363.08 each in Birla Sun Life Cash Plus -Growth-Direct Plan	103.42	-
9,06,845.84 units (previous year Nil) of ₹1,212.44 each in Aditya Birla Overnight Fund Growth -Direct Plan	109.95	-
Other Investment (Investment at fair value through profit or loss)		
1,14,203 units (previous year 1,14,203) of Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS (reclassified from non-current to current)	1,136.98	-
Investments in Corporate Bonds	1,065.84	-
Investments in Government Bonds	887.74	-
Investments in Equity Instruments	358.50	-
In Others (Investment at fair value through OCI) (refer note (i) below)		
Secured Loan to Other Classified as Equity in Nature (refer note (ii) below) (reclassified from Non-current to Current)	286.33	-
	4,028.69	47.79
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted Mutual Funds	293.30	47.79
Aggregate net assets value of unquoted Mutual Funds	293.30	47.79

Notes:-

- i) Reconciliation of Fair Value measurement of the investment

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	-	-
Reclassified from Non-current to Current	230.00	-
Investment made during the year	64.64	-
Fair Value loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(8.31)	-
Closing Balance	286.33	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

10 Current Investments (contd.)

- ii) As on March 31, 2023, the subsidiary company has given loan (net of fair value adjustment) amounting to ₹286.33 crore (previous year ₹230 crore) to an Assets Reconstruction Company (Omkaara Assets Reconstruction Private Limited (ARC)) to invest into Security receipts of an Assets Reconstruction Trusts (Omkaara ARC Trusts PS 14-18/ 2021-22 (ARC Trusts)). The said amounts advanced to ARC are secured by security receipts issued by the ARC Trusts.

Considering requirement of Ind AS 32 – Financial Instruments – Classification and terms of the instrument, the amount advanced has been assessed and classified as 'Equity' in nature and disclosed as Secured Loan classified as Equity in Nature and designated as FVTOCI as the investment is not held for trading purpose and disclosing their fair value fluctuation in profit or loss will not reflect the purpose of holding.

11 Cash and Bank Balances

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balance in current account	-	-	611.73	8,401.13
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	305.75	251.68
Cash on hand	-	-	14.51	0.21
	-	-	931.99	8,653.02
Other bank balances				
Bank Deposit with maturity of more than 12 months	-	1,084.47	-	-
In Current Account (earmarked for Unpaid Dividend)	-	-	2.40	1.96
Deposits with original maturity over 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-	1,285.80	605.68
Margin Money Deposits (refer note (i) below)	1,552.97	1,987.61	2,028.59	1,406.75
	1,552.97	3,072.08	3,316.79	2,014.39
Amount disclosed under Non- Current Financial Assets in Balance Sheet	(1,552.97)	(3,072.08)	-	-
	-	-	3,316.79	2,014.39

Notes:-

- (i) Margin Money Deposits (net of overdraft facilities of ₹3,449.50 crore (Previous year ₹2,106.49 crore)) aggregating to ₹3,581.56 crore (previous year ₹3,394.36 crore) are pledged / lien against bank guarantees, letter of credit and other credit facilities.
- (ii) For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises the following

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance in current account	611.73	8,401.13
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	305.75	251.68
Cash on hand	14.51	0.21
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	931.99	8,653.02
Cash & Cash Equivalents attributable to Assets held for sale (refer note 40)	4.71	23.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement	936.70	8,676.05

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Authorised share capital		
Equity share capital		
10,47,50,00,000 (previous year 10,47,50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹2 each	2,095.00	2,095.00
Preference share capital		
50,00,00,000 (previous year 50,00,00,000) Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of ₹10 each	5.00	5.00
	2,100.00	2,100.00

Note:-

Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement with Gangavaram Port Limited (GPL), the authorized share capital of the Company has automatically increased by 5,00,00,00,000 equity shares upon scheme became effective (refer note 39(i)(1)).

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
2,16,01,38,945 (previous year 2,11,23,73,230) fully paid up Equity Shares of ₹2 each	432.03	422.47
	432.03	422.47

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No.	₹ In Crore	No.	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	2,11,23,73,230	422.47	2,03,17,51,761	406.35
Add: Issue of equity shares (refer note (ii) below)	-	-	1,00,00,000	2.00
Add: Issue of equity shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note (iii) below)	4,77,65,715	9.56	7,06,21,469	14.12
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,16,01,38,945	432.03	2,11,23,73,230	422.47

Notes:

i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹2 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees.

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.

ii) On April 19, 2021, the Company has allotted 1,00,00,000 equity shares having face value of ₹2 each on preferential basis to Windy Lakeside Investment Limited at an issue price of ₹800 per share (including premium of ₹ 798 per share).

For the period of five years immediately preceding the date at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:-

iii) Aggregate number of 11,83,87,184 (upto March 31, 2022: 7,06,21,469) equity shares of ₹2 each have been allotted, Pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 39(i)(1)).

iv) Aggregate number of 3,92,00,000 (upto March 31, 2022: 3,92,00,000) equity shares bought back.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital (contd.)

b) Equity Component of Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No.	₹ In Crore	No.	₹ In Crore
At the beginning of the year	25,01,824	166.53	25,01,824	166.53
Add/(Less):- Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	25,01,824	166.53	25,01,824	166.53

i) Terms of Non-cumulative Redeemable Preference shares:

- The Company has outstanding 25,01,824 (previous year 25,01,824) 0.01 % Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('NCRPS') of ₹10 each issued at a premium of ₹990 per share. Each holder of preference shares has a right to vote only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affects the right attached to preference share holders. These shares are redeemable at an aggregate premium of ₹247.68 crore (previous year ₹247.68 crore) (equivalent to ₹990 per share).

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of NCRPS (before redemption) will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital. The preference shares carry fixed dividend which is non-discretionary.

- The Preference Shares issued by the Company are classified as Financial Liability. These preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised as interest expense using the effective interest method.
- The equity component of redeemable preference shares includes the securities premium amount received on issue of preference shares and the preference share capital, redemption premium reserve being created in compliance of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No.	% Holding in the Class	No.	% Holding in the Class
Equity shares of ₹2 each fully paid				
i) Gautambhai Shantilal Adani and Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	71,07,53,935	32.90%	79,93,53,935	37.84%
ii) Adani Tradeline Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Tradeline LLP)	13,81,93,549	6.40%	13,81,93,549	6.54%
iii) Flourishing Trade and Investment Limited	12,44,54,607	5.76%	11,44,54,607	5.42%
iv) Life Insurance Corporation of India	19,70,26,194	9.12%	20,95,27,194	9.92%
Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up				
Priti G. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	5,00,365	20.00%
Shilin R. Adani	5,00,364	20.00%	5,00,364	20.00%
Pushpa V. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	5,00,365	20.00%
Ranjan V. Adani	5,00,455	20.00%	5,00,455	20.00%
Suvarna M. Adani	5,00,275	20.00%	5,00,275	20.00%

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital (contd.)

d) Details of Equity Shares held by Promoters & Promotor Group at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2023

Promoter and Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Gautambhai Shantilal Adani	1	0.00%	-
Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani	30,001	0.00%	100%
Gautambhai Shantilal Adani & Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	71,07,53,935	32.90%	(11%)
Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani & Shilin Rajeshbhai Adani (on behalf of Rajesh S. Adani Family Trust)	-	0.00%	(100%)
Adani Properties Private Limited	16,85,000	0.08%	-
Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	7,06,21,469	3.27%	-
Adani Tradeline Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Tradeline LLP)	13,81,93,549	6.40%	-
Worldwide Emerging Market Holding Limited	8,60,92,798	3.99%	-
Afro Asia Trade and Investments Limited	8,99,45,212	4.16%	-
Emerging Market Investments DMCC	8,41,79,195	3.90%	-
Flourishing Trade And Investments Limited	12,44,54,607	5.76%	9%
Gelt Bery Trade And Investment Limited	100	0.00%	100%
Spitze Trade And Investment Limited	1,23,58,700	0.57%	100%
Total	1,31,83,14,567	61.03%	

As at March 31, 2022

Promoter and Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Gautambhai Shantilal Adani	1	0.00%	-
Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani	1	0.00%	-
Gautambhai Shantilal Adani & Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani (on behalf of S.B. Adani Family Trust)	79,93,53,935	37.84%	-
Rajeshbhai Shantilal Adani & Shilin Rajeshbhai Adani (on behalf of Rajesh S. Adani Family Trust)	30,000	0.00%	-
Adani Properties Private Limited	16,85,000	0.08%	-
Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	7,06,21,469	3.34%	NA
Adani Tradeline Private Limited (formerly known as Adani Tradeline LLP)	13,81,93,549	6.54%	-
Worldwide Emerging Market Holding Limited	8,60,92,798	4.08%	11%
Afro Asia Trade and Investments Limited	8,99,45,212	4.26%	-
Emerging Market Investments DMCC	8,41,79,195	3.99%	-
Flourishing Trade And Investments Limited	11,44,54,607	5.42%	10%
Total	1,38,45,55,767	65.55%	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

12 Share Capital (contd.)

e) Details of Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares held by Promoter and Promoter Group at the end of the year

As at March 31, 2023

Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Priti G. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	-
Shilin R. Adani	5,00,364	20.00%	-
Total	10,00,729	40.00%	

As at March 31, 2022

Promoter Group Name	No. of Shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Priti G. Adani	5,00,365	20.00%	-
Shilin R. Adani	5,00,364	20.00%	-
Total	10,00,729	40.00%	

13 Other Equity

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Equity Component of Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares		
Opening Balance	166.53	166.53
Change during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	166.53	166.53

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	6,151.66	599.56
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares on preferential basis (refer note 12 (a) (ii))	-	798.00
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares pursuant to Composite Scheme of Arrangement (refer note 12 (a) (iii) and 39(i)(1))	3,595.70	4,754.10
Closing Balance	9,747.36	6,151.66

Note:- Securities premium represents the premium received on issue of shares over and above the face value of equity shares. The same is available for utilisation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	2,812.13	2,765.97
Add- Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	41.17	46.16
Closing Balance	2,853.30	2,812.13

Note:- The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profit from retained earnings for apportionment purposes. As the general reserve is created by 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

13 Other Equity (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Debenture Redemption Reserve ("DRR")		
Opening Balance	632.74	556.69
Add: Transferred from Retained Earnings	109.88	122.21
Less: Transferred to General Reserve	(41.17)	(46.16)
Closing Balance	701.45	632.74

Note: The Company has issued redeemable non-convertible debentures. The Company has been creating Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) as per the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013. However, according to Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2019 effective from August 16, 2019, the Company is not required to create DRR on any fresh issue of Debentures. Accordingly, the Company has not created DRR on fresh issue of redeemable non-convertible debentures.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital Redemption Reserve ("CRR")		
Opening Balance	7.84	7.84
Change during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	7.84	7.84

Note: As per Companies Act, 2013, Capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tonnage Tax Reserve		
Opening Balance	991.13	1,015.88
Add/(Less): Transferred from/(to) Retained Earnings	272.22	(24.75)
Closing Balance	1,263.35	991.13

Note:- Certain Subsidiary companies have opted for Tonnage Tax Scheme u/s 115V of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly Section 115 VT of the Income Tax Act, 1961 requires the said companies to create Tonnage Tax Reserve and transfer the amount equivalent to 20% of the book profits of the said companies from retained earnings to Tonnage Tax Reserve and to be utilised only for the purpose as mentioned in the said Act.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	27,057.02	24,875.68
Add : Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	5,310.18	4,886.03
Less : Dividend on shares	(1,056.19)	(1,020.88)
Add/(Less):- Adjustment on acquisition of non-controlling stake	3.50	(1,558.09)
Less:- Consideration paid to Non-Controlling interests and other adjustment	(220.93)	-
Less:- Acquisition Adjustment	-	(25.51)
Less : Transfer to Debenture Redemption reserve	(109.88)	(122.21)
Add/(Less) : Transfer to/from Tonnage Tax Reserve	(272.22)	24.75
Add/(Less) : Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	13.03	(2.75)
Closing Balance	30,724.51	27,057.02

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

13 Other Equity (contd.)

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Share pending Issuance		
Opening Balance	3,605.26	-
Add:- Equity share pending issuance against composite scheme of arrangement with GPL (refer note 39(i)(1))	-	3,605.26
Less:- Issue of equity share against pending issuance	(3,605.26)	-
Closing Balance	-	3,605.26

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Capital Reserve		
Opening Balance	5.95	5.95
Add :-Addition on account of acquisition (refer note 39(i)(3))	95.41	-
Closing Balance	101.36	5.95

Note:- The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over consideration paid in business combination is recognised as capital reserve on consolidation. The reserve is not available for distribution.

Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance	(67.46)	34.16
Add/(Less):- Change during the year	(129.01)	(101.62)
Closing Balance	(196.47)	(67.46)

Note:- Exchange differences relating to translation of results and net assets of the group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the group's presentation currency (i.e rupees) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve.

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (refer note 34.3(A)(ii))		
Opening Balance	24.22	(9.77)
Less:- Effective portion of gains and losses on designated portion of cash flow hedge	(560.11)	-
Add:- Recycled to profit and loss account	11.61	-
Add/(Less):- Share of other comprehensive income of joint venture	20.77	33.99
Closing Balance	(503.51)	24.22

Note:- The cash flow hedge reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the cash flow hedge that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedge reserve will be reclassified to profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the profit or loss, or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

13 Other Equity (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Equity instrument through other comprehensive income		
Opening Balance	178.73	183.42
Add/(Less) : Change in fair value of FVTOCI Equity Investments (net of tax)	107.10	(4.69)
Closing Balance	285.83	178.73

Note:- This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Total Other Equity	45,151.55	41,565.75
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Dividend Distribution made and proposed

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash Dividend on Equity Shares declared and paid		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹5 per share (Previous year ₹5 per share) on 2,11,23,73,230 equity shares (Previous year 2,04,17,51,761 equity shares)	1,056.19	1,020.88
	1,056.19	1,020.88
Proposed Dividend on Equity Shares		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹5 per share (Previous year ₹5 per share) on 2,16,01,38,945 equity shares (Previous year 2,11,23,73,230 equity shares)	1,080.07	1,056.19
	1,080.07	1,056.19
Cash Dividend on Preference Shares declared and paid		
Dividend @ 0.01 % on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	-*	-*
Proposed Dividend on Preference Shares		
Dividend @ 0.01 % on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	-*	-*

* Figure nullified in conversion of ₹in crore

Proposed dividend on equity shares are in compliance with relevant section of the Companies Act, 2013 which is subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as liability.

14 Non Current Borrowings

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Debentures				
15,000 (previous year 15,000) 8.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured. (Redeemable on April 12, 2030) (refer note (a) below)	1,488.20	1487.03	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non Current Borrowings (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
2,520 (previous year 2,520) 9.35% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable on July 04, 2026) (refer note (b) below)	251.64	251.55	-	-
16,000 (previous year 16,000) 7.65% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹533.30 crore on October 31, 2025, ₹533.30 crore on October 31, 2026 and ₹533.40 crore on October 30, 2027) (refer note (c) below)	1,591.45	1,589.45	-	-
10,000 (previous year 10,000) 8.22% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹333.30 crore on March 07, 2025, ₹333.30 crore on March 07, 2026 and ₹333.40 crore on March 08, 2027) (refer note (b) below)	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-
13,000 (previous year 13,000) 8.24% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹433.30 crore on November 29, 2024, ₹433.30 crore on November 29, 2025 and ₹433.40 crore on November 27, 2026) (refer note (d) below)	1,300.00	1,300.00	-	-
10,000 (previous year 10,000) 6.25% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable at October 18, 2024) (refer note (e) below)	991.14	985.90	-	-
9,000 (previous year 9,000) 6.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured. (Redeemable on September 11, 2023) (refer note (a) below)	-	896.01	898.73	-
6,000 (previous year 6,000) 7.25% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured. (Redeemable ₹500 crore on May 26, 2023 and ₹100 crore on June 01, 2023) (refer note (b) below)	-	598.15	599.74	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non Current Borrowings (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
2,000 (previous year 2,000) 9.35% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable ₹100 crore on May 26, 2023 and ₹100 crore on May 27, 2026) (refer note (a) below)	99.49	199.10	99.96	-
Nil (previous year 1,647) 10.50% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable at three annual equal instalments commencing from March 02, 2021) (refer note (a) below)	-	-	-	164.66
1,000 (previous year Nil) 8.60% Non Convertible Redeemable Debentures of ₹10,00,000 each Secured (Redeemable at eighteen quarterly instalments to be repaid by September 18, 2027) (refer note i(i) below)	56.50	-	9.00	-
Foreign currency Bonds				
5% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 315.30 basis points over the 20 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(i))	3,645.68	3,356.91	-	-
3.828% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 255 basis points over the 10.50 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(ii))	2,432.95	2,238.96	-	-
3.10% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 205.50 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(iii))	4,078.00	3,755.69	-	-
4.375% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 238 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(iv))	6,126.65	5,640.68	-	-
4.20% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 376 basis points over the 7 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(v))	6,138.19	5,653.58	-	-
4.00 % Foreign Currency Bond priced at 195 basis points over the 10 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(vi))	4,088.21	3,759.40	-	-
3.375% Foreign Currency Bond priced at 150 basis points over the 5 years US Treasury Note (unsecured) (refer note h(vii))	5,335.15	4,908.91	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non Current Borrowings (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Preference shares				
Liability Component of 0.01% Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares (unsecured) (refer note 12(b))	125.73	115.35	-	-
Foreign currency loans				
From banks (secured) (refer note (f), i(ii) & i(iii))	2,804.39	387.67	82.26	95.84
From banks (unsecured) (refer note i(iv) below)	3,868.54	-	-	-
Rupee loans				
From banks (secured) (refer note (g), i(v) to i(xii), x(viii))	114.49	1,031.62	165.58	371.33
From others (unsecured) (refer note i(xiii) below)	2.52	2.52	-	-
Foreign currency letters of credit				
From banks (secured) (refer note i(xvii))	13.84	-	11.27	-
From banks (unsecured) (refer note h(viii), i(xiv) to i(xvi))	964.18	533.00	157.26	54.82
	46,516.94	39,691.48	2,023.80	686.65
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	9,711.14	9,726.48	1,866.54	631.83
Unsecured borrowings	36,805.80	29,965.00	157.26	54.82
Amount disclosed under the head Current borrowings (refer note 18)	-	-	(2,023.80)	(686.65)
	46,516.94	39,691.48	-	-

Notes:

- Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures amounting to ₹2,586.38 crore (previous year ₹2,746.80 crore) which are secured by first rank Pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port.
- Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹1,851.38 crore (previous year ₹1,849.70 crore) which are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the movable and immovable assets pertaining to coal terminal project assets at Wandh, Mundra Port.
- Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹1,591.45 crore (previous year ₹1,589.45 crore) are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on the specified assets of one of the subsidiary company and immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. (Previous year - secured by first pari-passu charge on specified assets of one of the subsidiary company).
- Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹1,300.00 crore (previous year ₹1,300.00 crore) which are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. (Previous year - specified assets of certain subsidiary companies and all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port.
- Debentures include Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures aggregating to ₹991.14 crore (previous year ₹985.90 crore) are secured by first rank Pari-passu charge on specified assets of one of the subsidiary company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non Current Borrowings (contd.)

- f) Foreign currency loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹18.60 crore) carried interest @ 6 months EURIBOR plus basis point 95 were secured by exclusive charge on the Dredgers procured under the facility. The same has been repaid during the current year.
- g) Rupee term loan amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹410.81 crore) carrying interest @ Repo Rate plus spread of 1.35%. The loan is repayable in 8 half yearly structured instalment commencing from December 30, 2020. The loan is secured by first ranking pari-passu charge on the movable and immovable assets of MPT, T-II and CT-II, project assets of the Company located at Mundra Port. Considering the terms of the loan, same has been classified under current borrowings.
- h) Unsecured Loan
- (i) 20 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 450 million equivalent to ₹3,645.68 crore (previous year ₹3,356.91 crore) carries interest rate at 5% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2041.
 - (ii) 10.50 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 300 million equivalent to ₹2,432.95 crore (previous year ₹2,238.96 crore) carries interest rate at 3.828% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2032
 - (iii) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 500 million equivalent to ₹4,078 crore (previous year ₹3,755.69 crore) carries interest rate at 3.10% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2031.
 - (iv) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 750 million equivalent to ₹6,126.65 crore (previous year ₹5,640.68 crore) carries interest rate at 4.375% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2029.
 - (v) 7 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 750 million equivalent to ₹6,138.19 crore (previous year ₹5,653.58 crore) carries interest rate at 4.20% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2027.
 - (vi) 10 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 500 million equivalent to ₹4,088.21 crore (previous year ₹3,759.40 crore) carries interest rate at 4.00% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2027.
 - (vii) 5 years Foreign Currency Bond of USD 650 million equivalent to ₹5,335.15 crore (previous year ₹4,908.91 crore) carries interest rate at 3.375% p.a. with bullet repayment in the year 2024.
 - (viii) Trade credit facilities of ₹308.24 crore (previous year ₹181.90 crore). The same is repayable next year unless maturity date of the same is extended/rolled over.
- i) **Loans taken by the subsidiaries includes:**
- (i) Secured Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures issued by Ocean Sparkle Limited aggregating to ₹65.50 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carrying interest of 8.6% p.a. are secured by way of mortgage of the marine assets. The principle amount is repayable in seventeen quarterly instalments of ₹2.25 crore and last instalment of ₹27.25 crore and interest is payable on annual basis.
 - (ii) Foreign currency Term Loan from Banks taken by Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited aggregating to ₹412.88 crore (previous year ₹464.91 crore) are secured by way of first ranking exclusive charge over the assets of company committed under agreements. Charge on assets has been created through agreement in favor of Axis Trustee Service Limited acting on behalf of all the lenders. The same carries interest in the range of 6 month EURIBOR 2.337 plus 50 basis points. The loans are repayable 6 monthly in 20 equal instalments commencing from May 16, 2018 and final repayment will be done on November 16, 2027.
 - (iii) Foreign currency Term Loan from Banks taken by Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited aggregating to ₹2,473.77 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) are secured by way of by share pledge of Haifa Port Company. The facility carries Interest rate of Bank of Israel plus 4.25% spread. The loan is repayable in single instalments on 10th January, 2025. The loan also has an option to extend the maturity for a period of additional one year.
 - (iv) Foreign currency Term Loan from Banks taken by Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited aggregating to ₹3,868.54 crore (previous year ₹Nil) carries interest @ SOFR plus margin of 1.50% per annum and TONAR plus margin of 0.75% per annum. The loans are repayable in full, 3 years from the date of drawdown.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non Current Borrowings (contd.)

(v) Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics Limited aggregating to ₹92.11 crore (previous year ₹129.18 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets, first exclusive charge on book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commission, revenues of projects, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation over Escrow Account and DSRA, first charge by way of assignment of project rights. The term loan will be repaid based on monthly instalments as per the loan repayment schedule agreed upon in the sanction letter.

- The Term Loan having sanctioned amount of ₹450 crore carries interest rate ranging from 5.35% p.a. to 5.74% p.a.

(vi) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Hazira Port Limited aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹450.00 crore) carried Repo Rate 4% + 1.35% Spread from May 5, 2021 (Earlier HDFC Bank Repo Rate 4% + 2.05% Spread) payable in 12 consecutive quarterly instalments commencing from July, 2021 to April 2024. The Loan from bank was secured first pari passu on the entire assets, both movable assets and immovable assets, intangible assets, current assets including receivables, both present and future and the same has been repaid during the financial year 2022-23.

(vii) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited aggregating to ₹28.45 crore (previous year ₹28.45 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 29, 2023 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.52% to 8.72%.

Rupee Term Loan taken aggregating to ₹5.53 crore (previous year ₹5.53 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 31, 2024 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.41% to 8.60%.

(viii) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited aggregating to ₹10.20 crore (previous year ₹10.20 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 29, 2023 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.52% to 8.72%.

Rupee Term Loan aggregating to ₹36.78 crore (previous year ₹36.78 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 31, 2024 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.41% to 8.60%.

(ix) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited aggregating to ₹38.70 crore (previous year ₹38.70 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 29, 2023 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.52% to 8.72%.

(x) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited aggregating to ₹20.40 crore (previous year ₹20.40 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 29, 2023 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.52% to 8.72%.

Rupee Term Loan aggregating to ₹5.49 crore (previous year ₹5.49 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 31, 2024 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.41% to 8.60%.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

14 Non Current Borrowings (contd.)

- (xi) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited aggregating to ₹28.24 crore (previous year ₹28.24 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 29, 2023 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.52% to 8.72%.
- (xii) Rupee Term Loan taken by Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited aggregating to ₹14.17 crore (previous year ₹14.17 crore) is secured by first exclusive charge on mortgage of immovable properties both present & future pertaining to the project, first exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the company. Repayment of loan will be made by a single payment on December 31, 2024 with interest debited on monthly basis. The Term Loan carries interest ranging from 5.41% to 8.60%.
- (xiii) Loan taken by Adinath Polyfills Private Limited aggregating to ₹2.52 crore (previous year ₹2.52 crore) from its related parties.
- (xiv) Suppliers Bill Accepted under Foreign Letter of credit facilities taken by The Adani Harbour Services Limited aggregating to ₹438.28 crore (previous year ₹294.60 crore) carries interest in the range of 6 months JPY Tibor plus 90 BPS and 1 Year JPY Tibor plus 90 BPS. The Foreign letter of credit outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is repayable within 6 to 12 months and maturity is extended as per RBI Guidelines for Capital Goods.
- (xv) Suppliers Bill Accepted under Foreign Letter of credit facilities taken by Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited of ₹55.99 crore (Previous year ₹111.32 crore) carries interest of 1.03% (previous year 0.97%) for the balance usance period. The Foreign letter of credit outstanding as at March 31, 2023, ₹56.50 crore is repayable on July 28, 2023 and maturity is extendable as per RBI Guidelines for Capital Goods.
- (xvi) Trade credit facilities taken by Adani Gangavaram Port Limited of ₹236.87 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate of 6M SOFR + 90BPS. The same is repayable on April 4, 2025 unless maturity date of the same is extended/rolled over as per RBI Guidelines.
- Trade credit facilities of ₹82.06 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate of 6M SOFR + 95BPS. The same is repayable on March 30, 2025 unless maturity date of the same is extended/rolled over as per RBI Guidelines.
- (xvii) Letter of credit taken by Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited aggregating to ₹25.11 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) is repayable by 360 days to 720 days from the days of bill of landing
- (xviii) Loans from banks taken by The Dhamra Port Company Limited includes secured rupee term loan from banks amounting to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹225.00 crore) repayable in 9 variable quarterly instalments upto June 2025 and carries interest @ 5.35% to 7.85% p.a.

The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge on all immovable Property, Plant and Equipments (including lease hold properties), movable fixed assets, non-current assets & current assets (including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, revenue), intangible assets both present & future and all bank accounts including (Trust & Retention Account and Debt Service Account). Also secured by pledge of equity shares held by parent company representing 30% of the total equity paid up capital of the company. The loan has been classified as current loan on reporting date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

15 Lease Liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Lease Liabilities (refer note (a) and (b))	2,681.74	1,983.78	61.97	32.16
	2,681.74	1,983.78	61.97	32.16

Notes:-

(a) Land, Building, Vehicles, Plant & Equipments and Railway Wagons have been taken on lease by the Group. The terms of lease rent are for the period ranging from 3 years to 35 years depending on the lease agreement with the lessor. Such leases are renewable by mutual consent. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements.

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

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Within one year	After one year but not later than five years	More than five years	Total minimum lease payments	Less: Amounts representing finance charges	Present value of minimum lease payments
March 31, 2023						
Minimum Lease Payments	111.84	790.13	5,266.21	6,168.18	(3,424.47)	2,743.71
Finance charge allocated to future periods	49.87	487.30	2,887.30	3,424.47	-	-
Present Value of MLP	61.97	302.83	2,378.91	2,743.71	-	2,743.71
March 31, 2022						
Minimum Lease Payments	75.76	566.37	4,409.06	5,051.19	(3,035.25)	2,015.94
Finance charge allocated to future periods	43.60	221.59	2,770.06	3,035.25	-	-
Present Value of MLP	32.16	344.78	1,639.00	2,015.94	-	2,015.94

16 Other Financial Liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Derivative Instruments	25.12	-	36.52	13.95
Capital creditors and retention money	101.14	81.10	1,156.14	904.73
Other payables (including discounts etc.)	-	-	548.60	359.59
Unpaid Dividends #	-	-	2.40	1.96
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	99.82	82.93	766.03	571.87
Deposit from Customer	93.78	57.67	60.11	51.67
Financial Guarantees Obligation	2.98	5.86	5.54	5.60
Payables against business combination	-	-	21.92	21.64
Put Option Liability	-	-	23.50	23.50
	322.84	227.56	2,620.76	1,954.51

Not due for credit to "Investors Education & Protection Fund"

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

16 Other Financial Liabilities (contd.)

Notes:

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

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

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Borrowings and Interest accrued but not due	Lease Liabilities	Unpaid Dividend on Equity and Preference Shares	Derivative Contracts	Total
April 1, 2021	35,513.44	780.35	1.88	8.45	36,304.12
Cash Flows	4,977.08	(61.70)	(1,026.65)	43.13	3,931.86
Foreign Exchange Movement	922.90	-	-	-	922.90
Addition of lease obligation	-	992.67	-	-	992.67
Other adjustments	9.28	-	-	-	9.28
Charged to Profit and Loss	2,556.27	-	-	(15.69)	2,540.58
Acquisition adjustment	2,668.68	304.62	-	-	2,973.30
Dividend recognised during the year	-	-	1,026.73	-	1,026.73
Bills discounted (net)	(240.57)	-	-	-	(240.57)
March 31, 2022	46,407.08	2,015.94	1.96	35.89	48,460.87
Cash Flows	(2,025.65)	(53.01)	(1,092.91)	(482.71)	(3,654.28)
Foreign Exchange Movement	2,522.44	-	-	-	2,522.44
Addition of lease obligation	-	539.86	-	-	539.86
Other adjustments	(106.62)	-	-	569.25	462.63
Charged to Profit and Loss	2,593.62	-	-	(230.98)	2,362.64
Acquisition adjustment	1,593.53	240.92	-	(0.32)	1,834.13
Dividend recognised during the year	-	-	1,093.35	-	1,093.35
Bills discounted (net)	399.88	-	-	-	399.88
March 31, 2023	51,384.28	2,743.71	2.40	(108.87)	54,021.52

17 Other Liabilities

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance from customers (refer note 40(iii), 42)	-	-	871.34	871.22
Deposit from customers	-	-	12.67	12.14
Statutory liabilities	-	-	346.05	213.26
Unearned Income under long term land lease/ Infrastructure usage agreements	552.91	509.17	80.16	64.06
Deferred Income on fair valuation of Deposit taken	4.42	27.89	-	-
Deferred Government Grant (refer note (i) below)	591.51	451.15	20.23	14.97
Unearned revenue	-	-	10.68	78.02
Contract liabilities (refer note (ii) below)	-	-	473.06	401.20
	1,148.84	988.21	1,814.19	1,654.87

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

17 Other Liabilities (contd.)

Notes:-

(i) Movement in Deferred Government Grant

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	466.12	443.35
Add : Addition during the year	158.41	37.00
Add:- Addition on account of acquisition of subsidiary	3.55	-
Less: Amortisation during the year (refer note 22)	(16.34)	(14.23)
Closing Balance	611.74	466.12

The Grant mainly includes amount received from Government of Kerala as Viability Gap Funding for development of Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport amounting to ₹388.54 crore and benefit received under Export Promotion Capital Goods ("EPCG") scheme of Department General of Foreign Trade India (DGFT).

(ii) Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver Services and as well as transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligation in respect of Storage and Dispatch services of Customers' Cargo lying at Port.

18 Current Borrowings

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 14)	2,023.80	686.65
Short term borrowings from banks (unsecured) (refer note h(ii) below)	-	490.00
Short term borrowings from banks (secured) (refer note (a),(g),h(i),h(ii) and h(iv) below)	576.02	1,900.00
Packing Credit Rupee Loan from bank (unsecured) (refer note (c),(d) and (e) below)	700.00	900.00
Short term borrowings from others (unsecured) (refer note h(iii) below)	2.55	2.55
Commercial paper (Unsecured) (refer note (b) below)	-	1,782.36
	3,302.37	5,761.56
Customers' Bill Discounted (unsecured) (refer note (f) below)	699.12	299.24
	4,001.49	6,060.80

Notes:

- Short Term loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹1,000 crore) was secured by second pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. Same has been repaid during the current year.
- Commercial Paper (CP) aggregating ₹ Nil (previous year ₹1782.36 crore) carried interest rate 4.25% p.a. and same has been repaid during the current year.
- Packing Credit rupee Loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹400 crore) linked to 3 month Treasury Bill and same has been repaid during the current year.
- Packing Credit rupee Loan aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹500 crore) carries interest rate of 4.10% p.a. and same has been repaid during the current year.
- Packing Credit rupee Loan aggregating to ₹700 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carries interest rate of 7.85% p.a.
- Factored receivables of ₹699.12 crore (previous year ₹299.24 crore) have recourse to the Company and interest liability on amount of bill discounted is borne by the customer. The maturity period of the transfer is 1 to 12 months period. (refer note 5)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

18 Current Borrowings (contd.)

g) Rupee term loan amounting to ₹336.56 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) carrying interest @ Repo Rate plus spread of 1.35%. The loan is repayable in 8 half yearly structured instalment commencing from December 30, 2020. The loan is secured by by first rank Pari-passu charge on all the immovable and movable project assets of Multi-purpose Terminal, Terminal-II and Container Terminal –II located at Mundra Port. Considering the terms of the loan, same has been classified under current borrowings.

h) Loans taken by the subsidiaries includes:

(i) Rupee Term Loan taken by Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited aggregating to ₹ Nil (previous year ₹900 crore) carried interest at overnight MCLR 6.45% + 0.25% for Bank of Baroda. The Loan from bank was secured, by way of exclusive charge to the bank, on the entire assets, both movable assets and immovable assets, intangible assets & assignment on the project documents. The same has been repaid during the year.

(ii) Short term loan taken by Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited aggregating to ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹490 crore) carried interest for one month T Bill Rate 3.43% + 1% spread has been repaid during the year.

Letter of credit taken by Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited aggregating to ₹74.46 crore (previous year ₹ Nil) is repayable within 320 days to 350 days from the day of bill of landing.

(iii) Loan taken by AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited aggregating to ₹2.55 crore (Previous year ₹2.55 crore) from others.

(iv) Loans from banks taken by The Dhamra Port Company Limited includes secured rupee term loan from banks amounting to ₹165 crore (previous year ₹Nil) repayable in 9 variable quarterly instalments upto June 2025 and carries interest @ 5.35% to 7.85% p.a.

The loan is secured by a first pari passu charge on all immovable Property, Plant and Equipments (including lease hold properties), movable fixed assets, non-current assets & current assets (including book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, revenue), intangible assets both present & future and all bank accounts including (Trust & Retention Account and Debt Service Account). Also secured by pledge of equity shares held by parent company representing 30% of the total equity paid up capital of the company. Loan has been classified as current loan on reporting date.

19 Trade and Other Payables

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	98.88	41.86
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,729.35	1,117.71
	1,828.23	1,159.57
Dues to related parties included in above (refer note 32)	112.13	74.93

Trade and other payable ageing Schedules

As on March 31, 2023

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	93.51	5.37	-	-	-	98.88
2	Others	700.80	753.29	124.17	8.43	2.30	1,588.99
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	140.36	-	-	-	-	140.36
	Total	934.67	758.66	124.17	8.43	2.30	1,828.23

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

19 Trade and Other Payables (contd.)

As on March 31, 2022

₹ In Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	35.11	6.75	-	-	-	41.86
2	Others	543.38	468.41	102.67	2.99	0.26	1,117.71
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	578.49	475.16	102.67	2.99	0.26	1,159.57

20 Provisions

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for Employee Benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 29)	1,191.59	23.80	446.01	3.87
Provision for compensated absences	9.56	9.87	102.02	103.65
	1,201.15	33.67	548.03	107.52
Other Provisions				
Provision for asset retirement obligation	0.60	0.56	-	-
	1,201.75	34.23	548.03	107.52

Movement of Asset Retirement Obligation

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	0.56	0.97
Less: Change during the year	0.04	(0.41)
Closing Balance	0.60	0.56

21 Revenue from Operations

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from Contract with customer (refer note (a) below)		
Income from Port Operations (including Port Infrastructure Services)	18,932.25	14,808.95
Utilities Services	-	117.54
Aircraft Operations	84.49	29.26
Logistics Services	1,043.38	918.05
	20,060.12	15,873.80
Lease, Upfront Premium and Deferred Infrastructure Income (refer note (b) and (c) below)	557.52	1,105.28
Other operating income	234.27	139.71
	20,851.91	17,118.79

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

21 Revenue from Operations (contd.)

Notes:

a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with Contract Price

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contract price	20,538.31	16,250.22
Adjustment for:		
Change in Consideration	(23.92)	(14.67)
Refund Liability	(460.19)	(360.36)
Change in value of Contract Assets	7.06	9.16
Change in value of Contract Liabilities	(1.14)	(10.55)
Revenue from Contract with Customer	20,060.12	15,873.80

b) The Company has given various assets on finance lease to various parties. The lease agreements entered are non-cancellable. There is no contingent rent, no sub-leases and no restrictions imposed by the lease arrangements. Land leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge upto 3 years upto 20%. The company has also received one-time income of upfront premium ranging from ₹600 to ₹4000 per Sq. mtr for use of common infrastructure by the parties. Such one-time income of upfront premium is non-refundable. Income of ₹156.35 crore (previous year ₹145.98 crore) including upfront premium of ₹128.63 crore (previous year ₹108.78 crore) accrued under such lease have been booked as income in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Assets given under operating lease

The Group has given certain land portions on operating lease. Most of the leases are renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms.

Some of the subsidiaries companies have entered into an agreement with Food Corporation of India (FCI) to design, develop, construct, operate and maintain project facilities for warehousing and transportation of the food grains on Design, Built, Finance, Own and Operate (DBFOO) basis. Under the agreement, the subsidiary company is eligible for revenues based on Annual Guaranteed Tonnage irrespective of the actual usage by FCI.

The total future minimum lease rentals receivable at the Balance Sheet date is as under:

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
For a period not later than one year	159.14	114.32
For a period later than one year and not later than five years	504.94	414.94
For a period later than five years	1,184.68	939.85
	1,848.76	1,469.11

The Group has recognised income from operating leases of ₹167.80 crore. (previous year ₹116.80 crore)

22 Other Income

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on		
Bank Deposits, Inter Corporate Deposits, Security Deposits etc.	1,115.71	1,814.31
Customer dues	20.26	21.24
Finance Lease	110.31	105.17
Dividend income on Non-current Investments	0.35	4.01
Net Gain on Sale of Current Investments	20.71	5.41
Net Gain on Disposal of Subsidiary/Associate	-	59.70
Scrap Sales	56.40	101.82

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

22 Other Income (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	60.32	-
Unclaimed liabilities / excess provision written back	20.85	20.47
Financial Guarantee Income	6.53	4.38
Amortisation of Government Grant (refer note 17 (i))	16.34	14.23
Miscellaneous Income	125.70	72.98
	1,553.48	2,223.72

23 Operating Expenses

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cargo handling / other charges to contractors (net of reimbursements)	2,669.09	1,858.99
Cost of Construction of Jetty Infrastructure (refer note 49)	10.00	592.68
Purchase of Power for utilities Business	-	132.95
Customer Claims (including expected credit loss)	35.94	-
Railway's Service Charges	731.95	684.84
Tug and Pilotage Charges	88.95	96.48
Maintenance Dredging	15.68	9.12
Repairs to Plant & Equipment	195.30	73.05
Stores, Spares and Consumables	457.68	307.35
Cost of sub-lease land	122.98	-
Repairs to Buildings	21.84	22.54
Power & Fuel	754.03	604.98
Waterfront Charges	265.86	254.46
Cost of Assets transferred under Finance Lease	8.38	8.62
Cargo Freight and Transportation Expenses	211.87	156.56
Aircraft Operating Expenses	44.10	17.36
Other expenses including Customs Establishment charges	12.56	16.28
Construction expenses under Service Concession Arrangements	8.35	28.85
	5,654.56	4,865.11

24 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,043.79	697.83
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	31.89	23.76
Gratuity Expense (refer note 29)	34.26	9.80
Staff Welfare Expenses	68.23	48.04
	1,178.17	779.43

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

25 Finance Costs

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Interest and Bank Charges		
Interest on		
Debentures and Bonds	2,080.30	1,851.11
Loans, Buyer's Credit etc.	386.30	575.38
Lease liabilities	77.82	72.29
Others	4.26	22.50
Bank and other Finance Charges	44.94	38.33
	2,593.62	2,559.61
b) Gain on Derivatives / Swap Contracts (net)	(230.98)	(15.69)
	2,362.64	2,543.92

26 Other Expenses

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rent Expenses	11.47	18.16
Rates and Taxes	12.58	190.53
Insurance	137.30	115.11
Advertisement and Publicity	40.70	25.30
Other Repairs and Maintenance	107.60	78.07
Legal and Professional Expenses	225.40	208.14
Corporate Support Service Fees	148.27	44.55
IT Support Services	23.99	26.67
Security Services Charges	82.06	62.59
Communication Expenses	49.82	44.17
Electric Power Expenses	5.54	3.35
Travelling and Conveyance	89.58	70.26
Directors' Sitting Fee	0.84	1.05
Commission to Non-executive Directors	1.00	1.00
Charity and Donations	132.89	127.38
Diminution in value of inventories	30.77	1.83
Loss on Sale/Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	-	3.52
Loss on Financial Instruments at FVTPL (net)	2.04	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	83.88	56.06
	1,185.73	1,077.74

27 Income Tax

The major component of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as under :-

(i) Tax Expense reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Profit and Loss section		
Current Income Tax		
Current Tax Charges	952.20	874.94
Adjustment in respect of Tax Expense relating to earlier years	25.70	13.26
	977.90	888.20

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1.57	100.67
Tax (credit) under Minimum Alternate Tax	(883.09)	(224.91)
	(881.52)	(124.24)
	96.38	763.96
b) Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') section		
Current Income Tax		
Tax impact on effective portion of Loss on designated portion of cash flow hedge	(184.49)	-
	(184.49)	-
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year		
Tax impact on re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans	0.33	(1.35)
Tax impact on net loss on FVTOCI Equity Investments	0.69	1.51
	1.02	0.16
	(183.47)	0.16

(ii) Balance Sheet Section

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Taxes recoverable (net) (refer note 8)	733.06	864.09
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	(528.43)	(93.92)
	204.63	770.17

Note: Current Tax Liabilities (net) and Taxes Recoverable (net) are presented based on a year-wise tax balances of respective entities, as the case may be.

(iii) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit before tax	5,489.13	5,717.14
Tax Rate	34.94%	34.94%
At India's Statutory income tax rate	1918.12	1,997.80
Add /(Less) Tax effect of:-		
Expenses not allowable under Tax Law	34.48	37.99
Deduction under chapter VI-A	(1,065.58)	(716.53)
Share of Profit of Joint Ventures and Associates	(16.70)	(6.08)
Income charged as per special provision of Income Tax Act, 1961	(587.66)	(405.29)
Income that is exempt from tax	(16.01)	(0.47)
Reversal of tax on Composite scheme of arrangement	(4.03)	(24.54)
Indexation on Sale of Non Current Investment	-	(21.74)
Tax Adjustment in respect of previous years	(72.13)	8.45
Tax allowances on impairment provision	(171.65)	-
MAT Credit of previous period (recognised)/derecognised	(14.87)	131.42

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	(28.79)	(13.55)
Effect due to different tax rate	(121.24)	(12.92)
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	154.45	144.34
Effect of previously unrecognised tax losses and unutilised tax credits used to reduce tax expense	(1.12)	(195.45)
Subsidiaries' charged at different tax rates	(283.12)	(175.66)
Tax adjustment on elimination of dividend from subsidiaries	352.96	-
Others	19.27	16.19
Income tax reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	96.38	763.96
Effective tax rate	1.76%	13.36%

Geographical Tax Expenses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
India	64.45	749.04
Australia	18.02	12.73
Bangladesh	(0.10)	2.19
Sri Lanka	12.85	-
Israel	1.16	-

(iv) Deferred Tax Liability (net)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Liability) on Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	(4,377.55)	(4,236.82)	(140.73)	(279.59)
Assets on Provision for Employee Benefits	101.85	20.97	80.88	8.24
Assets on unrealised intra-group profit	220.89	228.25	(7.36)	(2.08)
(Liability) on fair valuation gain on account of dilution of stake in Subsidiary	(109.31)	(109.31)	-	-
Assets on account of unabsorbed losses/depreciation	1,231.26	1,737.05	(505.79)	173.16
(Liability) on finance lease receivables	(403.58)	(253.78)	(149.80)	(151.11)
(Liability) on Preference Share debt component	(29.72)	(33.34)	3.62	3.34
Assets on fair valuation of Corporate and Bank Guarantee	3.74	2.94	0.80	(0.43)
(Liability) on Deemed Investments	(13.10)	(11.48)	(1.62)	(0.40)
(Liability) on Business Combination adjustment (refer note 39(i))	(2,072.65)	(2,056.78)	162.83	85.69
(Liability) on SCA receivables/ Intangible assets	(42.64)	(36.48)	(6.16)	(9.47)
(Liability) on Equity investment at FVTOCI	(38.87)	(38.18)	(0.69)	(1.51)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(Liability) on CSR expense carry forward	-	-	-	5.59
Asset on upfront infrastructure income	82.41	59.15	23.26	59.15
Assets on transaction cost of Composite scheme of arrangement	15.57	-	15.57	-
Forex Impact on Conversion of Foreign operations	-	-	0.65	0.18
Adjustment on Loss of control of subsidiary	-	-	-	1.98
Assets on Provision for impairment	542.26	-	542.26	-
MAT Credit entitlement (refer note (i) below)	3,884.26	3,035.76	883.09	224.91
Assets on other adjustments	18.71	39.02	(20.31)	6.43
	(986.47)	(1,653.03)	880.50	124.08

Note:-

i) Current tax liabilities of ₹34.59 crore pertaining to previous year is adjusted against MAT credit.

(v) Deferred Tax reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

₹ In Crore

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	2,199.90	1,357.83
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	(3,186.37)	(3,010.86)
	(986.47)	(1,653.03)
Component of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)		
Tax Credit Entitlement under MAT	3,884.26	3,035.76
Less :Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(4,870.73)	(4,688.79)
	(986.47)	(1,653.03)

MAT credit of ₹640.10 crore (previous year ₹187.23 crore) has been recognised during the year.

(vi) The Group has following unutilised MAT credit under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for which deferred tax assets has been recognised in the Balance Sheet

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)	Expiry Date
2009-10	53.81	2024-25
2010-11	38.77	2025-26
2011-12	24.31	2026-27
2012-13	81.25	2027-28
2013-14	57.26	2028-29
2014-15	404.26	2029-30
2015-16	748.01	2030-31
2016-17	490.61	2031-32
2017-18	206.68	2032-33
2018-19	292.19	2033-34
2019-20	222.91	2034-35
2020-21	306.35	2035-36
2021-22	317.75	2036-37

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

27 Income Tax (contd.)

2022-23	640.10	2037-38
Total	3,884.26	

(vii) Certain subsidiary companies have carried forward unabsorbed depreciation aggregating ₹1,679.53 crore (Previous year ₹1,723.98 crore) under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for which there is no expiry date of its tax credit utilisation by the respective entities. Further certain subsidiary companies have carried forward losses aggregating ₹1,928.69 crore (previous year ₹1,755.33 crore) under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which gets expired within 8 years of the respective year.

The carried forward losses will get expired mainly during the years as follows:

Financial Year	Amount (₹ in crore)	Expiry Date
2015-16	169.78	2023-24
2016-17	161.25	2024-25
2017-18	118.91	2025-26
2018-19	373.23	2026-27
2019-20	218.26	2027-28
2020-21	549.17	2028-29
2021-22	335.39	2029-30
2022-23	2.70	2030-31
Total	1,928.69	

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these unabsorbed losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group, they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time, and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future.

(viii) Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future and the company controls the timing of reversal of this temporary differences.

28 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit for the year attributable to Equity holders of the parent	5,310.18	4,886.03
Less : Dividends on Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares	-*	-*
Net profit for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	5,310.18	4,886.03
-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.		
	No.	No.
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (refer note 39(i)(1))	2,16,01,38,945	2,15,96,45,794
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share (in ₹)	24.58	22.62

29 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits

a) The Group has recognised, in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the current year, an amount of ₹28.49 crore (Previous Year ₹24.11 crore) as expenses under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident Fund	28.32	23.94
Superannuation Fund	0.17	0.17
Total	28.49	24.11

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

29 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

- b) The Group has a defined gratuity plan. Under the plan every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Companies in form of a qualifying insurance policy for future payment of gratuity to the employees.

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

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

Gratuity and Other Employee Benefits

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	84.02	75.35
Current service cost	17.82	9.02
Interest cost	21.91	4.99
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from and including OCI:		
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.83)	(0.79)
- change in financial assumptions	(24.85)	5.56
- experience variance	12.22	(0.73)
Benefits paid	(61.01)	(6.69)
Foreign Exchange Difference	(20.07)	-
Liability Transfer In- Business acquisition adjustment	1,669.02	0.19
Liability Transfer In/(out)	(1.92)	(2.88)
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,696.31	84.02

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	57.19	54.66
Investment income	4.85	3.64
Contributions by employer	0.59	-
Benefits paid	(35.74)	(0.55)
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.01)	(0.15)
Foreign Exchange Difference	(16.78)	-
Assets Transferred Out	(1.32)	-
Acquisition Adjustment	1,027.53	(0.41)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1,036.31	57.19

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	1,696.31	84.02
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	1,036.31	57.19
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(660.00)	(26.83)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

29 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net asset - Current (Refer note 7)	21.99	0.84
Net asset - Non-current (Refer note 7)	955.61	-
Net liability - Current (Refer note 20)	(446.01)	(3.87)
Net liability - Non-current (Refer note 20)	(1,191.59)	(23.80)

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

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	17.82	9.02
Interest cost on benefit obligation	17.06	1.35
Amount capitalised	(0.62)	(0.57)
Total Expense included in employee benefits expense	34.26	9.80

v) Recognised in the other comprehensive income

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gain)/losses arising from		
- change in demographic assumptions	(0.83)	(0.79)
- change in financial assumptions	(24.85)	5.56
- experience variance	12.22	(0.73)
Amount capitalised	0.09	(0.10)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.01	0.16
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(13.36)	4.10

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.50%	6.90%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	8.50%	10.00%
Mortality	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	India Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Attrition rate	11.00%	9.11%

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

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

As the gratuity fund is managed by life insurance companies, details of fund invested by insurer are not available with the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

29 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

viii) Sensitivity Analysis Method

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

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Discount rate		Discount rate	
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
	(69.24)	75.26	(5.86)	6.63

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Salary Growth rate		Salary Growth rate	
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	1 % Increase	1 % Decrease	1 % Increase	1 % Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
	19.22	(17.68)	6.31	(5.71)

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Attrition rate		Attrition rate	
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	50% Increase	50% Decrease	50% Increase	50% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
	(4.72)	5.69	(3.50)	5.57

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Mortality rate		Mortality rate	
Assumptions				
Sensitivity level	10% Increase	10% Decrease	10% Increase	10% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligations	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)	(₹ In Crore)
	(0.01)	0.01	(0.02)	0.02

ix) Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows)	6 years	8 years

x) The Following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	₹ In Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	192.71	8.97
Between 2 and 5 years	613.75	30.45
Between 5 and 10 years	529.62	37.91
Beyond 10 years	937.64	63.91
Total Expected Payments	2,273.72	141.24

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

29 Disclosures as required by Ind AS - 19 Employee Benefits (contd.)

The Group expects to contribute ₹207.79 crore to gratuity fund in the financial year 2023-24. (previous year ₹28.25 crore)

xi) Asset-Liability Matching Strategies

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

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

30 Segment Information

Operating Segments

The identified reportable Segments are (i) Port and SEZ activities which includes developing, operating and maintaining the Ports services, Ports related Infrastructure development activities and development of infrastructure at contiguous Special Economic Zone and (ii) others in terms of Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segments" as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013. Other Segment mainly includes Aircraft Operating Income, Utilities services (till previous year), Warehousing and transportation of food grains. Container Trains Services on specific Railway Routes and Multi-modal Cargo storage cum logistics services through development of Inland Container Depots at various strategic locations in terms of concession agreement from Ministry of Railways.

Identification of Segments:

The chief operating decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements, Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108.

Segment revenue and results:

The expenses and income which are not directly attributable to any business segment are shown as unallocable expenditure (net of unallocable income).

Segment assets and Liabilities:

Segment assets include all operating assets used by the operating segment and mainly consist of property, plant and equipments, other intangible assets, trade receivables, Inventory and other operating assets. Segment liabilities primarily includes trade payable and other liabilities. Common assets and liabilities which can not be allocated to any of the business segment are shown as unallocable assets / liabilities.

Inter Segment transfer:

Inter Segment revenues are recognised at sales price. The same is based on market price and business risks. Profit or loss on inter segment transfer are eliminated at the group level.

Summary of segment information is given below:

Particulars	Port and SEZ activities	Others	Eliminations	₹ in Crore
				Total
Revenue				
External Sales	18,257.35	2,594.56		20,851.91
	15,327.93	1,790.86		17,118.79

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

30 Segment Information (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Port and SEZ activities	Others	Eliminations	Total
Inter-Segment Sales	40.10	139.13	(179.23)	-
	71.30	101.33	(172.63)	-
Total Revenue	18,297.45	2,733.69	(179.23)	20,851.91
	15,399.23	1,892.19	(172.63)	17,118.79
Results				
Segment Results	8,938.69	65.01		9,003.70
	6,937.35	88.17		7,025.52
Unallocated Corporate Income (Net of expenses)				(2,398.21)
				(705.18)
Operating Profit	8,938.69	65.01		6,605.49
	6,937.35	88.17		6,320.34
Less: Finance Expense				2,362.64
				2,543.92
Add: Interest Income				1,246.28
				1,940.72
Profit before tax				5,489.13
				5,717.14
Tax Expense				96.38
				763.96
Profit after tax				5,392.75
				4,953.18
Less: Non-controlling Interest				82.57
				67.15
Net profit				5,310.18
				4,886.03
Other Information				
Segment Assets	73,367.27	17,928.53		91,295.80
	69,067.50	15,571.58		84,639.08
Unallocated Corporate Assets				21,668.07
				13,148.26
Assets Held for sale				1,941.26
				1,898.48
Total Assets				1,14,905.13
				99,685.82
Segment Liabilities	10,148.24	1,245.28		11,393.52
	7,020.21	510.93		7,531.14
Unallocated Corporate Liabilities				55,068.06
				49,468.33
Liabilities associated with Assets Held for Sale				1,521.46
				305.36
Total liabilities				67,983.04
				57,304.83
Capital Expenditure during the year	7,179.58	1,945.20		9,124.78
	3,634.03	179.67		3,813.70

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

30 Segment Information (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Port and SEZ activities	Others	Eliminations	Total
Segment Depreciation and amortisation	2,780.01	643.23		3,423.24
	<i>2,629.75</i>	<i>469.55</i>		<i>3,099.30</i>
Major Non-Cash Expenses other than Depreciation and amortisation (net)	1,253.93			1,253.93
	<i>420.88</i>			<i>420.88</i>
Unallocated Major Non-Cash Expenses other than Depreciation and amortisation (net)				2,527.76
				<i>917.91</i>
Impairment loss recognised in Profit or loss	1,273.38	-		1,273.38
	-	-		-

Previous year figures are in italics

Additional information regarding the Company's geographical segments:

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Revenue from External Customers		Non Current Assets	
		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	India	19,537.40	16,479.10	78,842.12	67,508.70
2	Outside India	1,314.51	639.69	5,148.14	1,366.48

There is no transaction with single external customer which amounts to 10% or more of the Group's revenue.

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
1	Adani Logistics Limited	India	100	100
2	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	India	100	100
3	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Private Limited	India	55.28	55.28
4	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	India	100	100
5	Mundra International Airport Private Limited	India	100	100
6	Adani Hazira Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Hazira Port Private Limited)	India	100	100
7	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Private Limited)**	India	74	74
8	Hazira Infrastructure Limited (Formerly known as Hazira Infrastructure Private Limited)	India	100	100
9	Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	India	100	100
10	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	India	100	100
11	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited (refer note (a) below)	India	100	100
12	Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	India	100	100
13	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	India	100	100

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows: (contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
14	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	India	100	100
15	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	India	100	100
16	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited (Formerly known as Shanti Sagar International Dredging Private Limited)	India	100	100
17	Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
18	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	India	100	100
19	Adani Kattupalli Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Kattupalli Port Private Limited)	India	100	100
20	Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
21	The Adani Harbour Services Limited (Formerly known as The Adani Harbour Services Private Limited)	India	100	100
22	Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited (refer note 2.4)	India	49	49
23	Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Limited (refer note 2.4)	India	49	49
24	Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	India	100	100
25	Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited (Formerly known as Mundra International Gateway Terminal Private Limited)	India	100	100
26	Coastal International Terminals Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte. Limited) (refer note 40(ii))	Singapore	100	100
27	Blue Star Realtors Limited (Formerly known as Blue Star Realtors Private Limited)	India	100	100
28	Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited (Formerly known as Adani Bhavanapadu Port Private Limited)	India	100	100
29	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	India	97	97
30	Anchor Port Holding Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Holding Pte. Limited)	Singapore	100	100
31	Pearl Port Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani Mundra Port Pte. Limited)	Singapore	100	100
32	Noble Port Pte. Limited (Formerly known as Adani Abbot Port Pte. Limited)	Singapore	100	100
33	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited (refer note 40(ii))	Myanmar	100	100
34	Dermot Infracon Private Limited	India	100	100
35	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	India	100	100
36	Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited	India	100	100
37	Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited	India	100	100
38	Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited	India	100	100

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows: (contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
39	Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited	India	100	100
40	Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited	India	100	100
41	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited	India	100	100
42	Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited	India	100	100
43	Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited	India	100	100
44	Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	India	100	100
45	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	India	100	100
46	Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited	India	100	100
47	Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited	India	100	100
48	Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited	India	100	100
49	Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited (Formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Bathinda) Limited)	India	100	100
50	Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited	India	100	100
51	Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited	India	100	100
52	Adani Warehousing Limited (Formerly known as Adani Agri Logistics (Borivali) Limited)	India	100	100
53	Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	India	100	100
54	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	India	100	100
55	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	India	100	100
56	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	India	100	100
57	Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited (formerly known as Welspun Orissa Steel Private Limited)	India	100	100
58	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Innovative B2B Logistics Solutions Private Limited)	India	98.40	98.40
59	Adani Noble Private Limited (Formerly known as Noble Tradecon Private Limited)	India	98.40	98.40
60	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (Formerly known as B2B Forwarding Agent Private Limited) (refer note 39(i)(4))	India	100	98.40
61	Adani Container Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Adani Cargo Logistics Limited)	India	100	98.40
62	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited (Formerly known as Minion Infrastructure Private Limited)	India	98.40	98.40
63	Adani Container Terminal Limited (Formerly known as Adani Pipelines Private Limited)	India	100	100
64	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	Bangladesh	100	100
65	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited (Formerly known as Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited)	India	100	100

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows: (contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
66	Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited (Formerly known as Navayuga Container Terminal Private Limited)	India	100	100
67	Dighi Port Limited	India	100	100
68	Adani Logistics International Pte. Limited (upto July 28, 2022)	Singapore	-	100
69	Aqua Desilting Private Limited	India	100	100
70	Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited	India	100	100
71	Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	India	100	100
72	NRC Limited	India	100	100
73	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte. Limited (incorporated on June 16, 2021)	Singapore	100	100
74	AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited (acquired on May 04, 2021)	India	100	100
75	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (Formerly known as Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited) (refer note 39(i)(1))	India	100	100
76	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (Formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited) (Acquired effectively from April 01, 2021)	India	100	100
77	Seabird Distriparks (Krishnapatnam) Private Limited (acquired on January 29, 2022)	India	100	100
78	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited (incorporated on March 07, 2022)	India	100	100
79	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (acquired on March 30, 2022) (refer note 2.4)	India	49	49
80	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited (incorporated on April 28, 2021)	Sri Lanka	51	51
81	Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022) (refer note 39(i)(3))	India	100	N.A.
82	Ocean Sparkle Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022) (refer note 39(i)(3))	India	98.52	N.A.
83	Sparkle Terminal and Towage Services Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022)	India	98.52	N.A.
84	Sea Sparkle Harbour Services Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022)	India	98.52	N.A.
85	Sparkle Port Services Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022)	India	98.52	N.A.
86	Sparkle Overseas Pte. Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022)	Singapore	98.52	N.A.
87	Saptati Build Estate Private Limited (acquired on May 04, 2022) (refer note 39(ii))	India	100	N.A.
88	Adani Aviation Fuels Limited (incorporated on September 29, 2022)	India	100	N.A.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows: (contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
89	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f. April 30, 2022) (refer note 39(i)(2) and 2.4)	India	48.97	N.A.
90	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited (refer note 39(i)(1))	India	100	100
91	Sparkle Marine Company Limited (acquired on May 10, 2022) (Struck off)	Saudi Arabia	-	N.A.
92	Tajpur Sagar Port Limited (incorporated on October 21, 2022)	India	100	N.A.
93	Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D. Limited (incorporated on November 13, 2022)	Israel	70	N.A.
94	Adani Agri Logistics (Sandila) Limited (incorporated on November 18, 2022)	India	100	N.A.
95	Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited (incorporated on November 22, 2022)	India	100	N.A.
96	Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited (incorporated on November 21, 2022)	India	100	N.A.
97	Adani Agri Logistics Katihar Two Limited (incorporated on November 21, 2022)	India	100	N.A.
98	The Adani Harbour International DMCC (incorporated on December 22, 2022)	United Arab Emirates	100	N.A.
99	Haifa Port Company Limited (w.e.f. January 10, 2023) (refer note 39(i)(5))	Israel	70	N.A.
100	Port Harbour Services International Pte. Limited (incorporated on February 01, 2023)	Singapore	100	N.A.
101	HM Agri Logistics Limited (incorporated on February 28, 2023)	India	100	N.A.
102	PU Agri Logistics Limited (incorporated on February 25, 2023)	India	100	N.A.
103	BU Agri Logistics Limited (incorporated on March 11, 2023)	India	100	N.A.
104	Karaikal Port Private Limited (w.e.f. March 31, 2023)	India	Refer Note 52	N.A.

Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power in joint venture and associate entities as at year end is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
1	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	India	50	50
2	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	India	50	50
3	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	India	51	51
4	Adani Total Private Limited	India	50	50
5	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	India	50	50

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows: (contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2023	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%) March 31, 2022
6	Total Adani Fuels Marketing Private Limited (Struck off)	India	-	50
7	Dighi Roha Rail Limited	India	50	50
8	Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited (Formerly known as Krishnapatnam AgriWarehousing Company Private Limited) (w.e.f January 01, 2022)* (refer note 2.4)	India	74	74
9	EZR Technologies Private Limited (incorporated on December 14, 2021)	India	51	51
10	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f. February 24, 2022 to April 29, 2022)	India	-	48.97
11	Khimji Sparkle Marine Services Co. SOAC (w.e.f May 10, 2022)	Oman	48.27	N.A.
12	Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (Formerly known as Indian Oiltanking Limited) (w.e.f. February 01, 2023) (refer note 39(iii))	India	49.38	N.A.
13	IOT Utkarsh Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	49.38	N.A.
14	IAV Engineering Projects Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	49.38	N.A.
15	IAV Engineering & Construction Services Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	49.38	N.A.
16	IOT Infrastructures Private Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	49.38	N.A.
17	IOT Biogas Private Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	49.38	N.A.
18	Kazakhstancaspishelf India Private Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	49.38	N.A.
19	IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023) (refer note 39(iii))	India	45.34	N.A.
20	Zuari Indian Oiltanking Private Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	24.69	N.A.
21	Katoen Natie IOT Private Limited (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	India	24.20	N.A.
22	IOT Vito Muhendislik Insaat ve Taahhut AS (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	Turkey	34.57	N.A.
23	Indian Oiltanking Engineering and Construction Services LLC (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	Oman	34.57	N.A.
24	PT IOT EPC Indonesia (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	Indonesia	32.92	N.A.
25	JSC Kazakhstancapishelf (w.e.f. February 01, 2023)	Kazakhstan	27.98	N.A.

* Accounted using equity method w.e.f January 01, 2022.

** The Company has power over the entity and ability to affect its return and hence considered it as subsidiary.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

31 Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited's share in the voting power of subsidiary/Step down companies as at year end is as follows: (contd.)

Note a) :

During the year 2016-17, the Company had accounted for purchase of 3,12,13,000 numbers of equity shares of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited at consideration of ₹ 31.21 crore. The equity shares have been purchased from the Adani Enterprises Limited, a group company whereby this entity has become a wholly owned subsidiary. As per the management, the transfer has been recorded based on Irrevocable Letter of Affirmation dated March 31, 2017 from the seller and acceptance by the Company although legal transfer of equity share of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited is still in process at year end.

32 Related Party Disclosures

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place.

Joint Venture & Associate Entities	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited
	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited
	Adani Total Private Limited
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (w.e.f. February 24, 2022 to April 29, 2022)
	Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited (w.e.f January 01, 2022)
Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	Mr. Gautam S. Adani - Chairman and Managing Director
	Mr. Rajesh S. Adani - Director
	Mr. Karan G. Adani - Whole-time Director & Chief Executive Officer
	Dr. Malay Mahadevia - Wholetime Director (upto May 31, 2021), Director (w.e.f June 01, 2021)
	Prof. G. Raghuram - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Bharat Sheth - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Palamadai Sundararajan Jayakumar - Independent Non-Executive Director
	Mrs. Avantika Singh Aulakh IAS, Nominee Director (upto September 20, 2022)
	Mr. Deepak Maheshwari - Chief Financial Officer (upto May 05, 2021)
	Mr. D. Muthukumaran - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f July 19, 2022)
	Mr. Ranjith Sinh Barad, IAS, Nominee Director (w.e.f December 21, 2022)
Mr. Kamlesh Bhagia - Company Secretary	
Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting power	ACC Limited
	Adani Agri Fresh Limited
	Adani Airport Holdings Limited
	Adani Australia Pty Limited
	Adani Brahma Synergy Private Limited
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited
	Adani Capital Private Limited
	Adani Cement Industries Limited
	Adani Cementation Limited
	Adani Defence Systems And Technologies Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting power	Adani Dhamra LPG Terminal Private Limited
	Adani Digital Lab Private Limited
	Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited
	Adani Enterprises Limited
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited
	Adani Estates Private Limited
	Adani Foundation
	Adani Global FZE, Dubai.
	Adani Global Pte. Limited
	Adani Green Energy Limited
	Adani Green Energy Twenty Six Limited
	Adani Green Technology Limited
	Adani Infra (India) Limited
	Adani Infrastructure and Developers Private Limited
	Adani Infrastructure Management Services Limited
	Adani Institute for Education and Research
	Adani Mining Pty Limited
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited
	Adani Petrochemicals Limited
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited (Upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Power Limited
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited (Upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited (Upto March 06, 2023)
	Adani Properties Private Limited
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited
	Adani Renewable Energy (KA) Limited
	Adani Road Transport Limited
	Adani Skill Development Centre
	Adani Social Development Foundation
	Adani Solar USA LLC, USA
	Adani Sportsline Private Limited
	Adani Total Gas Limited
	Adani Township & Real Estate Company Private Limited
	Adani Transmission (India) Limited
	Adani Transmission Limited
	Adani Water Limited
	Adani Wilmar Limited
	AdaniConnex Private Limited
	AGNEL Developers
	Ahmedabad International Airport Limited
	Alton Buildtech India Private Limited
	Ambuja Cements Limited
	Astraeus Services IFSC Limited
	Bailadila Iron Ore Mining Private Limited
	Belvedere Golf and Country Club Private Limited

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for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting power	Bowen Rail Company Pty Limited
	Brahmi Track Management Services Private Limited
	Delhi Golf Link Properties Private Limited
	Esteem Constructions Private Limited
	Gare Palma II Collieries Private Limited
	Gare Pelma III Collieries Limited
	Gujarat Adani Institute of Medical Science
	Guwahati International Airport Limited
	Jaipur International Airport Limited
	Jash Energy Private Limited
	Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining Private Limited
	Kutch Copper Limited
	Lucknow International Airport Limited
	Mahan Energen Limited
	Mahanadi Mines and Minerals Private Limited
	Maharashtra Eastern Grid Power Transmission Company Limited
	Mangaluru International Airport Limited
	MP Natural Resources Private Limited
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited (w.e.f December 16, 2021)
	Mumbai International Airport Limited
	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (upto February 23, 2022)
	Mundra Petrochem Limited
	Mundra Solar Energy Limited
	Mundra Solar PV Limited
	Mundra Solar Technology Limited
	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited (upto March 29, 2022)
	Mundra WindTech Limited
	Navi Mumbai International Airport Private Limited
	North Star Diagnostics Private Limited
	Parsa Kente Collieries Limited
	Raigarh Energy Generation Limited (Upto March 06, 2023)
	Raipur Energen Limited (Upto March 06, 2023)
	Resurgent Fuel Management Limited
	Shantigram Utility Services Private Limited
	Stratatech Mineral Resources Private Limited
	Sunanda Agri-Trade Private Limited
	Talabira (Odisha) Mining Private Limited
	Thar Power Transmission Service Limited
	TRV (Kerala) International Airport Limited
	Udupi Power Corporation Limited (Upto March 06, 2023)
Vishakha Glass Private Limited	
Vishakha Metals Private Limited	
Vishakha Renewables Private Limited	
Vishakha Solar Films Private Limited	
Wardha Solar (Maharashtra) Private Limited	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of the related parties at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Note:

The names and the nature of relationships is disclosed only when the transactions are entered into by the Company with the related parties during the existence of the related party relationship.

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

(A) Transactions with Related Parties

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Income from Port Services / Other Operating Income	763.34	661.91	2,247.80	1,443.52	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	1,659.36	1,009.39	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	520.60	464.21	-	-	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	238.71	256.05	-	-
	Others	242.74	197.70	349.73	178.08	-	-
2	Sale Of Non Financial Assets	-	-	6.46	-	-	-
	Adani Cement Industries Limited	-	-	6.46	-	-	-
3	Lease including Infrastructure Usage Income/ Upfront Premium (Includes Reversal)	31.76	731.00	221.34	63.81	-	-
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	16.65	679.83	-	-	-	-
	Mundra WindTech Limited	-	-	178.70	-	-	-
	Others	15.11	51.17	42.64	63.81	-	-
4	Interest Income on loans/ deposits/ deferred accounts receivable	30.38	46.55	20.26	93.54	-	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	-	-	-	18.89	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	13.60	11.94	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	16.06	32.13	-	-	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	20.25	21.23	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	53.39	-	-
	Others	0.72	2.48	0.01	0.03	-	-
5	Purchase of Spares and consumables, Power & Fuel	0.05	0.10	250.42	139.87	-	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	-	-	49.86	120.12	-	-
	Adani Global Pte. Limited	-	-	109.96	-	-	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	-	81.25	15.42	-	-
	Others	0.05	0.10	9.35	4.33	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
6	Recovery of expenses (Reimbursement)	20.63	40.75	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	4.60	9.09	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	16.01	31.66	-	-	-	-
	Others	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
7	Services Availed (including reimbursement of expenses)	-	3.29	316.07	97.36	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	152.34	61.56	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	26.72	23.08	-	-
	Adani Sportsline Private Limited	-	-	60.00	-	-	-
	Astraeus Services IFSC Limited	-	-	36.64	-	-	-
	Others	-	3.29	40.37	12.72	-	-
8	Rent charges paid	3.00	3.00	14.22	14.34	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	4.35	4.35	-	-
	Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	9.60	9.59	-	-
	Others	-	-	0.27	0.40	-	-
9	Sales of Scrap and other Miscellaneous Income	4.84	1.84	52.69	57.36	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	18.82	18.48	-	-
	Adani Green Energy Limited	-	-	10.40	7.97	-	-
	Others	4.84	1.84	23.47	30.91	-	-
10	Loans Given	9.20	2.64	-	759.48	-	-
	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	8.88	2.64	-	-	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	742.48	-	-
	Others	0.32	-	-	17.00	-	-
11	Loans Received Back	276.92	296.56	-	954.88	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	266.09	226.45	-	-	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	942.48	-	-
	Others	10.83	70.11	-	12.40	-	-
12	Loans Taken	-	-	-	188.35	-	-
	Adani Mining Pty Limited	-	-	-	188.35	-	-
13	Loans Repaid	-	-	-	840.05	-	-
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	-	-	-	832.33	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	7.72	-	-
14	Interest Expenses	-	-	0.01	105.80	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	0.01	30.51	-	-
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	-	-	-	75.23	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	0.06	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
15	Advance / Deposit Given	-	-	6.33	32.88	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	-	32.83	-	-
	Astraeus Services IFSC Limited	-	-	6.29	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	0.04	0.05	-	-
16	Advance / Deposit Received Back	-	-	4.73	246.31	-	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	-	-	-	231.19	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	4.70	5.12	-	-
	Others	-	-	0.03	10.00	-	-
17	Advance / Deposit Taken	-	-	-*	6.83	-	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	-	-	-	0.77	-	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	-	-	-	5.20	-	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	-	-*	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	0.86	-	-
18	Investment in equity/preference shares	3.06	634.47	-	-	-	-
	Adani Total Private Limited	-	634.47	-	-	-	-
	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	3.06	-	-	-	-	-
19	Purchase of Subsidiaries	-	-	-	1.88	-	-
	Adani Green Technology Limited	-	-	-	1.88	-	-
20	Issue of Equity Shares against Composite Scheme of Arrangement	-	-	-	4,768.22	-	-
	Adani Rail Infra Private Limited	-	-	-	4,768.22	-	-
21	Sale of Investment	-	-	-	116.31	-	-
	Adani Transmission Limited	-	-	-	116.27	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	0.04	-	-
22	Redemption of Non Convertible Debenture	-	-	579.00	-	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	579.00	-	-	-
23	Donation	-	-	89.81	72.88	-	-
	Adani Foundation	-	-	82.05	72.88	-	-
	Others	-	-	7.76	-	-	-
24	Sale of Assets	-	-	6.74	3.04	-	-
	Adani Total Gas Limited	-	-	6.73	3.04	-	-
	Others	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
25	Sale of Material	-*	0.01	0.23	2.21	-	-
	Adani Power Maharashtra Limited	-	-	0.15	-	-	-
	Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	-	-	0.03	0.02	-	-
	Kurmitar Iron Ore Mining Private Limited	-	-	-	2.16	-	-
	Others	-*	0.01	0.05	0.03	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
26	Purchase of property/asset/land use rights	-	-	7.15	26.00	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	-	14.69	-	-
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	11.31	-	-
	Mundra Solar Energy Limited	-	-	4.39	-	-	-
	Mundra Solar PV Limited	-	-	2.76	-	-	-
27	Remuneration #	-	-	-	-	11.20	10.35
	Short-term employee benefits**						
	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	-	-	-	-	1.80	1.80
	Mr. Karan G. Adani	-	-	-	-	4.64	3.83
	Mr. Deepak Maheshwari	-	-	-	-	-	3.02
	Mr. D. Muthukumaran	-	-	-	-	3.26	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	0.47	1.04
	Other long-term benefits						
	Others	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
	Post-employment benefits						
	Mr. Karan G. Adani	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.57
	Mr. Deepak Maheshwari	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
	Mr. D. Muthukumaran	-	-	-	-	0.23	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.05
28	Commission to Director	-	-	-	-	2.80	2.80
	Mr. Gautam S. Adani	-	-	-	-	2.80	2.80
29	Commission to Non-Executive Director	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00
	Mr. Bharat Sheth	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Mr. Palamadai Sundararajan Jayakumar	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
	Prof. G. Raghuram	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
30	Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.55
	Dr. Malay Mahadevia	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.08
	Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.12
	Mr. Palamadai Sundararajan Jayakumar	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08
	Mr. Rajesh S. Adani	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.08
	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.05
	Prof. G. Raghuram	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
	Mr. Bharat Sheth	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
31	Corporate Guarantee Given						
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	USD 50 Mn	USD 75 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	-	480.00	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
32	Corporate Guarantee Received	-	-	-	900.00	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	900.00	-	-
33	Corporate Guarantee Released	-	-	900.00	965.38	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	900.00	-	-	-
	Brahmi Track Management Services Private Limited	-	-	-	965.38	-	-

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

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

** Includes payment of variable pay related to previous year.

(B) Balances with Related Parties

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Trade Receivable (net of bills discounted, refer note 5 (c))	64.46	134.63	1,046.12	455.04	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	508.77	122.39	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	-	225.94	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	222.78	0.83	-	-
	Mundra WindTech Limited	-	-	171.45	0.13	-	-
	Others	64.46	134.63	143.12	105.75	-	-
2	Loans	307.03	546.18	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	300.33	277.02	-	-	-	-
	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	-	260.83	-	-	-	-
	Others	6.70	8.33	-	-	-	-
3	Capital Advances	-	-	9.03	13.19	-	-
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	9.03	13.19	-	-
4	Trade Payable (including Provisions)	1.85	1.53	110.28	73.40	-	-
	Adani Bunkering Private Limited	-	-	5.91	8.76	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	46.47	16.24	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	-	32.68	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	43.77	-	-	-
	Others	1.85	1.53	14.13	15.72	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	With Joint Ventures/ Associates		With Other Entities*		Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
5	Advances and Deposits from Customer/ Sale of Assets	0.56	0.54	5.81	13.10	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	1.85	1.85	-	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	-	-	2.01	7.08	-	-
	Others	0.56	0.54	1.95	4.17	-	-
6	Other Financial & Non-Financial Assets	25.91	85.48	534.70	485.89	-	-
	Adani Estate Management Private Limited	-	-	63.04	67.71	-	-
	Adani Power (Mundra) Limited	-	-	-	112.20	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	144.77	-	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	135.98	135.98	-	-
	Delhi Golf Link Properties Private Limited	-	-	100.00	100.00	-	-
	Others	25.91	85.48	90.91	70.00	-	-
7	Other Financial & Non-Financial Liabilities	-	12.00	17.69	19.13	-	-
	Adani Enterprises Limited	-	-	1.04	4.16	-	-
	Adani Mundra SEZ Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	2.13	12.06	-	-
	Adani Power Limited	-	-	2.11	-	-	-
	Adani Wilmar Limited	-	-	5.20	-*	-	-
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	-	12.00	-	-	-	-
	MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	-	6.70	0.01	-	-
	Others	-	-	0.51	2.90	-	-
8	Corporate Guarantee Given	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	USD 67.54 Mn	USD 59.02 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	178.07	446.80	-	-	-	-
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	USD 307.26 Mn	USD 256.06 Mn	-	-	-	-
	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	204.85	117.68	-	-	-	-
9	Corporate Guarantee Taken	-	-	-	900.00	-	-
	Adani Properties Private Limited	-	-	-	900.00	-	-

* Entities over which Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives have control / joint control / significant influence & Entity having significant influence over the Company has control / joint control / significant influence through voting power

Notes:

- a) The Group has allowed to some of its joint venture entities to avail non fund based facilities out of its credit facilities. The aggregate of such transaction amounts to ₹0.66 crore (Previous year ₹0.66 crore).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

32 Related Party Disclosures (contd.)

- b) Pass through transactions/payable relating to railway freight, water front charges and other payable to third parties have not been considered for the purpose of related party disclosure.
- c) The Loans and ICDs of ₹183 crore (previous year ₹1,327.65 crore) as at the balance sheet date are guaranteed by Adani Properties Private Limited, a promoter group company and a related party.
- d) Pursuant to the amalgamation of Adani Power Maharashtra Limited, Adani Power Rajasthan Limited, Udupi Power Corporation Limited, Raigarh Energy Generation Limited, Raipur Energen Limited and Adani Power (Mundra) Limited with Adani Power Limited, the Group has disclosed the closing balances as on March 31, 2023 of above amalgamated companies as closing balances of Adani Power Limited.
- e) Above disclosure excludes payment made to Karaikal Port Private Limited w.r.t order passed by the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on March 31, 2023 (refer note 52).
- f) Transactions/balances with related party having value equal to / exceeding 10% of total transactions/balances of respective category is considered as material and have been disclosed separately.

33 The Group takes various types of derivative instruments. The category-wise outstanding position of derivative instruments is as under:

Nature	Particulars of Derivatives		Purpose
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	
Forward Contract	USD 245 Million	USD 25 Million	Hedging of foreign currency borrowing principal & interest liability
	USD 32.20 Million	USD 23 Million	Hedging of expected future billing based on foreign currency denominated tariff
	JPY 10,133.92 Million	-	Hedging of foreign currency principal liability
	ILS 1,928.97 Million	-	Hedging of foreign currency loan principal and interest receivable
	ILS 53.11 Million	-	Hedging of expected future billing based on foreign currency invoicing

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

Nature	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Amount	Foreign Currency	Amount	Foreign Currency
	(₹ In Crore)	(in Million)	(₹ In Crore)	(in Million)
Foreign Currency Loan	7.58	JPY 123.08	-	-
	535.65	EUR 59.89	506.39	EUR 60.13
Buyer's Credit	494.28	JPY 8,024.00	405.92	JPY 6,531.00
	627.16	USD 76.33	181.90	USD 24.00

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

33 The Group takes various types of derivative instruments. The category-wise outstanding position of derivative instruments is as under: (contd.)

Nature	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Amount	Foreign Currency	Amount	Foreign Currency
	(₹ In Crore)	(in Million)	(₹ In Crore)	(in Million)
Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities	262.25	USD 31.92	86.17	USD 11.37
	51.29	EUR 5.73	10.68	EUR 1.27
	1.93	JPY 31.36	0.07	JPY 1.17
	0.17	SGD 0.03	0.19	SGD 0.03
	0.09	AUD 0.02	-*	AUD #
	0.01	OMR #	-	-
	0.01	GBP #	-	-
	-	-	0.58	AED 0.28
Interest accrued but not due	204.29	USD 24.86	28.79	USD 3.80
	4.63	EUR 0.52	0.96	EUR 0.11
	1.77	JPY 28.77	1.51	JPY 24.29
Balances with Bank	-*	USD #	-	-
Trade Receivable	4.71	USD 0.57	1.35	USD 0.18
	0.02	EUR #	0.02	EUR #
	0.30	OMR 0.01	-	-
Other Receivable	-	-	-*	SGD #
	22.35	USD 2.72	58.22	USD 7.68
	0.01	EUR #	0.10	EUR 0.01
Foreign Currency Bond	7,428.07	USD 903.99	29,559.08	USD 3,900.00
Loan Given	300.33	USD 36.55	537.85	USD 70.96

Figures being nullified on conversion to foreign currency in million.

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

Closing rates as at :

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
INR / USD	82.17	75.79
INR / EUR	89.44	84.22
INR / GBP	101.65	99.46
INR / JPY	0.62	0.62
INR / AUD	55.03	56.74
INR / SGD	61.79	55.97
INR / AED	22.37	20.64
INR / ILS	22.72	23.77
INR / OMR	213.43	196.86

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

34.1 Category-wise Classification of Financial Instruments:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2023			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	931.99	931.99
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	4,869.76	4,869.76
Investments in Equity Shares, Debenture, Bonds and others (other than investment in Joint Venture entities)	4 (b), 10	1,078.74	2,384.12	-	3,462.86
Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	4 (b)	-	195.02	-	195.02
Investment in Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS	10	-	1,136.98	-	1,136.98
Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds	10	-	293.30	-	293.30
Trade Receivables (including bill discounted)	5	-	-	3,940.79	3,940.79
Loans	6	-	-	1,996.95	1,996.95
Derivatives Instruments	7	-	194.01	-	194.01
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-	5,637.62	5,637.62
Total		1,078.74	4,203.43	17,377.11	22,659.28
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including the bills discounted and current maturities)	14,18	-	-	50,518.43	50,518.43
Trade Payables	19	-	-	1,828.23	1,828.23
Derivative Instruments	16	-	85.14	-	85.14
Financial Guarantee given	16	-	-	8.52	8.52
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-	2,743.71	2,743.71
Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	-	2,849.94	2,849.94
Total		-	85.14	57,948.83	58,033.97

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	8,653.02	8,653.02
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	-	-	5,086.47	5,086.47
Investments in Equity Shares and others (other than investment in Joint Venture Entities and associate entity)	4 (b)	602.02	-	-	602.02
Investment in Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares	4 (b)	-	191.59	-	191.59

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(contd.)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	As at March 31, 2022			
		Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Carrying Value
Investment in Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS	4 (b)	-	1,129.49	-	1,129.49
Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds	10	-	47.79	-	47.79
Trade Receivables (including bill discounted)	5	-	-	2,521.14	2,521.14
Loans	6	-	-	1,873.83	1,873.83
Derivative Instruments	7	-	1.56	-	1.56
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-	5,131.84	5,131.84
Total		602.02	1,370.43	23,266.30	25,238.75
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (including the bills discounted and current maturities)	14,18	-	-	45,752.28	45,752.28
Trade Payables	19	-	-	1,159.57	1,159.57
Derivative Instruments	16	-	37.45	-	37.45
Financial Guarantee given	16	-	-	11.46	11.46
Lease Liabilities	15	-	-	2,015.94	2,015.94
Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	-	2,133.16	2,133.16
Total		-	37.45	51,072.41	51,109.86

Note:- Investments in joint ventures, accounted using equity method, amounting to ₹2,498.38 crore (previous year ₹1,189.85 crore) are not included in above tables.

34.2 Fair Value Measurements:

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial Assets						
Investment in unquoted Equity Investments measured at FVTOCI (refer note 4, 10)	286.33	792.41	1,078.74	230.00	372.02	602.02
Investment in Equity Instruments, Bonds and others (refer note 4, 10)	2,384.12	-	2,384.12	-	-	-
Investment in debt instrument of joint venture entity (refer note 4)	195.02	-	195.02	191.59	-	191.59

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(contd.)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total	Significant observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Investment in Special Infrastructure Investment Scheme of ASSIS (refer note 4, 10)	1,136.98	-	1,136.98	1,129.49	-	1,129.49
Investments in unquoted Mutual Funds measured at FVTPL (refer note 10)	293.30	-	293.30	47.79	-	47.79
Derivative Instruments (refer note 7)	194.01	-	194.01	1.56	-	1.56
Total	4,489.76	792.41	5,282.17	1,600.43	372.02	1,972.45
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative Instruments (refer note 16)	85.14	-	85.14	37.45	-	37.45
Total	85.14	-	85.14	37.45	-	37.45

Investments in Unquoted Mutual Funds are valued based on declared NAV.

Derivative instruments are valued based on observable inputs i.e. yield curves, FX rates and volatilities etc.

The company has entered into call option agreement for an equity investment, whereby the company has agreed to grant the buyer an option to purchase the underlying equity investment, the fair value of such call option as at March 31, 2023 ₹10.17 crore (previous year ₹13.76 crore). The fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes Model which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the spot price, expected price volatility and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option. The critical inputs for options granted are (i) Expected price volatility : 38 % (ii) Risk-free interest rate: 5.60 % (iii) Intrinsic value : Nil

The Company has entered into Put Option agreement for acquisition of additional 3% equity stake of subsidiary, the fair value of such put option is ₹23.50 crore as at March 31, 2023 (previous year ₹23.50 crore). The fair value is independently determined considering the exercise price, the term of the option, the spot price, expected price volatility and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

(b) Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as shown below:

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (Weighted Average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF Method	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	March 31, 2023 : 11.50% - 12.50% (12%) March 31, 2022 : 11.28% - 13.18% (12.42%)	1% increase would result in decrease in fair value by ₹13.86 Crore as of March 31, 2023 (₹3.99 Crore as of March 31, 2022)
FVTOCI Assets in Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures	Cost Approach (Summation Method)	Underlying Assets	NA	1% increase would result in increase in fair value by ₹2.33 Crore as of March 31, 2023 (₹ Nil as of March 31, 2022)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(contd.)

(c) Financial Instrument measured at Amortised Cost

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

34.3 Financial Risk objective and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives comprises of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, lease liabilities and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations/projects and to provide guarantees to support Group's operations and its joint venture entities. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, investments including mutual funds, trade and other receivables, lease receivables and cash and cash equivalents which is derived from its operations. The Group also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is mainly exposed to risks resulting from exchange rate fluctuation (currency risk), interest rate movements (interest rate risk) collectively referred as Market Risk, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk and other price risks such as equity price risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. It manages its exposure to these risks through hedging transactions. It uses derivative instruments such as cross currency swaps, full currency swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign currency future options and foreign currency forward contract and non derivative financial assets or liabilities to manage these risks. These instruments reduces the impact of both favourable and unfavourable fluctuations.

The Group's risk management activities are subject to the management, direction and control of Central Treasury Team of the Group under the framework of Risk Management Policy for Currency and Interest rate risk as approved by the Board of Directors of the Group. The Group's Central Treasury Team ensures appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group through appropriate policies & procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The decision of whether and when to execute derivative financial instruments along with its tenure can vary from period to period depending on market conditions and the relative costs of the instruments. The tenure is linked to the timing of the underlying exposure with the connection between the two being regularly monitored. The Group is exposed to losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the derivative contracts. All derivative contracts are executed with counterparties that, in our judgment, are creditworthy. The outstanding derivatives are reviewed periodically to ensure that there is no inappropriate concentration of outstanding to any particular counterparty.

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

(A) Market risk

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

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign

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

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currencies are all constant as at March 31, 2023. The analysis exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity , other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

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

-The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to changes in market interest rates due to financing, investing and cash management activities. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and period of borrowings. The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group enters into interest rate swap contracts or interest rate future contracts to manage its exposure to changes in the underlying benchmark interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher / lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2023 would decrease / increase by ₹43.77 crore (for the year ended March 31, 2022 : decrease / increase by ₹30.02 crore). This is mainly attributable to interest rates on variable rate of long term borrowings. The same has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as on balance sheet date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of average debt outstanding during the year.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Exchange rate movements, particularly the United States Dollar (USD), Japanese Yen (JPY), Australian Dollar (AUD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Arab Emirates Dirham (AED), Omani Rial (OMR), Euro (EURO) and Israeli Shekel (ILS) against Indian Rupee (INR), have an impact on the Group's operating results. The Group manages its foreign currency risk by entering into currency swap for converting other foreign currency loan into INR. The Group also enters into various foreign exchange contracts to mitigate the risk arising out of foreign exchange rate movement on foreign currency borrowings or creditors. Further, to hedge foreign currency future transactions in respect of highly probable forecasted transactions (for instance, foreign exchange denominated income), the Group has designated the same as hedged item against USD borrowing which is designated as hedging instrument under cash flow hedge (refer note 50).

The Group is mainly exposed to changes in USD, EURO, GBP, SGD, JPY, AED, OMR, AUD and ILS. The below table demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in the respective foreign currency rates against INR, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analysis is prepared on the net unhedged exposure of the Group as at the reporting date. 1% represents management's assessment of reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rate.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Liabilities				
USD Sensitivity				
₹/USD - Increase by 1%	(81.94)	(292.59)	(81.94)	(292.59)
₹/USD - Decrease by 1%	81.94	292.59	81.94	292.59

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

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₹ in Crore

Particulars	Impact on Profit before tax		Impact on Pre-tax Equity	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
EURO Sensitivity				
₹/EURO - Increase by 1%	(5.92)	(4.99)	(5.92)	(4.99)
₹/EURO - Decrease by 1%	5.92	4.99	5.92	4.99
GBP Sensitivity				
₹/GBP - Increase by 1%	.*	.*	.*	.*
₹/GBP - Decrease by 1%	.*	.*	.*	.*
SGD Sensitivity				
₹/SGD - Increase by 1%	.*	.*	.*	.*
₹/SGD - Decrease by 1%	.*	.*	.*	.*
JPY Sensitivity				
₹/JPY - Increase by 1%	(5.06)	(4.08)	(5.06)	(4.08)
₹/JPY - Decrease by 1%	5.06	4.08	5.06	4.08
AUD Sensitivity				
₹/AUD - Increase by 1%	.*	-	.*	-
₹/AUD - Decrease by 1%	.*	-	.*	-
AED Sensitivity				
₹/AED - Increase by 1%	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)
₹/AED - Decrease by 1%	-	0.01	-	0.01
Assets				
OMR Sensitivity				
₹/OMR - Increase by 1%	.*	-	.*	-
₹/OMR - Decrease by 1%	.*	-	.*	-

.* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

Cash Flow Hedge Accounting

The Group's business objective includes safeguarding its earnings against movement in foreign currency rates. During the current year, the Group has adopted a structured risk management policy to hedge its foreign currency risk within an acceptable risk limit and an approved hedge accounting framework which allows for Cash Flow hedges.

During the current financial year, the Group has opted to apply the hedge accounting, in line with its updated Risk Management policy, by designating the highly probable forecast revenues (billed in Indian rupees but derived based on \$ denominated tariff rates) as hedged item and non-derivative foreign currency financial liability of equivalent amount as hedging instrument under Cash Flow Hedge relationship. The Company has recognised the effective portion of hedge under Other Comprehensive Income, to be ultimately recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss when underlying forecasted transactions occur. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting will be discontinued prospectively. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For hedges of highly probable forecast sales, the Group performs an assessment of effectiveness, and it is expected that the value of the non-derivative financial instruments and the value of the corresponding hedged items will systematically change in opposite direction in response to movements in the underlying exchange rates. The Group uses the dollar offset method for the hedge effectiveness assessment and measurement of hedge ineffectiveness.

The main source of hedge ineffectiveness in these hedging relationships is the effect of time value of money resulting due to change in cashflows of hedged item and hedging instruments and difference in

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

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coupon interest rate and discount rate considered for the purpose of designation. No other sources of ineffectiveness emerged from these hedging relationships.

Following are the key estimates and assumptions considered:

- Revenue Growth of 6% in FY 24 as well as thereafter
- Interest Rate considered for discounting hedged item ranging from 4.50% to 6.70% basis respective maturity periods.

1) Hedge Effectiveness

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the hedge contracts match the terms of hedge items. The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the foreign exchange are identical to the hedged risk components.

2) Hedging Instrument

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Hedge Maturity	Line Item in Balance Sheet
	Assets	Liabilities (₹ in Crore)		
Foreign Currency Bonds	-	22,646.05	July 2024 to August 2041	Non-Current Borrowing

3) Hedged Items

Particulars	Nominal Value (₹ in Crore)	Hedge Reserve (₹ in Crore)	Line Item in Balance Sheet
Highly Probable Forecast sales	22,646.05	(560.11)	Other Equity

4) The effect of the cash flow hedge in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total hedging (loss) recognised in OCI	(748.51)	-
Income tax on above	188.40	-
	(560.11)	-
Recycled to statement of profit and loss	11.61	-
Ineffectiveness recognised in statement of profit and loss	(116.53)	-

(iii) Equity price risk

The Group's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Company's senior management on a regular basis. The Company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

The Group has given corporate guarantees and pledged part of its investment in equity in order to fulfil the collateral requirements of the subsidiaries and joint venture entities. The counterparties have an obligation to return the guarantees/ securities to the Company. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

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

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(B) Credit risk

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

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

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

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

The Group is exposed to market conditions and counter party credit risk on Loans and ICDs extended from time to time based on limits set by the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the company/the Board of Directors of the subsidiary entities having regard to various factors including net-worth of the counterparties. As part of credit risk policy, guarantees are obtained to secure repayment of these loans and ICDs and interest thereon. These guarantees are evaluated for enforceability under the prevailing laws by the Management of the Company, including assessment by external legal expert, and by assessing financial ability of the guarantor.

Corporate Guarantees given to banks and financial institutions against credit facilities availed by the joint venture entities ₹3,462.70 crore (Previous year ₹2,952.62 crore)

Concentrations of Credit Risk form part of Credit Risk

Considering that the group operates the port services and provide related infrastructure services, the group is significantly dependent on cargo from such large port user customer located at various ports. Out of total revenue, the Group earns 20% revenue (previous year 23%) from such customers and with some of these customers, the group has long term cargo contracts . Receivables from such customer constitute 45% of total trade receivables (previous year 44%) . A loss of these customer could adversely affect the operating result or cash flow of the Group.

(C) Liquidity Risk

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

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

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

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

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2023						
Borrowings (including the bills discounted)	14,18	4,008.17	28,775.76	18,062.25	50,846.18	50,518.43
Interest Payments	16	2,496.35	6,261.61	4,042.39	12,800.35	865.85
Trade Payables	19	1,828.23	-	-	1,828.23	1,828.23
Derivatives Instruments	16	60.02	25.12	-	85.14	85.14
Financial Guarantees given	16	5.54	2.98	-	8.52	8.52
Lease Liabilities	15	111.84	790.13	5,266.21	6,168.18	2,743.71
Other Financial Liabilities	16	1,789.17	194.92	-	1,984.09	1,984.09
Total		10,299.32	36,050.52	27,370.85	73,720.69	58,033.97

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2022						
Borrowings (including the bills discounted)	14,18	6,300.87	13,073.94	26,617.49	45,992.30	45,752.28
Interest Payments	16	2,051.03	6,687.92	4,879.99	13,618.94	654.80
Trade Payables	19	1,159.57	-	-	1,159.57	1,159.57
Derivatives Instruments	16	37.45	-	-	37.45	37.45
Financial Guarantees given	16	5.60	5.86	-	11.46	11.46
Lease Liabilities	15	75.76	566.37	4,409.06	5,051.19	2,015.94
Other Financial Liabilities	16	1,339.59	138.77	-	1,478.36	1,478.36
Total		10,969.87	20,472.86	35,906.54	67,349.27	51,109.86

- i) The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will be paid on those liabilities upto the maturity of the instruments, ignoring the call and refinancing options available with the Group. The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for non-derivative liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.
- ii) In above figures, foreign currency liabilities are converted to INR at exchange rate prevailing on reporting date.

34.4 Capital Management

For the purposes of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize shareholder value. The Group

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

(contd.)

manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Group monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt less cash and bank balance & Investments in Mutual Fund) divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total Borrowings (refer note 14, 18) (including the bills discounted)	50,518.43	45,752.28
Less: Cash and bank balance & Investments in Mutual Fund (refer note 10, 11)	6,095.05	13,787.28
Net Debt (A)	44,423.38	31,965.00
Total Equity (B)	45,583.58	41,988.22
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	90,006.96	73,953.22
Gearing ratio	49%	43%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

35 Capital Commitments and other commitments

(i) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts (net of security deposits amounting to ₹2,036.63 crore (previous year ₹2,305.63 crore) included in note 7 and capital advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for ₹13,553.71* crore (previous year ₹11,368.39* crore) pertains to various projects to be executed during the next 5 years.

* Excluding for a project under arbitration with concessioning authority (refer note - 36 (o))

(ii) Other Commitments

- a) The port projects of subsidiary company viz. The Dhamra Port Company Limited ("DPCL") and joint venture Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited ("AICTPL") have been funded through various credit facility agreements with banks. Against the said facilities availed by the aforesaid entities from the banks, the Company has pledged its shareholding in the subsidiary / joint venture companies and executed Non Disposal Undertaking, the details of which is tabulated below :-

The details of shareholding pledged by the Company is as follows :

Name of Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	% of Non disposal undertaking (Apart from pledged)		% of Share Pledged of the total shareholding of investee company	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	50.00%	50.00%	-	-
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	21.00%	21.00%	30.00%	30.00%

- b) The subsidiary companies have imported capital goods for its Container & Multipurpose Port Terminal and Project Equipments under the EPCG Scheme at concessional rate of custom duty by undertaking

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35 Capital Commitments and other commitments (contd.)

obligation to export. Future outstanding export obligation under the scheme is ₹1,512.32 crore (previous year ₹1,225.15 crore) which is equivalent to 6 to 8 times of duty saved ₹252.05 crore (previous year ₹204.19 crore). The export obligation has to be completed by 2023-24 to 2026-27.

One of the subsidiary company has filed an application to extend the deadline for completion of the obligation amounting to ₹714.88 crore for another two years, which is expected to be approved by the authority shortly.

- c) One of the subsidiary company Adani Hazira Port Limited ("AHPL") has entered into agreement in financial year 2013-14 to acquire land measuring 85,553 square meter in the Hazira region and an advance consideration of ₹18.23 crore paid towards the land has been classified as capital advance. The AHPL has entered into agreement to acquire additional land measuring 933 acre in the Patan and Hazira region and an advance consideration of ₹58.20 crore paid towards the land classified as capital advance respectively. As at March 31, 2023, the AHPL does not have physical possession of the said land, although it has contractual right in the said land parcels. The management represents that land area and location are identifiable and the transaction will be concluded on receiving necessary government approvals.
- d) As a part of Environmental Clearance obtained by the Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited (VISL or 'the Authority'), the AVPPL has been obliged to incur expenditure of ₹33.70 crore towards 'Corporate Social Responsibility' along with development of Port Infrastructure under Phase - I and the same is included under the total Project cost. Out of total commitment of ₹33.70 crore, the AVPPL has incurred ₹19.86 crore till March 31, 2023.

36 Contingent Liabilities not provided for

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a	Certain facilities availed by the joint venture entities against credit facilities sanctioned to the company.	0.66	0.66
b	Bank Guarantees given to government authorities and banks	340.47	341.83
c	Show cause notices received from the Custom Authorities against duty on port related cargo. The Company has given deposit of ₹0.05 crore (previous year ₹0.05 crore) against the demand. The management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company and hence no liability has been recognised in the books of accounts.	0.14	0.14

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36 Contingent Liabilities not provided for (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
d	Various show cause notices received from Commissioner/ Additional Commissioner/ Joint Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Rajkot and Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad and appeal there of, for wrongly availing of Cenvat credit/ Service tax credit and Education Cess credit on input services and steel, cement and other fixed assets during financial year 2006-07 to 2016-17. In similar matter, the Excise department has demanded recovery of the duty along with penalty and interest thereon. The Company has given deposit of ₹4.50 crore (previous Year ₹4.50 crore) against the demand. These matters are pending before the Supreme Court, the High Court of Gujarat, Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals), Rajkot and Commissioner of Service Tax, Ahmedabad. The Company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company. Further, during the earlier year, the Company has received favourable order from High Court of Gujarat against demand in respect of dispute relating to financial year 2005-06 and favourable order from CESTAT against similar demand in respect of dispute relating to FY 2005-06 to FY 2010 -11 (up to Sept 2011)	32.63	32.63
e	Show cause notices received from Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise, Rajkot and appeal thereof in respect of levy of service tax on various services provided by the Company and wrong availment of CENVAT credit by the Company during financial year 2009-10 to 2011-12. These matters are currently pending at High Court of Gujarat ₹6.72 crore (previous Year ₹6.72 crore); and Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Ahmedabad ₹0.15 crore (previous Year ₹0.15 crore) and Commissioner of Service Tax Ahmedabad ₹0.03 crore (previous Year ₹0.03 crore). The Company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the Company.	6.90	6.90
f	Commissioner of Customs, Ahmedabad has vide order no.4/ Comm./SIIB/2009 dated November 25, 2009 imposed penalty in connection with import of Air Craft owned by Karnavati Aviation Private Limited ("KAPL") (Formerly known as Gujarat Adani Aviation Private Limited.), subsidiary of the Company. KAPL has filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the imposition of penalty, the management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on KAPL and hence no liability has been recognised in the books of account.	2.00	2.00
g	In terms of the Show Cause Notice issued to a subsidiary company by the Office of the Commissioner of Customs for a demand of ₹18.33 Crore along with applicable interest and penalty thereon for the differential amount of Customs Duty in respect of import of Bombardier Challenger CL-600 under Non-Scheduled Operation Permit (NSOP) has been raised on the subsidiary company.	18.33	18.33

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36 Contingent Liabilities not provided for (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	₹ in Crore	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
h	In terms of the Show Cause cum Demand Notice issued to subsidiary company by the Office of the Commissioner of Customs Preventive Section dated 27/02/2009, a demand of ₹14.67 Crore along with applicable interest and penalty thereon for the differential amount of Customs Duty in respect of import of Aircraft Hawker 850 XP under Non-Scheduled Operation Permit (NSOP) has been raised on the subsidiary company.	14.53	14.53
i	Various matters pending relating to Service Tax, Customs and Goods and Service Tax (including Cess). The management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the subsidiaries companies.	50.50	31.33
j	Show cause notice received from Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence for Non-Payment of Service Tax on Domestic Journey and on certain Foreign Service on reverse charge mechanism amounting to ₹3.03 crore. The subsidiary company had filed appeal with Commissioner of Service Tax & received order for the same. In reference to order passed by Commissioner of Service Tax, the subsidiary company has filed an appeal before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal against the order of Commissioner for confirmation of tax liability of ₹3.71 crore (including Penalty). The subsidiary company has taken an external opinion in the matter based on which the management is of the view that no liability shall arise. The subsidiary company has paid ₹0.35 crore under protest.	3.71	3.71
k	Various matters of subsidiaries companies pending with Income Tax Authorities.	4.76	0.05
l	(i) <u>Claims not acknowledged as debts by Indian Subsidiaries :-</u>		
	- Liquidated damages	134.88	91.08
	- Claims of contractors	32.66	48.43
	- Claims towards land lease/ license charges	-	29.25
	- Other claims	1.14	0.46
	(ii) <u>Claims not acknowledged as debts by Foreign Subsidiaries :-</u>		
	- Claims pertaining to cargo damage, third party damage, longshoreman damage and other accidents	121.95	-
	- Liabilities against lawsuits and monetary claims	202.30	-
	- Employee benefits claims	17.04	-
	- Various Guarantees	71.57	-
m	The Company's tax assessments is completed till Assessment year ("AY") 2021-22, Appeals are pending with High Court/Supreme Court for AY 2008-09 to AY 2010-11, with Appellate Tribunal for AY 2012-13 to 2016-17 & with CIT for AY 2017-18 to AY 2021-22. Company has received favourable orders on most of the matters for AY 2008-09 to AY 2016-17 from CIT(A)/ITAT/High Court, hence the management is reasonably confident that no liability will devolve on the Company. Company has considered it as remote liability.		
n	Matters of acquired subsidiaries for which indemnity is available from previous owner/seller		
	(i) Matters pending with Central Warehousing Corporation amounting to ₹10.14 crore.		
	(ii) Matters pending with Income Tax, Service Tax and Various other authorities amounting to ₹361.14 crore		

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36 Contingent Liabilities not provided for (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
o	During the financial year 2020-21, Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited ("AECTPL") has received notice from Kamarajar Port Limited ("KPL") relating to delay in completion of a milestone of Phase II, levying liquidated damages of ₹29.60 crore. AECTPL sought for injunction from Hon'ble High Court of Madras and as per its direction, initiated arbitration and deposited ₹10 crore without prejudice and subject to outcome of arbitration and other such remedies available in the concession agreement. The matter is under arbitration and both parties have appointed arbitrators as well as the presiding arbitrator as referred by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. The management is confident that there should be no such levy and has contested the same attributing the delay in Phase II commencement to reasons beyond control of AECTPL including but not limited to delays in Phase I Project (including Force Majeure events of Cyclone Vardha), delay by the Concessioning Authority in appointing an Independent Engineer for Phase II Project, allocation of land, issuance of Phase I completion certificate, etc. Considering above, no provision of the liquidated damages claimed by KPL has been considered necessary at this stage. Both the parties have filed the claim with arbitrators and the matter is currently under arbitration. Further, AECTPL could not achieve the Minimum Guaranteed tonnage as per concession agreement on account of various force majeure events including reasons attributable to KPL which was also contested as part of ongoing arbitration. The management believes that it is not likely to have any material financial impact on account of the disputes, which are required to be considered for the purpose of these financial statements.		
p	During the financial year 2020-21, the group has received notice from one of the port trust authority, relating to royalty on deemed storage income for ₹41.40 crore. The Group is in the process of requesting to extend the relief of rationalised tariff retrospectively, available under guidelines issued by Ministry of Shipping dated July 11, 2018. The Group has paid an amount of ₹18.67 crore and provided the same in books on prudent basis and doesn't anticipate any further outflow.		
q	For other arbitration matters, refer note 40 (iii), 42, 44, 46 & 48		

37 Interest in joint Venture Entities and Associates

(A) Summarised Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss of material entities are as below:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Summarised Balance Sheet				
Share Capital and Other Equity	180.26	89.43	1,087.22	824.90
Non-current Liabilities	529.73	1,422.07	2,350.52	2,548.14
Current Liabilities	963.33	382.03	350.60	382.63
Non-current Assets	1,547.83	1,663.46	3,404.57	3,447.96
Current Assets	125.49	230.07	383.77	307.71
Statement of Profit and Loss				
Revenue	750.18	630.68	1,551.84	1,371.03
Operating Expenses	(180.07)	(158.95)	(350.07)	(336.88)
Terminal Royalty Expenses	(107.72)	(87.51)	(263.26)	(237.82)
Employee Benefit Expenses	(8.66)	(7.81)	(15.39)	(13.60)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	(122.74)	(124.86)	(249.92)	(243.67)
Foreign Exchange loss (net)	(110.45)	(42.31)	(217.05)	(84.70)
Finance Costs	(80.47)	(81.80)	(100.16)	(111.09)
Other Expenses	(14.62)	(12.36)	(76.98)	(34.82)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

37 Interest in joint Venture Entities and Associates (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit before exceptional item and tax	125.45	115.08	279.01	308.45
Exceptional Item	-	(17.24)	-	(33.07)
Profit before tax	125.45	97.84	279.01	275.38
Income-tax expense	(34.77)	(6.28)	(16.87)	(17.52)
Profit after tax	90.68	91.56	262.14	257.86
Other Comprehensive income	0.15	(0.13)	0.18	(0.17)
Total Comprehensive Income	90.83	91.43	262.32	257.69
Capital and Other Commitments	1.29	0.42	22.31	261.13
Contingent liability not accounted for	-	-	-	-

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited		Adani Total Private Limited (Consolidated)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Summarised Balance Sheet				
Share Capital and Other Equity	5.02	1.44	1,356.94	1,214.29
Non-current Liabilities	31.17	35.04	5,499.00	4,440.05
Current Liabilities	7.63	5.87	435.05	266.43
Non-current Assets	35.83	40.17	6,456.74	5,293.05
Current Assets	7.99	2.18	834.25	627.72
Statement of Profit and Loss				
Revenue	33.65	25.32	2,819.13	2,177.17
Operating Expenses	(28.97)	(22.87)	(2,657.49)	(2,062.34)
Employee Benefit Expenses	-	-	(9.44)	(7.21)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	(4.34)	(3.06)	(0.57)	(0.55)
Foreign Exchange loss (net)	-	-	(6.02)	(4.57)
Finance Costs	(2.62)	(1.95)	(26.45)	(17.16)
Other Expenses	(0.10)	(0.08)	(22.22)	(37.30)
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(2.38)	(2.64)	96.94	48.04
Income-tax expense	-	-	(26.21)	(10.67)
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(2.38)	(2.64)	70.73	37.37
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	41.54	67.96
Total Comprehensive Income	(2.38)	(2.64)	112.27	105.33
Capital and Other Commitments	-	-	157.16	384.39
Contingent liability not accounted for	-	-	3.52	2.66

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

37 Interest in joint Venture Entities and Associates (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (Consolidated)
	March 31, 2023
Summarised Balance Sheet	
Share Capital and Other Equity	1,650.16
Non-current Liabilities	1,492.25
Current Liabilities	746.98
Non-current Assets	2,393.24
Current Assets	1,469.51
Asset held for sale	26.64
Statement of Profit and Loss	
Revenue	179.05
Operating Expenses	(94.87)
Employee Benefit Expenses	(10.15)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	(5.33)
Foreign Exchange Gain (net)	0.61
Finance Costs	(24.30)
Other Expenses	(10.22)
Profit before share of losses of joint ventures (net) and tax	34.79
Share of net losses of joint ventures (net of tax)	(3.69)
Profit before tax	31.10
Income-tax expense	(8.80)
Profit after tax	22.30
Other Comprehensive income	(0.09)
Total Comprehensive Income	22.21
Capital and Other Commitments	38.13
Contingent liability not accounted for	803.52

(B) Reconciliation of carrying amounts of joint ventures

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net assets of joint venture entities	180.26	89.43	1,087.22	824.90
Proportion of Group's share	50%	50%	50%	50%
Group's share	90.13	44.72	543.61	412.45
Elimination from intra-group transactions/adjustments	(90.13)	(44.72)	(543.61)	(412.45)
Carrying amount of Group's interest (refer note 4(a))	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

37 Interest in joint Venture Entities and Associates (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited		Adani Total Private Limited (Consolidated)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net assets of joint venture entities	5.02	1.44	1,356.94	1,214.29
Proportion of Group's share	51%	51%	50%	50%
Group's share	2.56	0.73	678.47	607.15
Fair valuation and other adjustment	-	-	555.16	567.70
Elimination from intra-group transactions/adjustments	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of Group's interest (refer note 4(a))	2.56	0.73	1,233.63	1,174.85

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (Consolidated)
	March 31, 2023
Net assets of joint venture entities	1,650.16
Proportion of Group's share	49.38%
Group's share	814.85
Elimination on acquisition	356.94
Carrying amount of Group's interest (refer note 4(a))	1,171.79

(C) Unrecognised share of losses

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited		Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unrecognised share of loss for the year*	(45.41)	(45.72)	(131.16)	(128.85)
Cumulative shares of loss	(30.73)	14.68	(198.14)	(66.98)

*Not recognised as the carrying value of Investment as on reporting date is Nil

38 Disclosure of subsidiaries having material non-controlling interest

(i) Summarised Statement of Profit and loss

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Haifa Port Company Limited	
	March 31, 2023*	March 31, 2022
Revenue	354.31	-
Loss for the period	(4.50)	-
Other Comprehensive Income	9.12	-
Total Comprehensive Income	4.62	-
Effective % of non-controlling interest	30%	-
Profit allocated to non-controlling interest	1.38	-
Dividend to non-controlling interest	-	-

* From the date of acquisition till the reporting date

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

38 Disclosure of subsidiaries having material non-controlling interest (contd.)

(ii) Summarised Balance Sheet

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Haifa Port Company Limited	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current Assets	5,802.10	-
Current Assets	4,271.09	-
Total Assets	10,073.19	-
Current Liabilities	729.95	-
Non-current Liabilities	1,887.70	-
Total Liabilities	2,617.65	-
Net Assets	7,455.54	-
Accumulated non-controlling interest	786.74	-

(iii) Summarised Statement of Cash Flow

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Haifa Port Company Limited	
	March 31, 2023*	March 31, 2022
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	(84.19)	-
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(2,135.16)	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(1.53)	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,220.88)	-

* From the date of acquisition till the reporting date

39 Business Combinations, acquisitions and disposals during the year

- (i) 1) The Ahmedabad Bench and Hyderabad Bench of the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), through its order dated September 21, 2022 and October 10, 2022 respectively, have approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement between the Company, Gangavaram Port Limited ("GPL"), Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited ("AGPPL" – a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) and their respective shareholders and creditors (the 'Scheme') under which GPL (along with its subsidiary Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited) got merged with the Group with appointed date i.e April 1, 2021. Consequently, the Group has restated the reported numbers of previous year.

Pursuant to the Scheme, Company had issued 159 fully paid up equity shares of APSEZL for 1,000 fully paid up equity shares held by such member in GPL ("Share Exchange Ratio"). Accordingly, Company has allotted 4,77,65,715 equity shares having face value of ₹2 each at an issue price of ₹754.78 per share to the erstwhile promoters of Gangavaram Port Limited on October 19, 2022. However the same have been considered while calculating the Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share for the previous year.

W.e.f. December 30, 2022, Adani Gangavaram Port Private Limited ("AGPPL") has been converted into Public Limited Company and consequently the name of the AGPPL has been changed to Adani Gangavaram Port Limited ("AGPL").

The Group has concluded final determination of fair value of identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of purchase price allocation and based on the final fair valuation report of external independent expert, the Group has recorded Goodwill of ₹793.55 crore on acquisition.

- 2) Ahmedabad Bench of National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") through its order dated October 11, 2022 have approved the scheme filed by Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited ("MLTPL") (in which the Group was investor) to reduce its share capital from ₹110.05 crore to ₹0.10 crore, consequent to which the Group has obtained equity stake of 48.97%.

Since the scheme is effective from filling of resolution dated February 24, 2022, the Group has accounted MLTPL as an associate, using equity method from that date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

39 Business Combinations, acquisitions and disposals during the year (contd.)

Consequent to the above scheme and further investment in equity instrument by the Group in April 2022, the Group has obtained management and operational control of MLTPL and the same has been accounted as subsidiary of the Group.

The Group has concluded final determination of fair value of identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of purchase price allocation and based on the final fair valuation report of external independent expert, the Group has recorded Goodwill of ₹56.85 crore on acquisition.

Consequent to the above schemes, the Group has restated the reported financial statements of previous year.

The Summarised reconciliation of the reported and restated financial statements of above schemes are as below:-

Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ in crore

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
Revenue from Operations	15,934.03	17,118.79
Profit Before Tax	5,541.16	5,717.14
Profit After Tax	4,795.24	4,953.18
Total Comprehensive Income	4,721.24	4,879.72

Balance Sheet

₹ in crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
(i) Non-Current Assets	77,076.13	81,597.40
(ii) Current Assets	17,801.63	18,088.42
Total Assets	94,877.76	99,685.82
(i) Total Equity	38,642.77	42,380.99
(ii) Non-Current Liabilities	45,098.55	45,936.12
(iii) Current Liabilities	11,136.44	11,368.71
Total Equity and Liabilities	94,877.76	99,685.82

Statement of Cash Flow

₹ in crore

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	
	Reported	Restated
Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	9,800.22	10,420.14
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(7,211.61)	(5,281.82)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	2,041.53	(585.77)

- 3) During the current year, the Group has acquired 98.52% equity stake of Ocean Sparkle Limited ("OSL") (along with its subsidiaries) and 100% equity stake of Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited (jointly referred as "OSL Group") for the consideration of ₹1,498.96 crore on May 10, 2022.

The Group has concluded final determination of fair value of identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of purchase price allocation and based on the final fair valuation report of external independent expert, the Group has recorded Capital Reserve of ₹95.41 crore on acquisition.

- 4) During the current year, the Group has acquired "Tumb Inland Container Depot" business undertaking under subsidiary entity Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited on October 01, 2022.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

39 Business Combinations, acquisitions and disposals during the year (contd.)

The Group is in the process of making final determination of fair value of identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of purchase price allocation. Pending final determination, the business combination has been accounted based on provisional fair valuation report.

- 5) During the current year, Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D Limited, a subsidiary of the Company with 70% controlling stake, has concluded the acquisition of Haifa Port Company Limited ("HPCL") on January 10, 2023 from the Government of Israel which operates Haifa Port in Israel.

The Group is in the process of making final determination of fair values of identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of purchase price allocation. Pending final determination, the business combination has been accounted based on provisional fair valuation report.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities as at the date of acquisition were:

₹ In Crore

Particulars	Haifa Port Company Limited	Tumb Inland Container Depot	GPL Scheme	MLTPL	OSL Group
Assets					
Tangible, Intangible Assets and Investment Property (including Capital Work-in-progress)	5,081.26	807.48	5,276.88	1,215.46	1,664.76
Investments	2,595.08	-	-	-	58.84
Other financial/non-financial assets	1,546.69	-	204.75	146.98	99.54
Inventories	1.93	0.27	10.85	6.13	12.12
Trade Receivables	127.03	-	43.59	21.54	78.93
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,640.46	-	531.93	1.04	236.81
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	106.75
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-	297.78	61.57	-
Total Assets	11,992.45	807.75	6,365.78	1,452.72	2,257.75
Liabilities					
Provisions	1,760.00	-	4.16	0.51	3.01
Other financial/non-financial liabilities	42.01	-	83.75	12.00	21.34
Lease Liabilities	240.15	0.07	32.34	354.71	0.70
Borrowings	-	-	-	1,071.86	521.67
Trade Payables	795.34	-	26.93	46.25	58.74
Current Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	4.67
Deferred Tax liability (net) (refer note (d) below)	214.37	-	807.53	24.50	1.40
Total Liabilities	3,051.87	0.07	954.71	1,509.83	611.53
Total Identifiable Net Assets at fair value	8,940.58	807.68	5,411.07	(57.11)	1,646.22
Purchase Consideration paid					
- For Equity Share	8,327.39	830.70	6,204.62	-	1,498.96
	8,327.39	830.70	6,204.62	-	1,498.96
Non-Controlling Interests	785.37	-	-	(0.26)	51.85
Goodwill/(Capital Reserve) arising on acquisition	172.18	23.02	793.55	56.85	(95.41)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

39 Business Combinations, acquisitions and disposals during the year (contd.)

Notes:-

- (a) The determination of the fair value is based on depreciated replacement cost and multi-period excess earnings method. Key assumptions on which the management has based fair valuation includes estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margin. The Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the management's best estimate about future developments.
- (b) Goodwill is attributable to future growth of business out of synergies from these acquisitions and assembled workforce.
- (c) The above acquisitions will expand the Group's portfolio and foot print in terms of operations.
- (d) Impact of deferred tax adjustment amounting to ₹911.77 crore, arising on business combination, adjusted in Goodwill as per Ind AS - 12 Income Taxes.
- (e) Contribution to Revenue and profit by acquired entity:-
 - aa) From the date of acquisition, Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited has contributed ₹143.82 crore and ₹57.18 crore to the Revenue and loss before tax to the Group respectively. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue and the loss before tax to the Group would have been the same.
 - ab) From the date of acquisition, Ocean Sparkle Limited has contributed ₹557.36 crore and ₹204.12 crore to the Revenue and profit before tax to the Group respectively. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue would have been ₹615.11 crore and the profit before tax to the Group would have been ₹204.14 crore respectively.
 - ac) From the date of acquisition, Tumb Inland Container Depot has contributed ₹244.24 crore and ₹17.21 crore to the Revenue and profit before tax to the Group respectively.
 - ad) From the date of acquisition, Haifa Port Company Limited has contributed ₹354.31 crore and ₹3.37 crore to the Revenue and loss before tax to the Group respectively. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue would have been ₹1,659 crore and the loss before tax to the Group would have been ₹345.31 crore respectively.
- (ii) During the year ended March 31, 2023, Company's subsidiary has acquired 100% equity stake of Saptati Build Estate Private Limited at a consideration of ₹0.001 crore on May 04, 2022 the assets of which mainly comprises of capital advance. The acquisition does not constitute a business combination and hence has been accounted for as an asset acquisition.
- (iii) The Group has completed the acquisition of Oiltanking India GmbH's 49.38% equity stake in Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited ("IAVL") (Formerly known as Indian Oiltanking Limited) and Oiltanking GmbH's 10% equity stake in IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited, a subsidiary of IAVL for the consideration of ₹1,203.84 crore. Consequently subsidiaries of IAVL became joint ventures of the Group.

The Group is in the process of making final determination of fair value of identified assets and liabilities for the purpose of purchase price allocation. Pending final determination, the business combination has been accounted based on provisional fair valuation report.

40 Assets classified as held for sale

- i) On acquisition of Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited ("AKPL"), the assets on the date of control included investments of ₹135.12 crore that were to be carved out and were to be settled separately by AKPL. Said investment as on March 31, 2022 amounting to ₹47.60 crore were included under Assets classified as held for sale. During the current year, the same has been re-classified from Held for sale to Non-current investment.
- ii) In line with guidance from the risk management committee, subsequent to the reporting date, the Group divested its investment in container terminal under construction in Myanmar (held through an overseas

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

40 Assets classified as held for sale (contd.)

subsidiary) to Solar Energy Limited, an unrelated party. Given the continued US Sanctions in Myanmar and urgency to divest the asset, the Group re-evaluated the asset value on 'as is where is' basis through two independent valuers and the sale consideration was renegotiated between the parties. Group explored other potential buyers which did not fructify. Basis the sale agreement, the Group has recorded an impairment of ₹1,273.38 crore factoring net realizable value less cost to complete.

- iii) Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited ("AVCTPL"), a subsidiary of the Company is engaged in Port services under concession agreement with Visakhapatnam Port Trust ("VPT"). During the previous year, AVCTPL and VPT had initiated termination on mutual consent as per right under the concession agreement citing force majeure events, which went for arbitration. Both the parties have filed the claim with arbitrators and the final outcome is yet to be decided.

During previous year ended on March 31, 2022, the arbitration tribunal, in its interim order, observed that terminal remaining idle leads to its deterioration and fails to generate any revenue. Hence, terminal should be put to operation without any delay and has directed VPT to release an ad-hoc interim payment to AVCTPL. Based on such directions, ad-hoc payment of ₹155 Crore has been received against handing over the possession, management and operational control of the terminal, leaving open all rights and contentions of both parties for examination at a later stage. Pending final outcome of the ongoing arbitration, the group has classified the terminal assets/liabilities as held for sale which includes Non-current assets (Including Property, Plant & Equipments, Intangibles) ₹185.40 crore, Inventories ₹1.35 crore and other liabilities ₹47.55 crore. The ad-hoc payment received has been classified as Advance from customer under current liabilities (refer note 17).

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent Company								
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	29.95%	28,702.69	(8.96%)	(479.43)	4.62%	6.57	(8.60%)	(472.86)
Subsidiary Companies								
Indian								
The Adani Harbour Services Limited	8.54%	8,184.96	41.84%	2,239.72	0.04%	0.06	40.76%	2,239.78
Adani Hazira Port Limited	5.57%	5,337.42	20.36%	1,089.88	0.69%	0.98	19.85%	1,090.86
Adani Logistics Limited	11.48%	11,004.08	1.21%	64.86	0.48%	0.68	1.19%	65.54
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	6.75%	6,467.17	11.87%	635.56	(5.59%)	(7.95)	11.42%	627.61
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	1.43%	1,369.25	7.21%	385.92	(0.69%)	(0.99)	7.00%	384.94
Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	0.72%	694.06	3.44%	184.19	0.01%	0.02	3.35%	184.21
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	(0.35%)	(337.50)	(0.65%)	(35.02)	0.06%	0.09	(0.64%)	(34.94)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	(0.31%)	(296.21)	0.19%	10.36	-	-	0.19%	10.36
Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	0.01%	10.26	0.22%	11.99	-	-	0.22%	11.99
Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.00%	3.78	(0.00%)	(0.02)	0.01%	0.01	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Mundra International Airport Private Limited	0.00%	1.37	(0.03%)	(1.59)	-	-	(0.03%)	(1.59)
Mundra SEZ Textile And Apparel Park Private Limited	(0.01%)	(10.71)	(0.03%)	(1.63)	-	-	(0.03%)	(1.63)
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1.70)	(0.00%)	(0.07)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.07)
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	0.48%	460.81	(0.46%)	(24.47)	-	*	(0.45%)	(24.47)
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	2.55%	2,445.21	(0.04%)	(2.33)	-	-	(0.04%)	(2.33)
Adani Kattupalli Port Limited	0.03%	28.34	0.05%	2.67	-	-	0.05%	2.67
Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	0.33%	320.07	0.16%	8.72	(0.14%)	(0.20)	0.15%	8.52
Hazira Infrastructure Limited	0.03%	25.39	(0.03%)	(1.38)	-	-	(0.03%)	(1.38)
Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited	0.00%	0.03	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited	0.57%	544.73	0.00%	0.01	-	-	0.00%	0.01
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	2.20%	2,106.97	1.08%	57.75	0.10%	0.14	1.05%	57.89
Blue Star Realtors Limited	1.55%	1,483.62	(0.04%)	(1.98)	(0.25%)	(0.36)	(0.04%)	(2.34)
Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	0.24%	233.51	(0.00%)	(0.21)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.21)
Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Limited	(0.00%)	(2.78)	(0.01%)	(0.35)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.35)
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	0.00%	3.69	12.23%	654.84	0.09%	0.13	11.92%	654.97
Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	(0.00%)	(3.37)	(0.01%)	(0.41)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.41)
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	0.78%	748.84	0.36%	19.49	0.12%	0.17	0.36%	19.66

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited	(0.00%)	(0.03)	0.00%	0.02	0.01%	0.01	0.00%	0.03
Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited	0.00%	2.30	0.01%	0.55	0.01%	0.01	0.01%	0.56
Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited	0.00%	2.33	0.01%	0.66	-	.*	0.01%	0.66
Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited	0.00%	2.38	0.02%	1.00	0.00%	0.01	0.02%	1.01
Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited	0.00%	3.83	0.00%	0.05	0.01%	0.02	0.00%	0.07
Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited	0.00%	3.35	0.01%	0.30	0.01%	0.01	0.01%	0.31
Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited	0.01%	5.96	0.02%	1.01	-	.*	0.02%	1.01
Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited	0.01%	5.13	0.02%	1.20	0.01%	0.01	0.02%	1.21
Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	0.03%	33.27	(0.04%)	(1.92)	-	.*	(0.03%)	(1.92)
Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	0.06%	56.93	(0.03%)	(1.55)	0.03%	0.04	(0.03%)	(1.51)
Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited	0.01%	7.15	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited	0.00%	3.86	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited	0.00%	0.03	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited	0.01%	7.70	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited	0.01%	6.23	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited	0.01%	5.16	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	0.00%	1.56	-	.*	-	-	-	.*
Adani Warehousing Limited	0.01%	6.53	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	0.01%	6.66	(0.04%)	(1.93)	-	.*	(0.04%)	(1.93)
Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	0.05%	48.61	0.00%	0.05	-	-	0.00%	0.05
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	0.03%	29.39	(0.00%)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.04)
Dermot Infracon Private Limited	0.15%	144.83	(0.00%)	(0.09)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.09)
Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited	0.03%	29.79	(0.00%)	(0.08)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.08)
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	0.45%	427.16	1.27%	67.78	0.02%	0.03	1.23%	67.81

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani Noble Private Limited	0.02%	19.18	0.01%	0.37	-	-	0.01%	0.37
Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	0.89%	854.62	0.31%	16.80	-	-*	0.31%	16.80
Adani Container Manufacturing Limited	0.00%	1.15	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	0.00%	1.13	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Container Terminal Limited	0.00%	0.51	0.01%	0.47	-	-	0.01%	0.47
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	2.90%	2,778.81	11.77%	630.06	77.39%	110.08	13.47%	740.14
Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited	0.01%	4.82	(0.17%)	(9.32)	0.07%	0.10	(0.17%)	(9.22)
Dighi Port Limited	0.92%	880.13	(0.68%)	(36.39)	0.08%	0.12	(0.66%)	(36.27)
Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	0.46%	442.74	0.01%	0.29	-	-	0.01%	0.29
NRC Limited	0.43%	413.84	1.37%	73.07	-	-	1.33%	73.07
Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited	0.34%	324.16	(0.01%)	(0.50)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.50)
Aqua Desilting Private Limited	-	-*	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	0.41%	393.37	0.58%	31.26	-	-	0.57%	31.26
Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	1.24%	1,190.11	5.30%	283.98	0.00%	0.01	5.17%	283.99
AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	0.00%	0.01	-	-*	-	-	-	-*
Adani Gangavaram Port Limited	5.73%	5,495.98	12.06%	645.57	0.13%	0.19	11.75%	645.76
Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0.86)	(0.01%)	(0.54)	0.69%	0.98	0.01%	0.44
Seabird Distriparks (Krishnapatnam) Private Limited	(0.01%)	(9.25)	(0.15%)	(8.15)	-	-	(0.15%)	(8.15)
HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	0.00%	0.04	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited*	0.03%	28.35	0.33%	17.67	-	-	0.32%	17.67
Ocean Sparkle Limited (Consolidated)*	1.53%	1,463.23	3.65%	195.39	4.81%	6.84	3.68%	202.23
Saptati Build Estate Private Limited*	0.00%	1.80	0.03%	1.80	-	-	0.03%	1.80

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani Aviation Fuels Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	.*	-	-	-	.*
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	0.66%	637.22	(0.80%)	(42.82)	0.02%	0.03	(0.78%)	(42.79)
Tajpur Sagar Port Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	.*	-	-	-	.*
Adani Agri Logistics (Sandila) Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	.*	-	-	-	.*
Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited#	0.00%	0.04	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited#	0.00%	0.04	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics Katihar Two Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	.*	-	-	-	.*
HM Agri Logistics Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
PU Agri Logistics Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bu Agri Logistics Limited#	0.00%	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign								
Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited (Consolidated)	0.16%	155.20	0.70%	37.52	-	-	0.68%	37.52
Pearl Port Pte. Limited	(0.00%)	(0.22)	(0.00%)	(0.07)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.07)
Noble Port Pte. Limited	(0.00%)	(0.16)	(0.00%)	(0.04)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.04)
Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited (refer note 40(ii))	(1.63%)	(1,562.09)	(27.15%)	(1,453.17)	-	-	(26.44%)	(1,453.17)
Anchor Port Holding Pte Limited	(0.01%)	(7.87)	(0.01%)	(0.40)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.40)
Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	0.01%	5.25	0.00%	0.05	-	-	0.00%	0.05
Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited (refer note 40(ii))	0.37%	353.90	(0.03%)	(1.79)	-	-	(0.03%)	(1.79)
Adani Logistics International Pte Limited (upto July 28, 2022)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited	0.19%	182.72	1.50%	80.45	-	-	1.46%	80.45
Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited	0.43%	411.61	(0.05%)	(2.51)	-	-	(0.05%)	(2.51)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2023							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
The Adani Harbour International DMCC#	(0.00%)	(0.91)	(0.02%)	(1.10)	-	-	(0.02%)	(1.10)
Port Harbour Services International Pte. Limited#	0.00%	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D. Limited#	2.81%	2,692.56	(2.33%)	(124.82)	-	-	(2.27%)	(124.82)
Haifa Port Company Limited*	7.78%	7,454.29	(0.08%)	(4.50)	6.41%	9.12	0.08%	4.62
Non-controlling interest	(1.40%)	(1,338.51)	(1.54%)	(82.57)	(3.94%)	(5.61)	(1.60%)	(88.18)
Joint Venture Entities								
Indian								
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	0.57%	543.61	2.45%	131.07	0.06%	0.09	2.39%	131.16
Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	0.09%	90.13	0.85%	45.34	0.06%	0.08	0.83%	45.42
Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	0.00%	2.56	(0.02%)	(1.21)	-	-	(0.02%)	(1.21)
Adani Total Private Limited (Consolidated)	0.71%	678.47	0.66%	35.37	14.60%	20.77	1.02%	56.14
Dighi Roha Rail Limited	(0.00%)	(0.41)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EZR Technologies Private Limited	0.00%	0.02	-	-*	-	-	-	-
Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited	0.00%	3.61	0.00%	0.18	-	-	0.00%	0.18
Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (Consolidated)*	0.85%	814.85	0.21%	11.01	(0.03%)	(0.04)	0.20%	10.97
IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited*	0.08%	77.65	0.02%	1.33	-	-	0.02%	1.33
Sub total	100%	95,841.92	100%	5,353.12	100%	142.24	100%	5,495.36
CFS Adjustments and Eliminations		(50,258.34)		(42.94)		(678.85)		(721.79)
Total	100%	45,583.58	100%	5,310.18	100%	(536.61)	100%	4,773.57

-* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

* Company acquired during the year

Company incorporated during the year.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent Company								
Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited	43.39%	30,011.28	3.32%	147.56	31.97%	7.78	3.48%	155.34
Subsidiary Companies								
Indian								
The Adani Harbour Services Limited	9.03%	6,245.17	34.62%	1,539.12	(0.27%)	(0.07)	34.43%	1,539.05
Adani Hazira Port Limited	6.14%	4,246.56	15.58%	692.56	(2.99%)	(0.73)	15.48%	691.84
Adani Logistics Limited	11.11%	7,682.76	1.06%	47.04	(1.45%)	(0.35)	1.04%	46.69
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	8.44%	5,839.56	12.29%	546.33	(1.72%)	(0.42)	12.21%	545.91
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	1.62%	1,122.77	4.20%	186.77	(8.58%)	(2.09)	4.13%	184.68
Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	1.62%	1,117.57	6.02%	267.67	(0.12%)	(0.03)	5.99%	267.64
Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited	(0.44%)	(302.56)	(0.96%)	(42.62)	(0.37%)	(0.09)	(0.96%)	(42.71)
Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	(0.44%)	(306.56)	(1.13%)	(50.11)	-	.*	(1.12%)	(50.11)
Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1.73)	(0.11%)	(4.92)	-	-	(0.11%)	(4.92)
Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	0.01%	3.79	0.01%	0.58	(0.37%)	(0.09)	0.01%	0.49
Mundra International Airport Private Limited	0.00%	2.96	(0.02%)	(1.01)	-	-	(0.02%)	(1.01)
Mundra SEZ Textile And Apparel Park Private Limited	(0.01%)	(9.08)	(0.04%)	(1.92)	-	-	(0.04%)	(1.92)
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1.63)	(0.00%)	(0.12)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.12)
MPSEZ Utilities Limited	-	-	0.33%	14.68	0.04%	0.01	0.33%	14.69
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	0.52%	362.77	(0.32%)	(14.29)	-	.*	(0.32%)	(14.29)
Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	3.09%	2,140.69	(0.02%)	(0.76)	-	-	(0.02%)	(0.76)
Adani Kattupalli Port Limited	0.04%	25.67	0.06%	2.89	-	-	0.06%	2.89
Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	0.28%	196.55	0.39%	17.18	(0.27%)	(0.07)	0.38%	17.11

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Hazira Infrastructure Limited	0.04%	26.77	0.00%	0.20	-	-	0.00%	0.20
Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited	0.00%	0.04	(0.00%)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.03)
Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited	0.30%	207.84	(0.00%)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.02)
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	2.96%	2,049.09	(0.29%)	(12.84)	(0.29%)	(0.07)	(0.29%)	(12.91)
Blue Star Realtors Limited	0.48%	330.28	(0.01%)	(0.29)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.29)
Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	0.33%	228.61	(0.00%)	(0.09)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.09)
Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Limited	(0.01%)	(3.71)	(0.01%)	(0.32)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.32)
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	(0.58%)	(401.28)	(2.73%)	(121.34)	(0.60%)	(0.15)	(2.72%)	(121.48)
Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	(0.01%)	(4.44)	(0.01%)	(0.38)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.38)
Adani Agri Logistics Limited	0.82%	564.79	0.54%	24.22	(1.03%)	(0.25)	0.54%	23.97
Adani Agri Logistics (MP) Limited	(0.00%)	(0.06)	(0.01%)	(0.23)	(0.04%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)	(0.24)
Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited	0.00%	1.74	0.00%	0.21	(0.02%)	(0.01)	0.00%	0.21
Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited	0.00%	1.66	0.01%	0.28	(0.03%)	(0.01)	0.01%	0.27
Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited	0.00%	1.37	0.01%	0.34	-	.*	0.01%	0.34
Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited	0.01%	3.77	(0.01%)	(0.24)	(0.06%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)	(0.25)
Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited	0.00%	3.04	(0.00%)	(0.06)	(0.03%)	(0.01)	(0.00%)	(0.07)
Adani Agri Logistics (Katihar) Limited	0.01%	4.95	0.01%	0.31	-	.*	0.01%	0.31
Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited	0.01%	3.91	0.01%	0.43	(0.05%)	(0.01)	0.01%	0.42
Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	0.04%	27.20	(0.02%)	(0.90)	-	-	(0.02%)	(0.90)
Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	0.08%	58.51	(0.02%)	(0.78)	-	-	(0.02%)	(0.78)
Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited	0.01%	6.66	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited	0.01%	3.86	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited	0.00%	0.05	(0.00%)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.02)
Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited	0.01%	7.70	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited	0.01%	6.23	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited	0.01%	5.16	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	-	-*	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Warehousing Limited	-	-*	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	0.01%	5.39	(0.03%)	(1.55)	-	-	(0.03%)	(1.55)
Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	0.02%	14.29	(0.03%)	(1.44)	(0.10%)	(0.02)	(0.03%)	(1.46)
Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	0.02%	14.02	(0.01%)	(0.43)	(0.05%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)	(0.44)
Dermot Infracon Private Limited	0.20%	135.92	(0.00%)	(0.14)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.14)
Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited	0.04%	29.79	(0.00%)	(0.14)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.14)
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	0.53%	365.50	1.41%	62.47	(0.40%)	(0.10)	1.40%	62.37
Adani Noble Private Limited	0.03%	18.81	0.01%	0.35	-	-	0.01%	0.35
Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	-	-*	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Container Manufacturing Limited	0.00%	1.16	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	0.00%	1.14	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Container Terminal Limited	0.00%	0.04	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	3.27%	2,259.12	3.45%	153.46	(50.74%)	(12.35)	3.16%	141.11
Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited	0.02%	14.04	(0.01%)	(0.43)	3.06%	0.74	0.01%	0.31
Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited	-	-	0.03%	1.53	-	-	0.03%	1.53
Dighi Port Limited	1.13%	783.93	(0.87%)	(38.55)	(0.04%)	(0.01)	(0.86%)	(38.56)
Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	0.58%	400.09	(0.00%)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.02)
NRC Limited	0.42%	287.84	1.66%	73.75	-	-	1.65%	73.75

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited	0.43%	294.13	(0.00%)	(0.17)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.17)
Aqua Desilting Private Limited	0.00%	0.01	-	-*	-	-	-	-
Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	0.46%	316.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	1.31%	906.13	8.16%	362.82	(0.09%)	(0.02)	8.12%	362.80
AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	(0.00%)	(0.04)	(0.00%)	(0.01)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.01)
Adani Gangavaram Port Limited	0.70%	484.34	10.87%	483.38	0.70%	0.17	10.82%	483.55
Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1.31)	0.00%	0.01	1.52%	0.37	0.01%	0.38
Seabird Distriparks (Krishnapatnam) Private Limited	0.00%	1.57	(0.02%)	(0.96)	-	-	(0.02%)	(0.96)
HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	0.00%	0.05	-	-*	-	-	-	-
Foreign								
Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited (Consolidated)	0.18%	121.32	0.68%	30.26	-	-	0.68%	30.26
Pearl Port Pte. Limited	(0.00%)	(0.14)	(0.00%)	(0.05)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.05)
Noble Port Pte. Limited	(0.00%)	(0.12)	(0.00%)	(0.03)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.03)
Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited	(0.10%)	(68.86)	(0.46%)	(20.55)	-	-	(0.46%)	(20.55)
Anchor Port Holding Pte Limited	(0.01%)	(6.87)	(0.05%)	(2.34)	-	-	(0.05%)	(2.34)
Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	0.01%	5.92	0.11%	5.11	-	-	0.11%	5.11
Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	0.56%	388.20	(0.00%)	(0.16)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.16)
Bowen Rail Operations Pte Limited (Up to July 14, 2021)	-	-	-	-*	-	-	-	-
Bowen Rail Company Pty Limited (Up to July 14, 2021)	-	-	(0.16%)	(7.24)	-	-	(0.16%)	(7.24)
Adani Logistics International Pte Limited	(0.00%)	(0.05)	(0.00%)	(0.02)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.02)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

41 - Additional information of net assets and share in profit or loss contributed by various entities as recognised under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (contd.)

₹ In Crore

Name of entity	As at and for the year ended March 31, 2022							
	Net Assets i.e total assets minus total liabilities		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	as % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	as % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	as % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited	(0.00%)	(0.64)	(0.01%)	(0.66)	-	-	(0.01%)	(0.66)
Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited	0.31%	215.59	(0.26%)	(11.56)	-	-	(0.26%)	(11.56)
Non-controlling interest	(0.57%)	(392.77)	(1.51%)	(67.15)	(6.62%)	(1.61)	(1.54%)	(68.76)
Joint Venture Entities								
Indian								
Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	0.60%	412.45	2.90%	128.93	(0.35%)	(0.09)	2.88%	128.85
Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	0.06%	44.72	1.03%	45.78	(0.27%)	(0.07)	1.02%	45.72
Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	0.00%	0.73	(0.03%)	(1.35)	-	-	(0.03%)	(1.35)
Adani Total Private Limited (Consolidated)	0.88%	607.15	0.42%	18.69	139.65%	33.98	1.18%	52.67
Dighi Roha Rail Limited	(0.00%)	(0.42)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EZR Technologies Private Limited	0.00%	0.03	0.00%	-*	-	-	0.00%	-*
Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited	0.00%	3.43	(0.02%)	(0.83)	-	-	(0.02%)	(0.83)
Associate Entity								
Indian								
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.05)	-	-	(0.00%)	(0.05)
Sub total	100%	69,171.91	100%	4,445.73	100%	24.33	100%	4,470.06
CFS Adjustments and Eliminations		(27,183.69)		440.30		(99.40)		340.90
Total	100%	41,988.22	100%	4,886.03	100%	(75.07)	100%	4,810.96

*- Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

42 The Company had entered into preliminary agreement dated September 30, 2014 with a party for development and maintenance of Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") terminal infrastructure facilities at Mundra ("the LNG Project").

During the year ended March 31, 2020, due to the disputes between the Company and Customer with respect to construction, operation and maintenance of the LNG Project, part of the cost has been capitalised in Property, Plant and Equipment, Interim Settlement and Arbitration Agreement dated December 24, 2019 was executed. Pursuant thereto, ₹666 crore has been received and arbitration has been invoked by the Company. On July 08, 2020, the Company has filed its claim before Arbitral Tribunal. On October 07, 2020, the customer has also filed counter claim before Arbitral Tribunal. Pending further developments, no adjustments has been made till March 31, 2023.

43 The management had carried out detailed cash flow projections over the period of the concession agreement in determining the recoverable value of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets comprising of service concession rights in accordance with Ind AS 36, Impairment of Assets in case of Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited ("AKBTPL"). The Management has made various estimates relating to cargo traffic, port tariffs, inflation, discount rates, revenue share etc. which are reasonable over the entire concession period and concluded that the recoverable amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets is higher than their carrying amounts of ₹639.06 crore as at March 31, 2023. Hence, no provision for impairment is considered necessary at this stage.

44 Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Private Limited ("AMPTPL") was undergoing an arbitration with Murmugao Port Trust ("MPT") for revenue share on deemed storage charges and loss of return of capital to AMPTPL due to failure of MPT to fulfil obligations as per concession agreement for a period till financial year 2018-19. Post financial year 2018-19, AMPTPL has received relief in terms of rationalized tariff on storage charges up to March 2021 from authorities and had filed application for similar relief for subsequent year and awaiting approval.

During the current year, the arbitration had been concluded which affirmed partial claim of AMPTPL for the loss of return on capital and also upheld revenue share on deemed storage for three-year period. In earlier years, AMPTPL had made provision of ₹134.61 crore for the revenue share on deemed storage charges against which ₹40.50 Crore would have been payable as per the arbitration order. Both the parties have challenged the arbitration order in commercial court in the month of August 2022. Considering the matter being sub-judice at this stage, no adjustments based on arbitration order has been considered in the current financial statements.

45 Impairment testing of Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through acquisitions and business combinations pertains to following Cash Generating Units (CGUs).

Particulars	₹ in Crore	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
The Dhamra Port Company Limited	2,559.31	2,559.31
Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	0.06	0.06
Abbot Point Bulkcoal Pty Limited	2.21	2.29
The Adani Harbour Services Limited	20.53	20.53
Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Limited	0.22	0.22
Adani Logistics Limited	2.71	2.71
Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	37.42	37.42
Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	143.26	143.26
Adani Agri Logistics Limited and its subsidiaries	455.84	455.84
Dermot Infracon Private Limited	0.02	0.02
Adani Logistics Services Private Limited and its subsidiaries	20.17	20.17

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

45 Impairment testing of Goodwill (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited and its subsidiaries	760.41	760.41
Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	93.14	93.14
Adani Tracks Management Services Limited (formerly known as Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Limited) pursuant to Composite Scheme	1,777.64	1,777.64
Adani Gangavaram Port Limited (refer note 39)	790.86	790.86
Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited (refer note 39)	2.69	2.69
Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited (refer note 39)	56.85	-
Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited (refer note 39)	23.02	-
Haifa Port Company Limited (refer note 39)	172.18	-
Goodwill on Merger of Adani Port Limited	44.86	44.86
Total	6,963.40	6,711.43

Notes:

The goodwill is tested for impairment annually and as at March 31, 2023, the goodwill was not impaired.

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

The Group prepares its forecasts based on the most recent financial budgets approved by management with projected revenue growth rates ranging from 5% to 20%.

The rates used to discount the forecasts is 7.5% to 14%.p.a.

Management believes that any reasonable possible change in any of these assumptions would not cause the carrying amount ₹6,963.40 crore (net of deferred tax liability ₹4,890.75 crore) to exceed its recoverable amount.

46 Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited ("AVPPL"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was awarded Concession Agreement ("CA") dated August 17, 2015 by Government of Kerala for development of Vizhinjam International Deepwater Multipurpose Seaport ("Project"). In terms of the CA, the scheduled Commercial Operation Date ("COD") of the Project was December 03, 2019 extendable to August 30, 2020 with certain conditions. As at reporting date, the Project development is still in progress although COD is past due in terms of CA. In respect of delay in COD, AVPPL has made several representations to Vizhinjam International Sea Port Limited ("VISL", the Implementing Agency on behalf of the Government) and Department of Ports, Government of Kerala in respect to difficulties faced by AVPPL including reasons attributable to the government authorities and Force Majeure events such as Ockhi Cyclone, High Waves, National Green Tribunal Order and COVID 19 pandemic etc. which led to delay in development of the project and AVPPL not achieving COD.

Considering the above reasons and authority's rights to terminate the CA on completion of extendable COD, AVPPL issued a Notice of Disputes to Secretary and Principle Secretary of Ports, Government of Kerala under Clause 45.1 of the CA on July 26, 2020 followed by a Notice of Conciliation on August 04, 2020 under Clause 45.2 of the CA. On November 07, 2020, AVPPL issued a Notice of Arbitration in terms of Clause 45.3 of the CA which led to commencement of the arbitration proceedings through appointment of the nominee arbitrator on behalf of the Authorities and presiding arbitrator in the matter w.e.f. February 05, 2021 and February 25, 2021 respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

46 (contd.)

As at March 31, 2023, resolution of disputes with the VISL/Government authorities and the arbitration proceedings are still in progress. The Government Authorities continue to have right to take certain adverse action including termination of the Concession Agreement and levying liquidated damages at a rate of 0.1% of the amount of performance security for each day of delay in project completion in terms of the CA.

The management represents that the project development is in progress with revised timelines which has to be agreed with the authorities. AVPPL's management represents that it is committed to develop the project and has tied up additional equity and debt funds to meet any additional costs on account of delay net of any arbitration receipts and also received extension in validity of the environmental clearance from the Government for completion of the Project. Based on the above developments and on the basis of favorable legal opinion from the external legal counsel in respect of likely outcome of the arbitration proceedings, the management believes it is not likely to have significant financial impact on account of the disputes which are required to be considered for the purpose of these financial statements.

Pending settlement of arbitration dispute with the Government of Kerala and project development being still under progress, AVPPL will revise the Project Cost including revision in EDC cost on account of various force majeure events which delayed the achievement of COD as per the terms of the CA. AVPPL has also applied for Viability Gap Funding ("VGF" or "Equity Support Grant") claim of ₹1,227 Crore from the authority, as per the Article 25 of the CA and has received the final approval from DEA, Government of India on October 10, 2022.

AVPPL is expecting the signing of the Tripartite Agreement as per the VGF guidelines in the coming months which is a prerequisite for disbursement of VGF. Concessionaire has submitted the claim for completion of 30% of Funded works amounting to ₹346.75 Crore which has been approved by Independent Engineer and Authority on February 09, 2023 and AVPPL is in receipt of part payment of ₹100 crore as on March 31, 2023 and the balance amount is expected to be received in the coming months.

Considering the above, as at March 31, 2023, AVPPL has assessed the value in use of the Project based on the cost incurred till reporting date and additional cost including revision in EDC Cost which shall be incurred for completion of project. As per the assessment made by the management, the value in use of the Project continues to be positive with expected favorable settlement with the authorities and considering significant transshipment cargo business opportunity due to strategic location of the Project.

47 Pursuant to Build, own, operate agreement with Food corporation of India (FCI), subsidiary company Adani Agri Logistics Limited ("AALL") developed a field depot on leasehold land owned by eastern railways (lessor), upon expiry of the lease agreement, the lessor could not renew lease agreement and consequently the company could not transport food grains at same depot. This resulted in FCI stopping payment for revenues. Accordingly company has stopped recognizing the revenue for the said period.

Now, under PM Gati Shakti framework, the Indian Railway introduced new Policy named "Policy for Management of Railway Land" dated 04.10.2022, whereby, Railway may grant Railway land on lease to the private entities for a period of 35 years. The Policy also permitted the existing users to migrate to the new Policy.

Accordingly, under the new Railway Policy, AALL have submitted application to the Eastern Railway to extend the land lease in Bandel in favour of AALL.

Railway has accepted request of AALL and has extended the land lease for an initial period of 5 years w.e.f. 01.04.2023 which will be extendable by every 5 years upto a maximum of 35 years. Accordingly, the Land Lease Agreement has been signed between Eastern Railway and Adani Agri Logistics Limited on 27th March 2023.

AALL have submitted letters to FCI and Food Ministry on the above development. FCI has written to Ministry to grant approval for start of operations in Bandel. AALL expect to get the approval shortly.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

48 The subsidiary company Adani Agri Logistics Limited ("AALL") had entered into an Agreement with FCI on June 28, 2005 for a concession period of 20 years from "Operations Date", whereby it was supposed to develop Silo Terminals with Railway Sidings on BOO basis and procure specialized Rail wagons within 3 years. AALL installed and commissioned two largest units i.e., Moga (Punjab) and Kaithal (Haryana) having Silos of 200000 MT capacity each within a period of 2 years in 2007 i.e., much before the deadline of 3 years and put to the service of FCI. Subsequent units of Navi Mumbai, Hooghly, Chennai, Coimbatore and Bangalore were commissioned in 2008 & 2009. For the delay in execution of these units, AALL had duly paid liquidated damages to FCI as per the contract terms. One of the obligations to be fulfilled by AALL was to provide certain number of specialized wagons (i.e., Rakes) to facilitate the bulk movement of food grain stocks from producing areas of Moga and Kaithal to the consuming areas. Since this was a pilot project and specialized wagons were being introduced for the first time in India, number of rakes required for the project remained a debatable issue between RITES (the consultants) and Railway Board. AALL initially procured 260 wagons i.e., 5 rakes. However, FCI insisted for 364 wagons i.e., 7 rakes. Eventually, AALL procured 104 more wagons i.e., two more rakes to make total of 7 rakes on September 28, 2013. Meanwhile, AALL continued serving FCI to the full capacity during this period. As per contract, FCI was supposed to give Annual Guaranteed Tonnage (AGT) and WPI based escalation in service charges. Since FCI considered September 28, 2013 as the actual "Operations date" when the project was 100% complete, they did not give WPI escalation to AALL for the period from 2007 till September 28, 2013. FCI also did not give Guaranteed Tonnage for this period. FCI kept this period on Actual Utilization Basis (AUB). Also, FCI kept the 20 years Concession Period from 2007 till 2027. As per Agreement terms, the AGT will be reduced from 100% to 75% from 11th year of operations. Since FCI considered 2007 as first year of operations, the AGT was reduced to 75% from 2017 i.e., 11th year of operations. After a series of deliberations and consultations with FCI, the matter was referred to Arbitration Tribunal, AALL prayed as follows:

- a) FCI should pay WPI based escalation from 2007 as AALL had been providing uninterrupted services to FCI since beginning. WPI is kept to absorb inflation irrespective of the fact that the unit was on AGT or AUB.
- b) Alternatively, if FCI considers September 28, 2013 as "Operations Date", the 20 years Concession Period should be fixed from 2013 till 2033.

On 2nd October, 2021 Arbitral Award was pronounced in the favor of company, as per the award Service Period in terms of Clause 4.1 of the Service Agreement (20 years) must be reckoned from 28.09.2013 as a result of which company's concession period has been extended by 6 years upto 2033. Further FCI has filed appeal against the Arbitral Award in High Court. Matter is pending before Delhi High Court.

49 In previous year, revenue from operations includes income from completion of development of Jetty infrastructure which is given on Right-to-Use basis over the concession period and upfront realized fair value considerations of the Jetty infrastructure. The relevant cost of construction has been included in operating expenses.

50 Effective from July 01, 2022, the Group, in line with its updated risk management approach, has designated highly probable foreign currency forecasted revenues as hedge item and non-derivative foreign currency financial liability of equivalent amount as hedging instrument under Cash Flow Hedge relationship. The Group has recognised the effective portion of hedge of ₹548.50 crore (net of taxes) under Other Comprehensive Income, which will be reassessed on cumulative basis at each reporting period. The amount parked in Other Comprehensive Income will be recycled to the Statement of Profit and loss as and when the underlying forecasted transactions occur. Gain/(loss) on foreign currency fluctuation on undesignated portion of foreign currency financial liabilities, ineffective portion of hedge and recycled amount from Other Comprehensive Income are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

51 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the effective date of the Code is yet to be notified and final rules for quantifying the financial impact are also yet to be issued. In view of this, the Group will assess the impact of the Code when relevant provisions are notified and will record related impact, if any, in the period the Code becomes effective.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

52 On March 31, 2023, The National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") has passed the order approving the Company ("APSEZL") to be successful resolution applicant for Karaikal Port Private Limited ("KPPL") under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") with equity of ₹1 crore and debt of ₹1,485 crore.

As at March 31, 2023 in absence of dissolution of Implementation & Monitoring Committee as defined in NCLT order and pending formulation of new board of directors by the acquirer, the Company was not in a position to exercise control over the KPPL on reporting date. Accordingly KPPL has not been consolidated in the financial statements. Subsequent to the reporting date, on April 04, 2023, the Board as mentioned above has been formulated by the Company and the Company has exercised the control over KPPL effective from that date.

53 Based on information available with the Group, balances with Struck off Companies are as below

₹ in crore

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Benchmark Supply Chain Solution Private Limited	Advance received	*	Customer
Cleford Shipping Company	Receivables	*	Customer
Deepika Electronics & Engineering Private Limited	Purchase of materials	0.04	Vendor
Five Star Stevedores Private Limited	Service availed	0.02	Vendor
Map Logistics Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	*	Customer
Metro Creative Concepts Private Limited	Payables	*	Vendor
Ocean Shell Projects Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	0.03	Customer
Ocean Shell Projects Private Limited	Receivables	*	Customer
Quest Logistics Private Limited	Service availed	*	Customer
Ramnath And Company Private Limited	Advance from Customer	*	Customer
Shiv Bhole Logistics And Shipping	Deposit from Customer	*	Customer
Sumeet Silk Mills	Advance received	*	Customer
Transmarine Agencies India Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	0.02	Customer
Kothari Intergroup Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
RI's Advisory Private Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
Pooja Shares And Management Services Private Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
Kautilya Venture Capital Company Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder
Adi Logistics Private Limited	Rendering of Service	0.16	Customer
Apex Cargo Movers & Services Private Limited	Rendering of Service	0.13	Customer

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Classic Enterprises Private Limited	Advance from Customer	0.06	Customer
Sumeet Silk Mills	Advance from Customer	*	Customer

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

53 Based on information available with the Group, balances with Struck off Companies are as below (contd.)

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Entire Logistics Private Limited	Rendering of Services	*	Customer
Trans Tools Private Limited	Rendering of Services	*	Customer
Ocean Shell Projects Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	0.02	Customer
Shiv Bhole Logistics And Shipping Private Limited	Deposit from Customer	*	Customer
Deepika Electronics & Engineering Private Limited	Purchase of materials	0.04	Vendor
V I Furnishings Private Limited	Payables	0.02	Vendor
Five Star Stevedores Private Limited	Services availed	0.02	Vendor
Cream Packs Private Limited	NA	NA	Share Holder

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

54 Details of the funds loaned or invested by the Group to Intermediaries for further Loan or investment to the Ultimate beneficiaries

For the year ended March 31, 2023

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or Invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte Limited)	May 10, 2022	5.90	July 28, 2022	1.20	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
			August 22, 2022	1.19	
			September 7, 2022	0.01	
			September 12, 2022	0.11	
			September 14, 2022	0.28	
			September 19, 2022	0.55	
			September 22, 2022	0.01	
			September 23, 2022	1.84	
			November 7, 2022	0.71	
			November 7, 2022	2.06	
	June 15, 2022	3.12	November 9, 2022	1.06	
	November 4, 2022	36.58	November 9, 2022	4.20	
			November 14, 2022	5.40	
			November 17, 2022	5.58	
			November 23, 2022	5.39	
			December 1, 2022	5.48	
			January 25, 2023	0.19	
			January 26, 2023	3.63	
			January 26, 2023	2.56	
			January 26, 2023	1.46	
February 1, 2023			0.02		
February 1, 2023	0.13				
February 6, 2023	0.07				
February 23, 2023	0.82				
March 15, 2023	1.65				

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

54 Details of the funds loaned or invested by the Group to Intermediaries for further Loan or investment to the Ultimate beneficiaries (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or Invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited	July 22, 2022	3.19	July 29, 2022	3.19	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited
	August 5, 2022	35.58	August 8, 2022	35.58	
	November 15, 2022	18.67	November 17, 2022	18.67	

For the year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or Invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte Limited)	May 11, 2021	44.08	May 12, 2021	44.08	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
	July 06, 2021	37.28	July 07, 2021	37.28	
	August 17, 2021	18.58	August 20, 2021	18.58	
	September 27, 2021	10.70	September 27, 2021	10.70	
	October 18, 2021	15.07	October 21, 2021	2.26	
			October 26, 2021	12.81	
	November 15, 2021	29.00	November 17, 2021	29.00	
	November 22, 2021	44.66	November 24, 2021	44.66	
	January 25, 2022	88.97	January 27, 2022	46.35	
			February 03, 2022	7.48	
February 07, 2022			1.50		
February 15, 2022			2.99		
March 4, 2022	5.23	March 4, 2022	25.42		
		March 28, 2022	5.23		
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited	February 28, 2022	114.59	March 4, 2022	115.35	Colombo West International Terminal Private Limited
	March 03, 2022	0.76			

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

54 Details of the funds loaned or invested by the Group to Intermediaries for further Loan or investment to the Ultimate beneficiaries (contd.)

₹ in Crore

Name of the intermediary to which the funds are Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are Loaned or Invested to Intermediary	Amount of funds Loaned or Invested	Date on which funds are further Loaned or invested by Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Amount of fund further loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries	Ultimate Beneficiary
Adani Total Private Limited	May 28, 2021	3.60	July 01, 2021	3.60	Total Adani Fuels Marketing Private Limited
			July 20, 2021		
			November 26, 2021		
	July 15, 2021	361.94	July 19, 2021	361.94	Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited
March 21, 2022	250.00	March 22, 2022	250.00		

Notes :

- In above figures, foreign currency values are converted into INR on respective dates.
- The Group has complied with the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and the Companies Act for the above transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003).

Complete details of the intermediary and Ultimate Beneficiary

Name of the entity	Registered Address	Relationship with the Company
Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited (Formerly known as Adani International Terminals Pte Limited)	3. Anson Road, #22-01 Springleaf Tower, Singapore 079909	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited	3. Anson Road, #22-01 Springleaf Tower, Singapore 079909	Wholly Owned Subsidiary
Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	Plot No. 23 G/4 , 23R/ 2A, Ahlon Port Compound Ahlon Township, Yangon, Myanmar	Stepdown Subsidiary
Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited	117, Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 02, Sri Lanka	Stepdown Subsidiary
Adani Total Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	Joint Venture entity
Dhamra LNG Terminal Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	Joint Venture entity
Total Adani Fuels Marketing Private Limited	Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad 382421, Gujarat	Joint Venture entity

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

55 Statutory information

- (i) The Group does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any benami property.
- (ii) The Group was not required to file quarterly statement/returns of current assets with the banks or financial institutions w.r.t. secured working capital borrowings.

56 Standards issued but not effective:

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

1. Ind AS 101 - First-time adoption of Ind AS
2. Ind AS 102 - Share Based Payment
3. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations
4. Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments - Disclosures
5. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments
6. Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers
7. Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements
8. Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
9. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
10. Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2023.

The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from applicability date.

57 During the quarter ended March 31, 2023, a short seller report was published in which certain allegations were made involving Adani Group Companies, including the Company and its subsidiaries. A writ petition was filed in the matter with the Hon'ble Supreme Court ("SC"), and during hearing the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") has represented to the SC that it is investigating the allegations made in the short seller report for any violations of the various SEBI Regulations. The SC had constituted an expert committee for assessment of the extant regulatory framework and share recommendations. The SC had constituted an expert committee for assessment of the extant of regulatory framework including volatility assessment on Adani stocks, investigate whether there have been contraventions / regulatory failures on minimum shareholding and related party transactions pertaining to Adani group.

The expert committee, post the reporting date, issued its report on the given remit, wherein no regulatory failures are observed, while SEBI continues its investigations.

Separately, to uphold the principles of good governance, Adani Group has undertaken review of transactions (including those for the Company and its subsidiaries) with parties referred in the short seller's report including relationships amongst other matters and obtained opinions from independent law firms. These opinions confirm that the Company and its subsidiaries are in compliance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. Considering the matter is sub-judice at SC, no additional action is considered appropriate and pending outcome of the SEBI investigations as mentioned above, the consolidated financial statements do not carry any adjustments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2023

58 The company has been working with a EPC contractor for its capital projects over a decade. The payment terms have been negotiated to secure contractor capacity, reduced cost / overruns and improved operational efficiency of the projects. The contractor has successfully delivered the projects without defaults and with highest operating credentials. The net balance outstanding on such contracts as on reporting date stood at ₹3,749.65 crore, which includes purchase contracts worth ₹1,501.50 crore and security deposits of ₹2,036.63 crore carrying interest @8% p.a. and other receivables of ₹211.52 crore. The security deposits approximate to about 20% of the cost of projects under execution. Of the security deposits, deposits for which projects are in progress amount ₹1,783 crore and the balance are for projects under engineering and design stage. The security deposits are refundable either on completion or termination of the project against which the said security deposit was given and in every instance the deposits were returned when due along with interest. The company has also obtained an independent opinion from a reputed law firm that the contractor is an unrelated party.

59 Events occurred after the Balance Sheet Date

- (i) The Board of Directors of the Company has recommended Equity dividend of ₹5 per equity share (previous year ₹5 per equity share).
- (ii) On May 04, 2023, the Company has entered into Binding Share Purchase Agreement with Solar Energy Limited for divestment of Investment in container terminal under construction in Myanmar (held through an overseas subsidiary) (refer note 40 (ii)).
- (iii) Pursuant to approval of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on April 22, 2023, the Company has completed the early settlement of Notes tendered pursuant to the Tender Offer to purchase for cash up to US\$130 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 3.375% Senior Notes due in 2024 (the "Notes") on May 10, 2023. Subsequently, the Company has cancelled US\$130 million of the outstanding Notes.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
Director
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
Wholetime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumaran
Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

FORM - AOC - 1

Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million															
No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
1	The Adani Harbour Services Limited	2022-23	INR	57.69	8,127.27	8,913.42	728.46	-	2,419.16	2,282.57	2,239.72	0.06	2,239.78	-	100%
2	Adani Hazira Port Limited	2022-23	INR	715.47	4,621.95	6,326.26	988.84	150.22	1,645.13	1,113.57	1,089.88	0.98	1,090.86	-	100%
3	Adani Logistics Limited	2022-23	INR	655.00	10,349.08	12,591.83	1,587.75	984.64	1,040.71	85.35	64.86	0.68	65.54	-	100%
4	The Dhamra Port Company Limited	2022-23	INR	1,148.00	5,319.17	7,281.31	814.14	286.33	1,591.80	689.10	635.56	(7.95)	627.61	-	100%
5	Adani Petronet (Dahel) Port Limited	2022-23	INR	346.15	1,023.10	1,458.36	89.11	27.20	613.81	356.24	385.92	(0.99)	384.94	-	74%
6	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Limited	2022-23	INR	135.05	559.01	1,148.96	454.90	-	450.07	195.18	184.19	0.02	184.21	-	100%
7	Adani Murugao Port Terminal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	115.89	(453.39)	357.49	694.99	-	115.40	(35.02)	(35.02)	0.09	(34.94)	-	100%
8	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	101.28	(397.49)	208.20	504.41	-	-	10.36	10.36	-	10.36	-	100%
9	Adani Warehousing Services Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	10.21	15.28	5.02	-	37.35	13.64	11.99	-	11.99	-	100%
10	Adani Hospitals Mundra Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.30	3.48	8.59	4.81	-	11.49	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.01	(0.01)	-	100%
11	Mundra International Airport Private Limited	2022-23	INR	3.50	(2.13)	5.64	4.27	-*	1.64	(1.59)	(1.59)	-	(1.59)	-	100%
12	Mundra SEZ Textile And Apparel Park Private Limited	2022-23	INR	4.91	(15.63)	35.41	46.12	-	5.13	(1.63)	(1.63)	-	(1.63)	-	55.28%
13	Adinath Polyfills Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.12	(1.82)	1.11	2.81	-	-	(0.07)	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	-	100%

FORM - AOC - 1

Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
14	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	315.00	145.81	806.03	345.22	0.01	184.80	(24.44)	(24.47)	-	(24.47)	-	100%
15	Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	2022-23	INR	897.00	1,548.21	3,641.12	1,195.91	0.70	-	(3.15)	(2.33)	-	(2.33)	-	100%
16	Adani Kattupalli Port Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	28.29	34.41	6.06	-	16.46	3.71	2.67	-	2.67	-	100%
17	Karnavati Aviation Private Limited	2022-23	INR	45.00	275.07	756.16	436.09	-	192.66	8.72	8.72	(0.20)	8.52	-	100%
18	Hazira Infrastructure Limited	2022-23	INR	24.20	1.19	26.55	1.16	-	-	(1.37)	(1.38)	-	(1.38)	-	100%
19	Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	(0.02)	0.03	-	0.03	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
20	Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	544.68	728.77	184.04	-	-	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	-	100%
21	Marine Infrastructure Developer Private Limited	2022-23	INR	400.00	1,706.97	2,405.24	298.26	0.01	282.90	78.36	57.75	0.14	57.89	-	97%
22	Blue Star Realtors Limited	2022-23	INR	6.91	1,476.70	1,514.02	30.40	255.64	6.55	(1.98)	(1.98)	(0.36)	(2.34)	-	100%
23	Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	233.46	233.55	0.04	-	-	(0.21)	(0.21)	-	(0.21)	-	100%
24	Dholera Port and Special Economic Zone Limited	2022-23	INR	1.61	(4.39)	0.16	2.94	-	-	(0.35)	(0.35)	-	(0.35)	-	49%
25	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	120.05	(116.36)	741.05	737.36	-	231.85	654.84	654.84	0.13	654.97	-	100%
26	Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	(3.38)	0.07	3.43	-	-	(0.41)	(0.41)	-	(0.41)	-	49%
27	Adani Agri Logistics Limited	2022-23	INR	99.83	649.01	949.55	200.72	-	101.87	26.60	19.49	0.17	19.66	-	100%

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million

No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
28	Adani Agri Logistics (IMP) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	(1.03)	11.29	11.31	-	1.99	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	-	100%
29	Adani Agri Logistics (Harda) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	1.30	12.18	9.88	-	1.83	0.56	0.55	0.01	0.56	-	100%
30	Adani Agri Logistics (Hoshangabad) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	1.33	12.04	9.71	-	1.81	0.75	0.66	.*	0.66	-	100%
31	Adani Agri Logistics (Satna) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	1.38	11.68	9.30	-	2.43	1.19	1.00	0.01	1.01	-	100%
32	Adani Agri Logistics (Ujjain) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	2.83	8.30	4.46	-	1.76	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.07	-	100%
33	Adani Agri Logistics (Dewas) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	2.35	9.76	6.41	-	1.76	0.33	0.30	0.01	0.31	-	100%
34	Adani Agri Logistics (Kathar) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	4.96	48.99	43.03	-	2.48	1.94	1.01	.*	1.01	-	100%
35	Adani Agri Logistics (Kotkapura) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	4.13	21.70	16.57	-	1.59	1.56	1.20	0.01	1.21	-	100%
36	Adani Agri Logistics (Kannauj) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	32.27	93.25	59.98	-	0.45	(1.92)	(1.92)	.*	(1.92)	-	100%
37	Adani Agri Logistics (Panipat) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	55.93	120.38	63.46	-	3.72	(1.55)	(1.55)	0.04	(1.51)	-	100%
38	Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	6.15	7.16	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
39	Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	2.86	3.86	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million

No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
40	Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	(0.97)	60.96	60.93	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
41	Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	6.70	7.71	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
42	Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	5.23	6.23	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
43	Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	4.16	5.17	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
44	Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	1.51	1.72	0.17	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	100%
45	Adani Warehousing Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	6.48	7.94	1.41	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
46	Adani Agri Logistics (Dhamora) Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	6.61	41.97	35.31	-	8.55	(1.93)	(1.93)	*	(1.93)	-	100%
47	Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	48.56	92.53	43.92	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	0.05	-	100%
48	Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	29.34	86.05	56.66	-	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	-	100%
49	Dermot Infracon Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	144.82	154.85	10.02	-	-	(0.09)	(0.09)	-	(0.09)	-	100%
50	Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited	2022-23	INR	50.11	(20.32)	29.80	0.01	-	-	(0.08)	(0.08)	-	(0.08)	-	100%
51	Adani Logistics Services Private Limited	2022-23	INR	183.01	244.15	472.27	45.11	-	317.83	88.83	67.78	0.03	67.81	-	98.40%

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million															
No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
52	Adani Noble Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	19.13	19.19	0.01	-	0.33	0.37	0.37	-	0.37	-	98.40%
53	Adani Forwarding Agent Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	854.57	982.95	128.33	-	244.24	17.21	16.80	-*	16.80	-	100%
54	Adani Container Manufacturing Limited	2022-23	INR	0.96	0.19	1.16	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
55	Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.96	0.17	1.14	0.01	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	98.40%
56	Adani Container Terminal Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	0.46	341.88	341.37	-	-	0.47	0.47	-	0.47	-	100%
57	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Limited	2022-23	INR	88.58	2,690.23	9,726.02	6,947.21	243.29	2,332.07	801.21	630.06	110.08	740.14	0.01	100%
58	Adani Krishnapatnam Container Terminal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	4.81	21.75	16.94	-	20.81	(9.32)	(9.32)	0.10	(9.22)	-	100%
59	Dighi Port Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	879.13	902.64	22.51	0.05	14.55	(36.39)	(36.39)	0.12	(36.27)	-	100%
60	Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	441.74	442.77	0.03	-	-	0.42	0.29	-	0.29	-	100%
61	NRC Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	412.84	517.13	103.30	-	-	72.98	73.07	-	73.07	-	100%
62	Shankshwar Buildwell Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	324.15	326.44	2.28	-	-	(0.50)	(0.50)	-	(0.50)	-	100%
63	Aqua Desilting Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	(0.01)	0.01	-*	-	-	-*	-*	-	-*	-	100%
64	Mundra Solar Technopark Private Limited	2022-23	INR	4.98	388.39	1,585.41	1,192.04	-	214.20	31.26	31.26	-	31.26	-	49%
65	Adani Tracks Management Services Limited	2022-23	INR	200.00	990.11	1,813.96	623.85	-	660.93	376.48	283.98	0.01	283.99	-	100%

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
66	AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	*.	2.57	2.56	-	-	*.	*.	-	*.	-	100%
67	Adani Gangavaram Port Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	5,495.93	6,762.21	1,266.23	133.07	1,528.85	722.25	645.57	0.19	645.76	-	100%
68	Gangavaram Port Services (India) Private Limited	2022-23	INR	1.00	(1.86)	5.43	6.30	-	43.77	(0.73)	(0.54)	0.98	0.44	-	100%
69	Seabird Distriparks (Krishnapatnam) Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.31	(9.56)	32.63	41.88	-	7.91	(8.25)	(8.15)	-	(8.15)	-	100%
70	HDC Bulk Terminal Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	(0.01)	0.73	0.68	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
71	Savi Jana Sea Foods Private Limited	May 10, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.20	28.15	32.07	3.72	-	-	17.70	17.67	-	17.67	-	100%
72	Ocean Sparkle Limited (Consolidated)	May 10, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	21.65	1,441.58	1,703.20	239.97	35.88	557.36	204.11	195.39	6.84	202.23	-	98.52%
73	Saptati Build Estate Private Limited	May 04, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	*.	1.80	29.17	27.37	-	3.88	2.41	1.80	-	1.80	-	100%
74	Adani Aviation Fuels Limited	September 29, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	*.	0.05	*.	-	-	*.	*.	-	*.	-	100%
75	Mundra LPG Terminal Private Limited	April 30, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.10	637.12	1,275.05	637.83	-	143.82	(57.18)	(42.82)	0.03	(42.79)	-	48.97%
76	Tajpur Sagar Port Limited	October 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	*.	0.05	*.	-	-	*.	*.	-	*.	-	100%

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
77	Adani Agri Logistics (Sandia) Limited	November 18, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	.*	0.05	.*	-	-	.*	.*	-	.*	-	100%
78	Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited	November 22, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	(0.01)	0.05	.*	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
79	Adani Agri Logistics (Chandan) Limited	November 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	(0.01)	0.04	.*	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
80	Adani Agri Logistics Kathar Two Limited	November 21, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	.*	0.05	.*	-	-	.*	.*	-	.*	-	100%
81	HM Agri Logistics Limited	February 28, 2023 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
82	PU Agri Logistics Limited	February 25, 2023 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
83	BU Agri Logistics Limited	March 11, 2023 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.05	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
84	Abbot Point Operations Pty Limited (Consolidated)	2022-23	INR	0.56	154.65	338.59	183.39	-	681.85	55.54	37.52	-	37.52	-	100%
			AUD	0.10	28.11	61.53	33.33	-	124.04	10.10	6.82	-	6.82	-	
85	Pearl Port Pte. Limited	2022-23	INR	0.01	(0.23)	0.08	0.30	-	-	(0.07)	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	-	100%
86	Noble Port Pte. Limited	2022-23	USD	.*	(0.03)	0.01	0.04	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	100%
			INR	0.01	(0.17)	0.08	0.24	-	-	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	(0.04)	-	
87	Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited	2022-23	USD	.*	(0.02)	0.01	0.03	-	-	.*	.*	-	.*	-	100%
			INR	0.01	(1,562.10)	184.57	1,746.66	-	-	(1,453.17)	(1,453.17)	-	(1,453.17)	-	
			USD	.*	(190.11)	22.46	212.57	-	-	(181.02)	(181.02)	-	(181.02)	-	100%

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

₹ in Crore, Foreign Currencies in Million

No	Name of Subsidiaries	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserve & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments Other than Subsidiaries	Turnover	Profit/(loss) before taxation	Profit/(loss) after taxation	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Comprehensive Income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding
88	Anchor Port Holding Pte Limited	2022-23	INR	0.05	(7.92)	1.92	9.79	-	1.47	(0.40)	(0.40)	-	(0.40)	-	100%
			USD	0.01	(0.96)	0.23	1.19	-	0.18	(0.05)	(0.05)	-	(0.05)	-	
89	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited	2022-23	INR	0.43	4.83	5.31	0.05	-	-	(0.05)	0.05	-	0.05	-	100%
			BDT	5.53	62.31	68.55	0.70	-	-	(0.64)	0.62	-	0.62	-	
90	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited	2022-23	INR	355.78	(1.88)	1,619.76	1,265.87	-	4.91	(1.79)	(1.79)	-	(1.79)	-	100%
			MMK	90,992.53	(481.80)	4,14,261.51	3,23,750.78	-	1,218.90	(444.58)	(444.58)	-	(444.58)	-	
91	Adani Logistics International Pte Limited	April 01, 2022 to July 28, 2022	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Adani International Ports Holdings Pte Limited	2022-23	INR	101.11	81.61	4,641.23	4,458.51	-	271.97	93.30	80.45	-	80.45	-	100%
			USD	12.31	9.93	564.83	542.60	-	33.88	11.62	10.02	-	10.02	-	
93	Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited	2022-23	INR	426.96	(15.35)	1,852.07	1,440.46	-	-	(2.51)	(2.51)	-	(2.51)	-	51%
			USD	51.96	(1.87)	225.39	175.30	-	-	(0.31)	(0.31)	-	(0.31)	-	
94	The Adani Harbour International DMCC	December 22, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.22	(1.13)	1.64	2.55	-	-	(1.10)	(1.10)	-	(1.10)	-	100%
			AED	0.10	(0.50)	0.73	1.14	-	-	(0.50)	(0.50)	-	(0.50)	-	
95	Port Harbour Services International Pte. Limited	February 01, 2023 to March 31, 2023	INR	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
			USD	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
96	Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D. Limited	November 13, 2022 to March 31, 2023	INR	2,815.27	(122.71)	9,046.34	6,353.78	-	-	(124.82)	(124.82)	-	(124.82)	-	70%
			ILS	1,239.00	(54.00)	3,981.30	2,796.30	-	-	(54.00)	(54.00)	-	(54.00)	-	
97	Haifa Port Company Limited	January 10, 2023 to March 31, 2023	INR	*	7,454.29	10,071.95	2,617.66	2,384.11	354.31	(3.34)	(4.50)	9.12	4.62	-	70%
			ILS	*	3,280.63	4,432.67	1,152.03	1,049.25	153.29	(1.45)	(1.95)	3.95	2.00	-	

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore and foreign currency in Million

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "A" :- Subsidiaries

Notes:-

(A) Names of companies ceased to be subsidiaries due to loss of control/dilution of stake in subsidiaries

- Adani Logistics International Pte Limited

(B) Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations

- Hazira Infrastructure Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Raman) Limited
- Madurai Infrastructure Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Nakodar) Limited
- Adani Vizhinjam Port Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Barnala) Limited
- Dholera Port And Special Economic Zone Limited	- Adani Bulk Terminals (Mundra) Limited
- Dholera Infrastructure Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Mansa) Limited
- Coastal International Terminals Pte Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Moga) Limited
- Pearl Port Pte. Limited	- Adani Warehousing Limited
- Noble Port Pte. Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Dahod) Limited
- Dermot Infracon Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Samastipur) Limited
- Mundra Crude Oil Terminal Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Darbhanga) Limited
- Adani Ports Technologies Private Limited	- Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Limited
- Adani Container Manufacturing Limited	- Adani Container Terminal Limited
- Adani Logistics Infrastructure Private Limited	- Aqua Desilting Private Limited
- Dhamra Infrastructure Private Limited	- NRC Limited
- Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited	- HDC Bulk Terminal Limited
- Shankheshwar Buildwell Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics Katihar Two Limited
- AYN Logistics Infra Private Limited	- Adani Agri Logistics (Gonda) Limited
- Colombo West International Terminal (Private) Limited	- Tajpur Sagar Port Limited
- Adani Agri Logistics (Sandila) Limited	- Mediterranean International Ports A.D.G.D. Limited
- Adani Agri Logistics (Chandari) Limited	- The Adani Harbour International DMCC, UAE
- HM Agri Logistics Limited	- BU Agri Logistics Limited
- PU Agri Logistics Limited	- Adani Aviation Fuels Limited
- Port Harbour Services International Pte. Limited	

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Salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

PART "B" :- Associates and Joint Ventures Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associates and Joint Ventures

Sr No	Name of Joint Venture	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	Shares of Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end		Extend of holding	Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit/(Loss) for the year	
			No of Shares	Amount of Investment in Joint Venture					Amount considered in Consolidation	Amount not considered in Consolidation
1	Adani International Container Terminal Private Limited	March 31, 2023	32,22,31,817	341.03	50%	Note - A	NA	543.61	-	131.07
2	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Private Limited	March 31, 2023	5,93,78,278	63.86	50%	Note - A	NA	90.13	-	45.34
3	Adani NYK Auto Logistics Solutions Private Limited	March 31, 2023	61,20,000	6.12	51%	Note - A	NA	2.56	(1.21)	-
4	Adani Total Private Limited (Consolidated)	March 31, 2023	2,02,00,000	20.20	50%	Note - A	NA	678.47	35.37	-
5	Dighi Roha Rail Limited	March 31, 2023	50,000	0.05	50%	Note - A	NA	(0.41)	-	-
6	EZR Technologies Private Limited	March 31, 2023	25,500	0.03	51%	Note - A	NA	0.02	-*	-
7	Adani KP Agriwarehousing Private Limited	March 31, 2023	74,000	8.32	74%	Note - A	NA	3.61	0.18	-
8	Indianoil Adani Ventures Limited (Consolidated)	March 31, 2023	49,48,28,289	1,164.75	49.38%	Note - A	NA	814.85	11.01	-
9	IOT Utkal Energy Services Limited	March 31, 2023	5,26,27,778	39.09	45.34%*	Note - A	NA	77.65	1.33	-

₹ in Crore

* Figures being nullified on conversion to ₹ in crore

* Effective holding percentage

Note:

(A) There is significant influence/joint control due to percentage (%) of Share holding.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gautam S. Adani
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00006273

Rajesh S. Adani
Director
DIN : 00006322

Karan Adani
Wholetime Director and CEO
DIN: 03088095

D. Muthukumar
Chief Financial Officer

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 30, 2023

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited ("APSEZ"/"Company") will be held on Tuesday, 8th August, 2023 at 11:00 a.m. through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio Visual Means to transact the following businesses. The venue of the meeting shall be deemed to be the Registered Office of the Company at Adani Corporate House, Shantigram, Near Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382 421, Gujarat.

Ordinary Business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the -
 - a. audited standalone financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 together with the Reports of the Board of Directors ("the Board") and Auditors thereon; and
 - b. audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2023 together with the report of Auditors thereon.
2. To declare Dividend on Preference Shares for the financial year 2022-23.
3. To declare Dividend on Equity Shares for the financial year 2022-23.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Dr. Malay Mahadevia (DIN: 00064110), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

Explanation: Based on the terms of appointment, Executive Directors and the Non-Executive Directors (other than Independent Directors) are subject to retirement by rotation. Dr. Malay Mahadevia, Non-Executive Non-Independent Director whose office is liable to retire at this AGM, being eligible, seeks re-appointment. Based on the performance evaluation and the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board recommends his re-appointment as a director.

Therefore, the shareholders are requested to consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, Dr. Malay Mahadevia (DIN: 00064110), who retires by rotation, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director, liable to retire by rotation."

Special Business:

5. To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 196, 197 and 198 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and subject to the other requisite approvals, if any required and in terms of the Ordinary Resolution passed by the members at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 6th August, 2019, the approval of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to ratify the remuneration including commission paid to the Independent Director(s) of the Company in addition to the sitting fees and reimbursement of expenses for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committees thereof for the FY 2022-23.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to take all actions and do all such deeds, matters and things, as may be necessary, proper or desirable and to settle any question, difficulty or doubt that may arise in this regard."

6. To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as a **Special Resolution**:

"RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 196, 197 and 198 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) and other requisite approvals, if any required, the approval of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to pay remuneration by way of commission or otherwise to Non-Executive Director(s) including Independent Director(s) of the Company subject to a ceiling limit of 1% of net profits calculated as per Section 198 of the Act or minimum remuneration as per Schedule V of the Act in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits for the subsequent three financial years, i.e. FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors be and are hereby authorized to take all actions and do all such deeds, matters and things, as may

be necessary, proper or desirable and to settle any question, difficulty or doubt that may arise in this regard.”

7. To consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 143(8) and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) and the

rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time, the Board of Directors be and is hereby authorized to appoint Branch Auditors of any branch office of the Company, whether existing or which may be opened hereafter, outside India, in consultation with the Company’s Statutory Auditors, any person(s)/ firm(s) qualified to act as Branch Auditor in terms of the provisions of Section 143(8) of the Act and to fix their remuneration.”

By order of the Board of Directors
For, **Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited**

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

Registered Office:

“Adani Corporate House”,
Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle,
S.G. Highway, Khodiyar,
Ahmedabad - 382421, Gujarat, India
CIN: L63090GJ1998PLC034182

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary
Membership No. ACS 19198

NOTES:

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has allowed conducting Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) and dispensed the personal presence of the shareholders at the meeting. Accordingly, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020, Circular No. 20/2020 dated 5th May, 2020, Circular No. 02/2021 dated 13th January, 2021, Circular No. 21/2021 dated 14th December, 2021, Circular No. 02/2022 dated 5th May, 2022 and latest being Circular No. 10/2022 dated 28th December, 2022 ("MCA Circulars") and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15th January, 2021, Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/P/ CIR/2022/0063 dated 13th May, 2022 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/DDHS/DDHS-RACPOD1/P/CIR/2023/001 dated 5th January, 2023 issued by the Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI Circular") prescribing the procedures and manner of conducting the AGM through VC/OVAM. In terms of the said circulars, the 24th AGM of the shareholders will be held through VC/OAVM. Hence, shareholders can attend and participate in the AGM through VC/OAVM only. The detailed procedure for participation in the meeting through VC/OAVM is as per note no. 17 and available at the Company's website www.adaniports.com.
2. The helpline number regarding any query / assistance for participation in the AGM through VC/OAVM is 022-23058542/43.
3. Information regarding re-appointment of Directors and Explanatory Statement in respect of special businesses to be transacted pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and/or Regulation 36(3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") is annexed hereto.
4. Pursuant to the Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the shareholders is not available for this AGM. However, the Body Corporates are entitled to appoint authorized representatives to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and participate thereat and cast their votes through e-voting.
5. The attendance of the shareholders attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
6. Pursuant to Finance Act, 2020, dividend income is taxable in the hands of shareholders w.e.f. 1st April, 2020 and the Company is required to deduct tax at source from dividend paid to shareholders at the prescribed rates. For the prescribed rates for various categories, please refer to the Finance Act, 2020 and the amendments thereof. The shareholders are requested to update their PAN with the DP (if shares held in electronic form) and Company / RTA (if shares held in physical form).

A Resident individual shareholder with PAN and who is not liable to pay income tax can submit a yearly declaration in Form No. 15G / 15H, to avail the benefit of non-deduction of tax at source by e-mail to rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in by 21st July, 2023. Shareholders are requested to note that in case their PAN is not registered, the tax will be deducted at a higher rate of 20%.

Non-resident shareholders [including Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) / Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)] can avail beneficial rates under tax treaty between India and their country of tax residence, subject to providing necessary documents i.e. No Permanent Establishment and Beneficial Ownership Declaration, Tax Residency Certificate, Form 10F, any other document which may be required to avail the tax treaty benefits. For this purpose the shareholder may submit the above documents (PDF / JPG Format) by e-mail to rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in. The aforesaid declarations and documents need to be submitted by the shareholders by 21st July, 2023.
7. In line with the aforesaid MCA Circulars, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.adaniports.com. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com respectively and the AGM Notice is also available on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility) i.e. www.evotingindia.com.
8. The Company has fixed Friday, 28th July, 2023 as the 'Record Date' for determining entitlement of shareholders to receive dividend for the FY 2022-23, if approved at the AGM.

Those shareholders whose names are recorded in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on the Record Date shall be entitled for the dividend which will be paid on or after Thursday, 10th August, 2023, subject to applicable TDS.
9. Shareholders seeking any information with regard to accounts are requested to write to the Company at least 10 days before the meeting so as to enable the management to keep the information ready.

10. Shareholders holding the shares in physical mode are requested to notify immediately the change of their address and bank particulars to the R&T Agent of the Company. In case shares held in dematerialized form, the information regarding change of address and bank particulars should be given to their respective Depository Participant.
11. In terms of Section 72 of the Act, nomination facility is available to individual shareholders holding shares in the physical form. The shareholders who are desirous of availing this facility, may kindly write to Company's R&T Agent for nomination form by quoting their folio number.
12. The Register of Directors' and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of contracts or arrangements in which the Directors are interested under Section 189 of the Act and all other documents referred to in this Notice will be available for inspection in electronic mode.
13. The Shareholders can join the AGM through the VC/ OAVM mode 15 (fifteen) minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available for 1,000 shareholders on first come first served basis. This will not include large shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.
14. **Process and manner for shareholders opting for voting through electronic means:**
 - i. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Act read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 44 of SEBI Listing Regulations (as amended), and the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 8th April, 2020, 13th April, 2020, 5th May, 2020, 13th January, 2021, 14th December, 2021, 5th May, 2022 and 28th December, 2022, the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its shareholders in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL), as the authorized e-voting agency for facilitating voting through electronic means. The facility of casting votes by a shareholder using remote e-voting as well as e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.
 - ii. Shareholders whose names are recorded in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on the Cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 1st August, 2023, shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting as well as e-voting system on the date of the AGM. Any recipient of the Notice, who has no voting rights as on the Cut-off date, shall treat this Notice as intimation only.
 - iii. A person who has acquired the shares and has become a shareholder of the Company after the dispatch of the Notice of the AGM and prior to the Cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 1st August, 2023, shall be entitled to exercise his/her vote either electronically i.e. remote e-voting or venue voting system on the date of the AGM by following the procedure mentioned in this part.
 - iv. The remote e-voting will commence on Friday, 4th August, 2023 at 9.00 a.m. and will end on Monday, 7th August, 2023 at 5.00 p.m. During this period, the shareholders of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in demat form as on the Cut-off date. i.e. Tuesday, 1st August, 2023 may cast their vote electronically. The shareholders will not be able to cast their vote electronically beyond the date and time mentioned above and the remote e-voting module shall be disabled for voting by CDSL thereafter.
 - v. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the Shareholder, he/she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently or cast the vote again.
 - vi. The voting rights of the shareholders shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the Cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 1st August, 2023.
 - vii. The Company has appointed CS Chirag Shah, Practicing Company Secretary (Membership No. FCS: 5545; CP No: 3498), to act as the Scrutinizer for conducting the remote e-voting process as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM, in a fair and transparent manner.
15. **Process for those shareholders whose email ids/mobile no. are not registered:**
 - a) For Physical shareholders- please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-

attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to RTA email id rnt.helpdesk@linktime.co.in.

- b) For Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.

16. **The instructions for shareholders for remote voting are as under:**

- (i) The voting period begins on Friday, 4th August, 2023 at 9.00 a.m. and will end on Monday, 7th August, 2023 at 5.00 p.m. During this period shareholders' of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date i.e. Tuesday, 1st August, 2023 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.
- (ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting.
- (iii) Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated 9th December, 2020, under Regulation 44 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, listed entities are required to provide remote e-voting facility to its shareholders, in respect of all shareholders' resolutions. However, it has been observed that the participation by the public non-institutional shareholders/retail shareholders is at a negligible level.

Currently, there are multiple e-voting service providers (ESPs) providing e-voting facility to listed entities in India. This necessitates registration on various ESPs and maintenance of multiple user IDs and passwords by the shareholders.

In order to increase the efficiency of the voting process, pursuant to a public consultation, it has been decided to enable e-voting to all the demat account holders, by way of a single login credential, through their demat accounts/ websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants. Demat account holders would be able to cast their vote without having to register again with the ESPs, thereby, not only facilitating seamless authentication but also enhancing ease and convenience of participating in e-voting process.

Step 1: Access through Depositories CDSL/ NSDL e-Voting system in case of individual shareholders holding shares in demat mode.

- (iv) In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/ CIR/P/2020/242 dated 9th December, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to aforesaid SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Users who have opted for CDSL's Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The users to login to Easi/Easiest are requested to visit CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on Login icon and select New System Myeasi Tab. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there are also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi/Easiest, option to register is available at CDSL website www.cdslindia.com and click on login & New System Myeasi Tab and then click on registration option. 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a link in www.cdslindia.com home page. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be provided links for the respective ESP where the e-Voting is in progress during or before the AGM.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select "Register Online for IDeAS "Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp. 3) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/ Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	<p>You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider's website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>

Important note: Shareholders who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned websites.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL.

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Shareholders facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Shareholders facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30.

Step 2: Access through CDSL e-Voting system in case of shareholders holding shares in physical mode and non-individual shareholders in demat mode.

(v) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding in demat form.

1. The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
2. Click on Shareholders.
3. Enter your User ID
 - a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
 - b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
 - c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
4. Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
5. If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
6. If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat.

PAN	Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/ Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number indicated in the PAN field.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (v).

- (vi) After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.
- (vii) Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
- (viii) For Shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
- (ix) Click on the EVSN of the Company - **ADANI PORTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE LIMITED** on which you choose to vote.
- (x) On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
- (xi) Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
- (xii) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.
- (xiii) Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
- (xiv) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.
- (xv) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password, then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
- (xvi) There is also an optional provision to upload Board Resolution/Power of Attorney if any uploaded, which will be made available to scrutinizer for verification.
- (xvii) Shareholders can also cast their vote using CDSL's mobile app m-Voting. The m-Voting app can be downloaded from Google Play Store. Apple and Windows phone users can download the app from the App Store and the Windows Phone Store respectively. Please follow the instructions as prompted by the mobile app while voting on your mobile.
- (xviii) **Note for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians**
- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodian are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves as Corporates
 - A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
 - After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
 - The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
 - A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
 - Alternatively, Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company, if voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
 - If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.

evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.

- All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.

17. **The instructions for shareholders attending the AGM through VC/OAVM & e-voting during meeting are as under:-**

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
3. Only those shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available in the AGM.
4. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders shall be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders participating in the meeting.
5. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

18. The results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website www.adaniports.com and on the website of CDSL i.e. www.cdslindia.com within two days of the passing of the Resolutions at the 24th Annual

General Meeting of the Company and shall also be communicated to the Stock Exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed.

19. **Instructions for shareholders for attending the AGM through VC/OAVM are as under:**

1. Shareholder will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM or view the live webcast of AGM through the CDSL e-Voting system. Shareholders may access the same at <https://www.evotingindia.com> under shareholders'/members login by using the remote e-voting credentials. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in shareholder/members login where the EVSN of Company will be displayed.
2. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops / iPads for better experience.
3. Further, Shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
5. For ease of conduct, shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least 7 days prior to the meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at investor.apsezl@adani.com. The shareholders who do not want to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance at least 7 days prior to the AGM mentioning their name, demat account number / folio number, email id, mobile number at investor.apsezl@adani.com.
6. Those Shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the AGM.
7. Since the AGM will be held through VC/OAVM, the Route Map is not annexed in this Notice.

Contact Details:

Company	: Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited Regd. Office: "Adani Corporate House", Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle, S. G. Highway, Khodiyar, Ahmedabad - 382 421, Gujarat, India CIN: L63090GJ1998PLC034182 E-mail: investor.apsezl@adani.com
Registrar and Transfer Agent	: Link Intime India Private Limited C-101, 247 Park, L B S Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai-400083, Maharashtra, India Tel: +91-22-49186270 Fax : +91-22- 49186060 E-mail: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in
e-Voting Agency	: Central Depository Services (India) Limited E-mail: helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com Phone: 022-23058542/43
Scrutinizer	: CS Chirag Shah Practicing Company Secretary E-mail: pcschirag@gmail.com

ANNEXURE TO NOTICE

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 102 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("ACT") AND / OR REGULATION 36(3) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS, 2015 ("SEBI LISTING REGULATIONS").

For Item No. 5 and 6

The shareholders at their 20th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") held on 6th August, 2019 have approved the payment of commission to the Non-Executive Director(s) including Independent Director(s) of the Company in addition to sitting fees and other expenses being paid to them for attending the meetings of the Board and its committees subject to a ceiling limit of 1% of the net profits calculated as per provisions of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act").

As per the approval of the shareholders, the Company has paid remuneration in the form of commission of ₹20 lakhs to each Independent Director for FY 2022-23. However, basis the computation undertaken in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Act, as at 31st March, 2023, the Company did not have 'net profits' for the payment of remuneration to its Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors for FY 2022-23.

Pursuant to Section 197 of the Act and Schedule V, in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits (as calculated under Section 198 the Act) in any financial year, the Company can pay a managerial remuneration to its Directors including any Managing Director or Whole-time Director or Manager or any other Non-executive Director, including Independent Director, a sum not exceeding the limits prescribed under said Schedule V subject to the following conditions:

- a) Payment of such minimum remuneration is approved by way of a resolution passed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and by the Board of Directors;
- b) The Company has not committed any default in payment of dues to any bank or public financial institution or non-convertible debenture holders or any other secured creditor, and in case of default, the prior approval of the bank or public financial institution concerned or the non-convertible debenture holders or other secured creditor, as the case may be, shall be obtained by the company before obtaining the approval in the general meeting;

- c) For payment of remuneration that is within the Schedule V limits, shareholders' approval is required by way of an ordinary resolution; and
- d) Such an ordinary resolution shall be valid for a period not exceeding 3 years.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors have proposed to ratify the payment of remuneration by way of commission made to Independent Directors for FY 2022-23 and provide approval for payment of minimum remuneration (within the limits as specified under Schedule V of the Act) to Non-Executive and Independent Directors for the subsequent three financial years (FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26) in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits, in any of the three financial years.

Accordingly, in conformity and furtherance to the shareholders' resolution passed at the AGM held on 6th August, 2019, the approval of the shareholders is being sought for:

- Ratification of the remuneration by way of commission paid to Independent Directors for FY 2022-23 as per proposed resolution at Item no. 5 of this Notice; and
- Payment of remuneration in the form of commission or otherwise (within the limits as specified under Schedule V of the Act) to Non-Executive and Independent Directors subject to a ceiling limit of 1% of net profits calculated as per Section 198 of the Act or minimum remuneration as per Schedule V of the Act in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits for the subsequent three financial years, i.e. FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 as per proposed resolution at Item no. 6 of this Notice.

The Board of Directors recommend the above resolutions for the approval of shareholders.

All Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors of the Company may be deemed to be concerned or interested in this resolution to the extent of the remuneration including commission that may be paid/payable to them from time to time and none of the other Directors or Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives is, in anyway, concerned or interested in the said resolution.

STATEMENT OF INFORMATION FOR THE MEMBERS PURSUANT TO SCHEDULE V OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

I. General Information

1. Nature of Industry:

The Company is engaged in the business of Port and Port related activities.

2. Date or expected date of commencement of commercial production:

The Company was incorporated on 26th May, 1998 and received certificate of Commencement of Business on 1st June, 1998.

3. In case of new companies, expected date of commencement of activities as per project approved by financial institutions appearing in the prospectus.

Not Applicable.

4. Financial Performance based on given indicators:

(₹ In crore)

SN	Particulars	Financial Year					
		2021-22		2020-21		2019-20	
		Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated
1	Revenue from Operations (Gross)	4,206.22	15,934.03	4,377.15	12,549.60	4,643.28	11,438.77
2	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	297.56	4,795.24	1,927.93	5,048.74	1,934.25	3,784.53
3	Profit/ (Loss) under Sec. 198	460.77	N.A.	2,902.54	N.A.	1,339.05	N.A.

5. Foreign investments or collaborations, if any.

For details of investment made by the Company, please refer the note no. 4 and 10 of the Standalone Financial Statements forming part of the Annual Report for FY 2022-23 being sent along with this Notice. The Company has not entered into any material foreign collaborations.

As on 31st March, 2023, the Shareholding of Foreign Institutional Investors, Foreign Nationals and Foreign Companies, in the Company is detailed as under:

Particulars	No. of shares	Percentage (%)
Foreign Promoter Group	397,030,612	18.38
Foreign Portfolio Investors	388,403,479	17.98
Foreign Nationals	14,708	0.00
Non-Resident Indians (Repat)	2,282,521	0.11
Non-Resident Indians (Non-Repat)	1,169,850	0.05
Foreign Institutional Investors	194,237	0.01
Total	789,095,407	36.53

II. Information about the Directors:

1. Background details:

SN	Name of the Director	Background details
1	Mr. P. S. Jayakumar	Mr. P. S. Jayakumar is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Post Graduate Diploma in Business Management from XLRI Jamshedpur. Mr. Jayakumar worked for 23 years in Citibank (India and Singapore offices) and his last assignment in Citibank was as Country Head for the Consumer Banking Group. In 2015, Mr. Jayakumar was selected by the Government of India to serve as the Managing Director and CEO for Bank of Baroda, the first person from the private sector to run a large public sector bank. He led a successful transformation of Bank of Baroda and completed three-way merger between Bank of Baroda, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank. Mr. Jayakumar possesses a rich experience in the banking and financial sectors.
2	Mr. Bharat Sheth	Mr. Bharat Sheth obtained his Bachelor of Science in Economics from St. Andrews University, Scotland. He is Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of The Great Eastern Shipping Company Limited, one of India's premier shipping enterprises. Born in 1958 to India's first family of shipping entrepreneurs, Mr. Sheth joined the industry in 1981. In the initial years of his career, he worked in The Great Eastern Shipping Company, gaining hands-on experience in the business. He was inducted into the Company's Board as an Executive Director in 1989 and became Managing Director in 1999. In August 2005, he was appointed Deputy Chairman & Managing Director. Mr. Sheth was inducted on the Board of Directors of North of England P&I Association Limited in October 2005 and on the Board of Steamship Mutual Association (Bermuda) Limited in February 2006. He is on the Board of Indian National Shipowners Association and International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Limited. The Company is now an esteemed global shipping company through his ability of timing the markets. Under his active leadership, Great Eastern navigated tumultuous cycles across the last two decades.
3	Prof. G. Raghuram	Prof. G. Raghuram holds a bachelor's degree in technology from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and a post graduate diploma in management from the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad and a doctorate in philosophy from Northwestern University, USA. He is currently the Principal Academic Advisor of the National Rail and Transportation Institute, and Professor (Emeritus) at the Gujarat Maritime University. He was earlier Director of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, until his superannuation in July 2020. Prior to taking over as director of IIM Bangalore, he was a professor and chairperson of the Public Systems Group at IIMA. He has also been the Dean (Faculty) of IIMA, Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Maritime University and Indian Railways Chair Professor at IIMA. He specializes in infrastructure and transport systems, logistics and supply chain management. He is a fellow of the Operational Research Society of India and Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport. He has teaching experience at universities in India, USA, Canada, Yugoslavia, Singapore, Tanzania, UAE and Japan.
4	Mr. G. K. Pillai	Mr. G. K. Pillai is a distinguished alumnus of IIT Madras. He retired from the IAS as Union Home Secretary in 2011. While working for the State Government of Kerala, he held various positions, including that of District Collector, Quilon, Special Secretary Industries, Secretary Health and Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister. For the Government of India, he worked in the ministries of Defense, Surface Transport, Home and Commerce. He was the Chairman of Board of Approvals for SEZ, chief negotiator for India at the WTO and Secretary Commerce, Government of India.

SN	Name of the Director	Background details
5	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	Ms. Nirupama Rao is a postgraduate in English Literature. She was also a Fellow at Harvard University, Brown University, University of California at San Diego and a recipient of the degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) from the Pondicherry University. She was conferred with the Vanitha Ratna by the Government of Kerala in 2016. Ms. Rao is currently a Global Fellow of The Wilson Center in Washington D.C. and a member of the Board of the US India Business Council (USIBC). A career diplomat from the Indian Foreign Service from 1973 to 2011, she served the Government of India in several important positions, including that of the Foreign Secretary of India. She has represented India in several countries during her career and was the first Indian woman to be appointed High Commissioner to Sri Lanka and Ambassador to China. She was also the first woman spokesperson of the Ministry of External Affairs. After her retirement, she was appointed as the Ambassador of India to the United States for a tenure of two years from 2011 to 2013.

2. Past remuneration other than sitting fees:

(₹ In lakh)

SN	Name of the Director	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21	FY 2019-20
1	Mr. P. S. Jayakumar	20.00	13.80	-
2	Mr. Bharat Sheth	20.00	20.00	7.50
3	Prof. G. Raghuram	20.00	20.00	14.00
4	Mr. G. K. Pillai	20.00	20.00	14.00
5	Mrs. Nirupama Rao	20.00	20.00	13.30
Total		100.00	93.80	48.80

3. Job profile and their suitability:

The Directors have vast experience in the fields of finance, management, infrastructure, ports and logistics, technology, strategy designing, industrial relations, etc. Detailed profile of the Directors is given in point 1 above. The elaborated experience of the Directors in various sectors helps in enriching the Board discussions and deliberations and taking decisions that are beneficial for the growth of the Company.

4. Remuneration proposed:

1% of net profit as calculated as per Section 198 of the Act in case of profit or remuneration in form of commission or otherwise calculated as per Schedule V of the Act in the event of absence or inadequacy of profits for subsequent three financial years, i.e. FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 to be paid to the Non-Executive Directors including Independent Directors.

5. Comparative remuneration profile with respect to industry, size of the Company, profile of the position and person (in case of expatriates the relevant details would be with respect to the country of his origin):

Taking into consideration the size of the Company, the profile of the directors, his/her responsibilities and contribution and

the industry benchmarks, the remuneration proposed to be paid is commensurate with the remuneration paid to similar senior level counterparts in other Companies in the industry.

6. Pecuniary relationship directly or indirectly with the company, or relationship with the managerial personnel or other director, if any.

Except for drawing remuneration, there is no other pecuniary relationship with the Company or with the managerial personnel of the Company.

7. Recognition or Awards:

As mentioned in the profile of the Directors.

III. Other Information:

1. Reasons of loss or inadequate profits:

The Company had adequate profits up to the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 and quarter ended 31st December, 2022. However, the Company incurred forex loss and divested its investment in under construction container terminal in Myanmar (held through an overseas subsidiary) recording an impairment of ₹1,558.16 crore resulting into loss as at financial year ended 31st March, 2023.

2. Steps taken or proposed to be taken for improvement:

The Company has been consistently making profits and expects to do well in future also. The Company has incurred losses due to exceptional reasons in this financial year hence no steps are required to be taken for improvement.

3. Expected increase in productivity and profits in measurable terms:

The Company has been profitable on standalone and consolidated basis in previous years and the Company doesn't envisage at this point any such adversities that may hamper the profitability of the Company in the subsequent years.

IV. Disclosures:

The information and disclosures of the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

including Independent Directors is provided in the Corporate Governance Report, forming part of the Annual Report, under the heading "details of remuneration".

For Item No. 7

The Company has branch outside India and may also open new branches outside India in future. It may be necessary to appoint branch auditors to carry out the audit of the accounts of such branches. The Shareholders are requested to authorize the Board of Directors of the Company to appoint branch auditors in consultation with the Company's Statutory Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Board of Directors recommend the above resolutions for the approval of shareholders.

None of the Directors or key managerial personnel or their relatives is in any way concerned or interested, financially or otherwise in the proposed Ordinary resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors
For, **Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited**

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 30th May, 2023

Registered Office:

"Adani Corporate House",
Shantigram, Nr. Vaishno Devi Circle,
S.G. Highway, Khodiyar,
Ahmedabad - 382421, Gujarat, India
CIN: L63090GJ1998PLC034182

Kamlesh Bhagia
Company Secretary
Membership No. ACS 19198

Annexure to Notice

Details of Directors seeking re-appointment

Name of Director	Age, Date of Birth (No. of Shares held)	Qualification	Nature of expertise in specific functional areas	Name of the companies in which he holds directorship as on 31.03.2023	Name of committees in which he holds membership/ chairmanship as on 31.03.2023	Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.	Names of listed entities from which the person has resigned in past three years.
Dr. Malay Mahadevia	60 Years 03.05.1963 (NIL)	B.D.S. & M.D.S., Ph.D. in Marine Ecology.	Dr. Malay Mahadevia holds a master's degree in dental surgery from Nair Hospital Dental College. He completed his Doctor of Philosophy in coastal ecology around Mundra area, Kutch District, from the Gujarat University in 2008. He has contributed to the development of the Mundra Port since its conceptualization. He is also a member of the Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adani Airport Holdings Limited Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited Adani Wilmar Limited Adani Infrastructure Private Limited Adani Health Ventures Limited Adani Total Private Limited GSPC LNG Limited Adani Skill Development Centre Adani Institute for Education and Research Karnavati Museum of Leadership Foundation Mahadevia Dental Hospital Private Limited North Star Diagnostics Private Limited North Star Entities Private Limited North Star B2B Marketing LLP North Star Corpcon LLP North Star Learning and Development LLP North Star Medical Aid Foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adani Wilmar Limited.^{^^} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (Member) 	Nil	Nil

^{^^}Listed Company

For other details such as number of meetings of the board attended during the year, remuneration drawn and relationship with other directors and key managerial personnel in respect of above director please refer to the Corporate Governance Report.

Abbreviations

Acronym	Full form
AALL	Adani Agri Logistics Limited
ABPPL	Adani Bangladesh Ports Private Limited
ACC	Acc Cement Ltd.
ACMTPL	Adani CMA Mundra Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
ADR	American Depository Receipt
AECTPL	Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
AEL	Adani Enterprise Ltd.
AEO	Authorised Economic Operator
AFTO	Automobile Freight Train Operator
AGEL	Adani Green Energy Ltd.
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AGT	Annual Guaranteed Tonnage
AHMPL	Adani Hospitals Mundra Pvt. Ltd.
AHPL	Adani Hazira Port Limited
AICTPL	Adani International Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
AITPL	Adani International Terminals Pte Ltd.
AKBTPL	Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
AKPL	Adani Krishnapatnam Port Ltd.
ALL	Adani Logistics Ltd.
ALSPL	Adani Logistics Services Pvt. Ltd.
AMA	Ahmedabad Management Association
AMCT	Adani Mundra Container Terminal
AMPTPL	Adani Murmugao Port Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
AOC	Accounts Of Companies
APDPPL	Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Pvt. Ltd.
APL	Adani Power Ltd.
APMS	Adani Port Management System
APO	Abbot Point Operations Pty Ltd.
APSEZ	Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Ltd.
AS	Accounting Standard
ASDC	Adani Skill Development Centre
ASEAN	Association Of Southeast Asian Nations
ASSOCHAM	The Associated Chambers Of Commerce And Industry Of India
ATGL	Adani Total Gas Ltd.
ATL	Adani Transmission Ltd.
ATPL	Adani Total Pvt. Ltd.
AUB	Actual Utilization Basis
AUD	Australian Dollar
AVCTPL	Adani Vizag Coal Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
AVM	Adani Vidya Mandir
AVMB	Adani Vidya Mandir, Bhadreswar
AVPPL	Adani Vizhinjam Port Pvt. Ltd.
AWSPL	Adani Warehousing Services Pvt. Ltd.

Acronym	Full form
AYITCL	Adani Yangon International Terminal Company Ltd.
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BOO	Build Own & Operate
BOT	Build Operate And Transfer
BPS	Basis Points
BRCPL	Bowen Rail Company Pty Ltd.
BRO	Bowen Rail Operation Pte Ltd
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report
BSC	British Safety Council
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
CA	Chartered Accountant
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMB	Centre For Advanced Marine Biology
CARE	Care Ratings
CBSE	Central Board Of Secondary Education
CC	Cubic Centemeter
CCEA	Cabinet Committee On Economic Affairs
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project
CDSL	Central Depository Services (India) Ltd
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CESTAT	Customs Excise And Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CEZ	Coastal Employment Zone
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFS	Container Freight Station
CGD	City Gas Distribution
CGU	Cash-Generating Unit'S
CHWIF	Common Hazardous Wastes Incineration Facility
CII	Confederation Of Indian Industry
CIN	Corporate Identification Number
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIRP	Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process
CIT	Commissioner Of Income-Tax
CITES	Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora
CMA-CGM	CMA CGM S.A.
COD	Commercial Operational Date
CONCOR	Container Corporation of India Ltd.
COO	Chief Operating Officer
COP	Communications On Progress

Acronym	Full form
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organization
CP	Commercial Paper
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CRP	C-Reactive Protein (Crp) Test
CRR	Capital Redemption Reserve
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CSA	Corporate Sustainability Assessment
CSC	Customer Service Cell
CSD	Cutter Suction Dredger
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Container Terminal
CXO	Term Referred To C-Suite Employees
DAV	Dayanand Anglo-Vedic
DBFOO	Design, Built, Finance, Own And Operate
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
DDO	District Development Officer
DDT	Dividend Distribution Tax
DFC	Dedicated Freight Corridor
DFCCIL	Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation Of India
DFCEC	Duty Free Credit Entitlement Certificate
DG	Diesel Generator/ Director General (To Be Used Contextually)
DIN	Director Identification Number
DIPL	Dholera Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
DJSI	Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
DLNG	Dhamra LNG Terminal Pvt. Ltd.
DPCL	The Dhamra Port Company Ltd.
DPD	Direct Port Devlivery
DPE	Direct Port Entry
DPEO	District Primary Education Officer
DPL	Dighi Port Ltd.
DPT	Deendayal Port Trust
DRR	Debenture Redemption Reserve
DRTG	Diesel Rubber Tyred Gantry
DRV	Depreciated Replacement Value
DSRA	Debt Service Reserve Account
DTL	Deferred Tax Liability
DWT	Dead Weight Tonnage
EAC	Expert Appraisal Committee
EBIT	Earnings Before Interest And Taxes
EBITA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, And Amortisation
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation And Amortisation
EC	Executive Committee
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EDFC	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor
EHS	Environment Health And Safety

Acronym	Full form
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Effective Interest Rate
EMP	Environment Management Plan
EODB	Ease Of Doing Business
EPCG	Export Promotion Capital Goods
EPS	Earnings Per Share
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ERTG	Electric Rubber Tyred Gantry
ESG	Environment Social And Governance
ESMS	Environment And Social Management System
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EXIM	Export-Import
EY	Ernst & Young
FC	Fulfilment Centres
FCC	Fertilizer Cargo Complex
FCI	Food Corporation Of India
FCMITDA	Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FICCI	Federation Of Indian Chambers Of Commerce & Industry
FIEO	Federation Of Indian Export Organisations
FKI	Federation Of Kutch Industries
FO	Furnace Oil
FPG	Final Price Guidance
FRM	Fertilizer Raw Material
FSSAI	Food Safety And Standards Authority Of India
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTE	Fixed Term Employee
FTWZ	Free Trade And Warehousing Zones
FVTOCI	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income
FVTPL	Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss
FY	Financial Year
GA	Geographical Area
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAIMS	Gujarat Adani Institute Of Medical Sciences
GBP	British Pound Sterling
GCC	General Contract Condition
GCCI	Gujarat Chamber Of Commerce And Industry
GDA	General Duty Assistants
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Acronym	Full form
GDR	Global Depository Receipt
GEC	Gujarat Ecology Commission
GHG	Green House Gas
GIDC	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation
GJ	Giga Joule
GMB	Gujarat Maritime Board
GOG	Government of Gujarat
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPL	Gangavaram Port Ltd.
GPS	Global Positioning System
GPW	General Purpose Wagon
GPWIS	General Purpose Wagon Investment Scheme
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
GSC	Gujarat Safety Council
GSEB	Gujarat State Electricity Board
GSM	Global System For Mobile Communications
GSPCB	Gujarat State Pollution Control Board
GST	Goods And Services Tax
GVA	Gross Value Added
Ha	Hectare
HAIA	Hazira Area Industries Association
HC	High Court
HDL	High Density Lipoprotein
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HPMV	High Pressure Mercury Vapour
HPSV	High Pressure Sodium Vapor
HR	Human Resource/ Hot Rolled (To Be Used Contextually)
HSD	High Speed Diesel
HSE	Health Safety And Environment
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IAS	Indian Administrative Services
IBBI	Insolvency And Bankruptcy Board of India
IBEF	India Brand Equity Foundation
ICAI	Institute Of Chartered Accountants of India
ICD	Inland Container Depot
ICRA	ICRA Credit Rating Agency
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IEPF	Investor Education And Protection Fund
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRC	International Federation Of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IFS	Integrated Farming Scheme
IG	Investment Grade

Acronym	Full form
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IIMA	Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad
IIRC	International Integrated Reporting Council
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMS	Integrated Management System
INR	Indian Rupee
INX	India International Exchange Limited
IPA	Indian Ports Association
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPD	In Patient Department
IPG	Initial Price Guidance
IPP	Integrated Power Producer
IR	Integrated Report/ Investor Relations (To Be Used Contextually)
IRCTC	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
ISAE	International Standards For Assurance Engagements
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
ISO	International Organization For Standardization
IT	Information Technology
ITC	Input Tax Credit
ITV	Inland Transport Vehicle
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWMA	Industrial Waste Management Association
IWT	Inland Water Transport
JMVP	Jal Marg Vikas Project
JNPT	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust
JNV	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalay
JNV - EE	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalay Entrance Examination
JPY	Japanese Yen
JSA	Job Safety Analysis
JV	Joint Venture
KAPL	Karnavati Aviation Pvt. Ltd.
KL	Kilo Litre
KLD	Kilo Litre Per Day
KM	Kilo Meter
KMP	Key Managerial Personnel
KPL	Kamarajar Port Ltd.
KRCL	Kutch Railway Company Ltd.
KRIBHCO	Krishak Bharati Cooperative

Acronym	Full form
KSKV	Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University
KW	Kilo Watt
KWH	Kilo Watt Hour
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LODR	Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements
LOTO	Lock Out Tag Out
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
LTJ	Loss Time Injury
LTIFR	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
MARPOL	The International Convention For The Prevention Of Pollution From Ships
MAT	Minimum Alternative Tax
MBU	Mobile Bagging Unit
MCA	Model Concession Agreement/ Ministry Of Corporate Affaires
MCFT	Million Cubic Feet
MCLR	Marginal Cost Of Funds Based Lending Rate
MCS	Management Control Systems
MDA	Management Discussion and Analysis
MEC	Myanmar Economic Corporation
MGC	Minimum Guarantee Cargo
MHCU	Mobile Health Care Units
MHS	Machine Handling System
MIAPL	Mundra International Airport Pvt. Ltd.
MIC	Myanmar Investment Commission
MICTL	Mundra International Container Terminal Ltd.
MIDPL	Marine Infrastructure Developer Pvt Ltd.
MITAP	Mundra Sez Textile and Apparel Park Pvt. Ltd.
ML	Million Litre
MLD	Million Litre Per Day
MLP	Minimum Lease Payments
MLPR	Minimum Lease Payments Receivable
MMBTU	Million Metric British Thermal Unit
MMK	Myanmar Kyat
MMLP	Multi-Modal Logistics Parks
MMT	Million Metric Tonne
MMTPA	Million Metric Tonne Per Annum
MOEF & CC	Ministry Of Environment, Forest And Climate Change
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding

Acronym	Full form
MPT	Multi Purpose Terminal At Mundra/ Mormugao Port Trust Goa (To Be Used Contextually)
MSC	Mediterranean Shipping Company
MSCI	Morgan Stanley Capital International
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MSMED	Medium Enterprises Development
MT	Metric Tonne
MTEU	Million Twenty Foot Equivalent Unit
MTEUS	Million Twenty Foot Equivalent Units
MTM	Mark To Market
MTPA	Metric Tonne Per Annum
MU	Million Unit
MUL	MPSEZ Utilities Ltd.
MW	Mega Watt
NABET	National Accreditation Board For Education And Training
NAV	Net Asset Value
NCAP	Natural Capital Action Plan
NCD	Non Convertible Debentures
NCL	Northern Coalfield Limited
NCLT	National Company Law Tribunal
NCRPS	Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
NCSCM	National Centre For Sustainable Coastal Management
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGRBC	National Guidelines On Responsible Business Conduct
NGT	National Green Tribunal
NH	National Highways
NHB	National Housing Board
NID	National Institute of Design
NIFT	National Institute of Fashion Technology
NIO	National Institute of Oceanography
NMMS	National Means-Cum-Merit Scholarship
NOS-DCP	National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan
Nox	Nitrogen Oxide Gases
NRI	Non Resident Indian
NSC	National Safety Council
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NSDL	National Securities Depository Ltd
NSE	National Stock Exchange
NSOP	Non-Scheduled Operation Permit
NVG	National Voluntary Guidelines
NW	National Waterway

Acronym	Full form
OAVM	Other Audio Visual Means
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OFAC	Office Of Foreign Assets Control
OHS	Occupational, Health And Safety
OHSAS	Occupational Health And Safety Assessment Series
OPD	Outdoor Patient Department
PAT	Profit After Tax
PBT	Profit Before Tax
PH	Public Hearing
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
PLL	Petronet LNG Ltd.
PM	Prime Minister (Referring To Pm Cares Fund)
PMI	Purchasing Managers Index
PNG	Piped Natural Gas
POL	Petroleum Oil And Lubricants
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPT	Paradip Port Trust
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTW	Permit To Work
QCI	Quality Council Of India.
RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification Device
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RMGC	Rail Mounted Gantry Crane
ROCE	Return On Capital Employed
ROI	Rate Of Interest
RTG	Rubber Tyred Gantry
SAAR	Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate
SAP	Systems, Applications & Products (Sap Erp)
SBI	State Bank Of India
SBTI	Science-Based Targets Initiative
SBU	Strategic Business Unit
SC	Supply Centres
SCA	Service Concession Arrangement
SCADA	Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
SCC	Sustainability And Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
SCN	Show Cause Notice
SCRA	Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDMRI	Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute

Acronym	Full form
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
SEBI	Securities And Exchange Board Of India
SECL	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
SEIS	Services Exports From India Scheme
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGCCI	Southern Gujarat Chamber Of Commerce & Industries
SGD	Singapore Dollar
SGOT	Serum Glutamic-Oxaloacetic Transaminase
SGPT	Serum Glutamic-Pyruvic Transaminase
SGX	Singapore Exchange
SHG	Self Help Groups
SIMS	Sustainability Information Management System
SLC	Sustainability Leadership Committee
SLM	Self-Learning Modules
SLP	Special Leave Petitions
SNDT	Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
Sox	Sulphur Oxides
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SPM	Single Point Mooring
SPPI	Solely Payments Of Principal And Interest
SRC	Stakeholders' Relationship Committee
SRGPL	Sarguja Rail Corridor Private Ltd.
SRFA	Safety Risk Field Audit
SSC	Sustainability Steering Committee
SSIDL	Shanti Sagar International Dredging Ltd.
STL	Short Term Loan
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
STS	Ship To Ship
SUP	Single Use Plastics
SVP	Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
SWPL	South West Port Ltd. (Jsw Terminal At Goa)
TAB	Trading Across Border
TAHSL	The Adani Harbour Services Ltd.
TASHL	The Adani Harbour Services Ltd.
TAT	Turnaround Time
TBT	Tool Box Talk
TCFD	Task Force On Climate Related Financial Disclosures
TDS	Tax Deducted At Source/ Total Dissolved Solids (To Be Used Contextually)
TED	Turtle Excluder Device
TEU	Twenty-Foot Equivalent Unit

Acronym	Full form
TF	Task Force
TISS	Tata Institute Of Social Science
TJ	Terra Joules
TLF	Truck Loading Facility
TNMB	Tamil Nadu Maritime Board
TNPCB	Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
TOS	Terminal Operating System
TPH	Tonnes Per Hour
TSDf	Treatment, Storage, And Disposal Facility
TUV	Technischer Überwachungsverein (English Translation: Technical Inspection Association)
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UDIN	Unique Document Identification Number
UK	United Kingdom
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
ULCC	Ultra Large Crude Carrier
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNICEF	United Nations Children'S Fund

Acronym	Full form
US	United States
USA	United States Of America
USD	Us Dollar
USIBC	Us India Business Council
VISL	Vizhinjam International Seaport Ltd.
VLCC	Very Large Crude Carrier
VoCPT	V. O. Chidambaranar Port Trust
VPS	Vessel Profiling System
VPT	Vizag Port Trust
VSR	Vulnerability Safety Risk
WACC	Weighted Average Cost Of Capital
WDfC	Western Dedicated Freight Corridor
WEF	World Economic Forum
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WID	Water Injection Dredger
WP	Writ Petition
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WPPIL	Writ Petition Public Interest Litigation
WQ	Western Quay
WRI	Water Risk Indicator
WTD	Whole Time Director
WTO	World Trade Organization
YOY	Year-On-Year
YTD	Year To Date
ZED	Zero Effluent Discharge
ZUWD	Zero Unauthorised Waste Disposal
ZWI	Zero Waste Incineration
ZWL	Zero Waste To Landfill

