

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Building No. 10, 12th Floor, Tower-C,
DLF Cyber City, Phase-II,
Gurugram – 122 002, India

Telephone: +91 124 719 1000
Fax: +91 124 235 8613

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the 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, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring 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 financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going

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concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 and 01 April 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

The Company is a private limited company and accordingly, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W - 100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No. 511565
UDIN: 22511565AAOREJ2419

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05 February 2022

Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

- (i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all the fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over the period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is a service company, primarily rendering end to end logistics solutions to its customers, accordingly it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. Further, there are no limited liability partnerships and firms covered in the register required under section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities (logistics services), accordingly the provisions of Section 186 (except sub-section 1) are not applicable to the Company. Further, the Company has not granted any loans under Section 185 of the Act and accordingly the provisions are not applicable to the Company.
- (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 Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under apply. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, and other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable, have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. Further, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues for goods and service tax and income tax have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of sales tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, cess and value added tax.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable, were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues on account of income tax, service tax and goods and services tax which have not been deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities on account of dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to its financial institutions or banks. Further, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from the government or debenture holders during the year.

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- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans taken by the Company have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is a private company and accordingly, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 177 are not applicable. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence the provision of Section 192 of the Act is not applicable. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248 W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No. 511565
UDIN No. 22511565AAOREJ2419

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05 February 2022

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited for the period ended 31 March 2021.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph (2A(f)) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described below 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 31 March 2021 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported below in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of 31 March 2021 standalone financial statements of the Company, and these material weaknesses do not affect our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at 31 March 2021:

- a) The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system relating to determination of expected credit loss for trade receivables which could potentially result in misstatements in the carrying value of trade receivables as at reporting date and related accounting and disclosure implications.
- b) The Company did not have an appropriate internal control system for selection of vendors and their onboarding which could potentially result in the Company recognising expense incorrectly and misstatements in the carrying value of trade and other payables as at the reporting date.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, 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.

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Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 101248W/ W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Membership No. 511565

UDIN: 22511565AAOREJ2419

Place: Gurugram

Date: 05 February 2022

Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	21,422.16	11,703.14
Capital work-in-progress	3	164.30	3.27
Right of use assets	3A	11,247.44	11,892.05
Intangible assets	4	1,327.23	1,500.05
Financial assets			
(i) Loans	5	36.17	36.17
(ii) Investment	6	341.93	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	-	210.00
Non-current tax assets	8	910.02	1,535.88
Other non-current assets	9	804.73	1,402.56
Total non-current assets		36,253.98	28,283.12
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	9,666.68	8,777.33
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	153.21	318.98
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	1,793.72	1,907.72
(iv) Other financial assets	7	187.45	61.76
Other current assets	9	1,693.56	286.65
Total current assets		13,494.62	11,352.44
Total assets		49,748.60	39,635.56
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13A	3,650.72	3,650.72
Other equity	13B	(1,000.31)	(2,300.78)
Total equity		2,650.41	1,349.94
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	12,681.39	450.12
(ii) Lease Liabilities	15	10,324.94	11,940.72
Provisions	16	56.05	26.35
Total non-current liabilities		23,062.38	12,417.19
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	19,263.13	22,105.64
(ii) Lease Liabilities	15	1,330.58	-
(iii) Trade payables			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	2,360.96	2,799.81
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	549.64	663.70
Provisions	16	25.21	19.29
Other current liabilities	20	506.29	279.99
Total current liabilities		24,035.81	25,868.43
Total liabilities		47,098.19	38,285.62
Total equity and liabilities		49,748.60	39,635.56

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

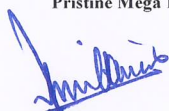
The accompanying notes referred to form an integral part of these financial statements.

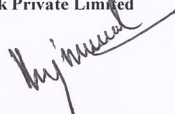
As per our report of even date attached


For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022


Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited


Amit Kumar
Director
DIN : 01928813


Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN : 01507736


Sanjeev Singh
Company Secretary
M. No.: 55703



Place: Gurugram
Date: 05 February 2022

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05 February 2022

Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	43,088.53	37,496.94
Other income	22	195.76	102.40
Total income		43,284.29	37,599.35
Expenses			
Direct expenses	23	34,538.87	33,119.91
Employee benefits expense	24	499.05	428.08
Finance costs	25	1,659.01	1,140.67
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	3,210.80	2,705.21
Other expenses	27	1,707.15	1,459.84
Total expenses		41,614.88	38,853.71
Profit / (loss) before tax		1,669.41	(1,254.37)
Tax expense :	28		
- Current tax		(359.39)	-
- Deferred tax (credit)		-	-
Total tax expense		(359.39)	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year (A)		1,310.02	(1,254.37)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit liability		12.61	(4.29)
-Income tax effect relating to above		-	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of income tax		12.61	(4.29)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (A+B)		1,297.41	(1,250.07)
Earning per equity share [face value Rs.10/- per share]			
- Basic (Rs.)	31	3.59	(3.44)
- Diluted (Rs.)		3.59	(3.44)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes referred to form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar
Director
DIN : 01928813

Rajnish Kumar

Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN : 01507736

Sanjeev Singh

Sanjeev Singh
Company Secretary
M. No.: 55703

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05 February 2022

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05 February 2022



Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	1,669.41	(1,254.37)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,210.80	2,705.21
Loss on sale and lease back of assets	8.29	34.28
Bad debt written off	75.94	-
Loss on redemption of mutual Fund	5.81	-
Interest received on income tax refund	(55.49)	-
Corporate gurantee expense	2.79	-
Interest income on bank deposits	(104.72)	(97.79)
Interest expenses	1,656.22	1,140.67
Impairment allowance for financial assets	704.55	595.69
Others	-	4.29
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities	7,173.60	3,127.98
Adjustments for changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(1,669.83)	(2,056.28)
(Increase) in other assets	(1,271.92)	(262.63)
(Increase) in loans	-	(3.28)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(161.81)	(13.92)
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	(444.45)	914.67
Increase in provisions	23.01	0.64
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	4.82	(1.15)
Increase in current liabilities	226.30	81.63
Cash generated from operations	3,879.72	1,787.66
Taxes refunded / (paid)	266.53	(688.06)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	4,146.25	1,099.60
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments (including capital work-in-progress, payable for capital creditors and capital advance)	(10,799.26)	(811.85)
Decrease/ (increase) in deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and investment	324.00	(1,987.74)
Investment made in subsidiary	(3.16)	-
Investment in mutual funds	(338.77)	-
Interest received on bank deposits	196.33	90.74
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(10,620.86)	(2,708.85)

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Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2021
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
C. Cash flows from financing activities(Refer Note No. 14A)		
Proceeds of borrowings from non current borrowings	12,381.03	4,910.43
Repayment of non-current borrowing	(323.55)	(543.63)
Repayment of short term borrowing (net)	(2,842.52)	(817.91)
Repayment of lease liability (including interest on lease liability)	(2,416.71)	(1,732.02)
Interest paid	(489.41)	(348.15)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	6,308.84	1,468.72
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(165.77)	(140.53)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (net of bank overdraft)	318.98	459.51
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	153.21	318.98
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise the followings:		
Cash and cash equivalents	153.21	318.98
Balance as per statement of cash flow	153.21	318.98

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika
Kanika Kohli
Partner
Membership No.: 511565

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

Amit Kumar
Amit Kumar
Director
DIN : 01928813

Rajnish Kumar
Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN : 01507736

Sanjeev Singh
Sanjeev Singh
Company Secretary
M. No.: 55703

Place: Gurugram
Date: 05 February 2022

Place: New Delhi
Date: 05 February 2022



Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	No of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1,2019	365.07	3,650.72
Add : equity share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31,2020	365.07	3,650.72
Add : equity share issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31,2021	365.07	3,650.72

Other equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Deemed Equity	
Balance as at April 1,2019	(1,050.70)	-	(1,050.70)
Profit/(loss) during the year	(1,254.37)	-	(1,254.37)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	4.29	-	4.29
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,250.08)	-	(1,250.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(2,300.78)	-	(2,300.78)
Profit during the year	1,310.02	-	1,310.02
Deemed equity for financial guarantee by holding company	-	3.06	3.06
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(12.61)	-	(12.61)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,297.41	-	1,300.47
Balance as at March 31, 2021	(1,003.37)	3.06	(1,000.31)

Summary of significant accounting policies

2

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

Kanika

Kanika Kohli

Partner

Membership No.: 511565

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar

Director

DIN : 01928813

Rajnish Kumar

Rajnish Kumar

Director

DIN : 01507736

Sanjeev Singh

Sanjeev Singh

Company Secretary

M. No.: 55703

Place: Gurugram

Date: 05 February 2022

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05 February 2022



Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited
CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675

3rd Floor, Wing-B, Commercial Plaza, Radisson Hotel Delhi, NH - 8, Mahipalpur, New Delhi - 110037
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1. Company Information

Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated as a private limited Company domiciled in India was incorporated on August 01, 2012 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of providing end to end logistics solutions to the customers. It includes the first mile transportation, rail transportation of cargo in containers or railway wagon from one destination to another, last mile transportation of cargo, warehousing services as per the specific requirements of customer, etc.

2. Basis and Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis

2.1.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2018 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 4 February 2022.

2.1.2 Basis of measurement

These Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets or liability that are measured at fair value or amortized cost (refer to accounting policy on financial instruments). The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to financial statements.

2.1.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs and two decimals thereof except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated.

2.1.4 Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or



- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle to be within 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

2.1.5 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2021 is included in the following notes:

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

i) Recognition of Deferred Tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred tax benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

ii) Provision for employee benefits

The measurement of obligations and assets related to defined benefit plans makes it necessary to use several statistical and other factors that attempt to anticipate future events. These factors include assumptions about the discount rate, the rate of future compensation increases, withdrawal, mortality rates etc. The management has used the past trends and future expectations in determining the assumptions which are used in measurements of obligations.

There are no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

iii) Estimation of expected useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets



Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

iv) Impairment of trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables is primarily estimated based on prior experience with and the past due status of receivables based on factors that include ability to pay and payment history. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the provision for impairment are reviewed periodically.

v) Impairment of financial assets

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

vi) Contingencies

Due to the uncertainty inherent in legal matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues that are subject to many uncertainties and complexities, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law, in the normal course of business. The Company consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigations. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In the event an adverse outcome is possible or an estimate is not determinable, the matter is disclosed.

2.1.6 Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require/ may require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.



2.2 Significant accounting policies

2.2.1 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

2.2.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

2.2.1.2 Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.2.1.3 Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.2.1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method, and is generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation on the following assets is provided on their estimated useful life ascertained on technical evaluation:

Category of assets	Estimated useful life of assets
Furniture and Fixtures	8 Years
Office Equipment	3- 5 Years
Computers	3 Years
Plant and Equipment	3 - 15 Years
Motor Vehicles	8 Years
Building	30 Years

Leasehold Improvements and leasehold land are amortized over the lease period or the remaining useful life, whichever is shorter.



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date in which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a property plant and equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

2.2.2 Intangible assets and intangible assets under development and amortization

2.2.2.1 Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

2.2.2.2 Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.2.2.3 Amortization

Amortization is computed to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in amortization in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortization method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

2.2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.2.4 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.



2.2.4.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

a. Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

b. Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through OCI)

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

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

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

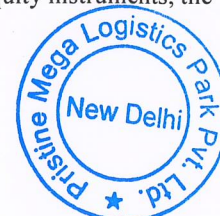
c. Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

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

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

d. Equity Investments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). 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 profit and loss.

e. Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (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.

f. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure.

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. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

2.2.4.2 Financial Liability

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and measure, at initial recognition, at fair value (i.e. net of directly attributable transaction costs). The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

a. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

b. 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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/losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

c. De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.2.5 Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.2.6 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent Liabilities



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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.2.7 Revenue

The Company applies Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The standard establishes a five-step model governing revenue recognition. The five-step model requires Company to (i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify each of the performance obligations included in the contract, (iii) determine the amount of consideration in the contract, (iv) allocate the consideration to each of the identified performance obligations and (v) recognise revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, incentives, performance bonuses, price concessions, amounts collected on behalf of third parties, or other similar items, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue from bundled contracts is recognized separately for each performance obligation based on stand-alone selling price. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable.

Revenues from sale of services comprise income from container handling and transpotation services and terminal access services provided to rail operators. Revenue from handling and transport services are recognized on completion of services i.e. when services are performed or delivered, as per the contracts entered with the customers and no significant unceliainty exists with regard to the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of services and its collection.

Revenue from terminal access service is recognized on completion of access services provided to rail operators for loading/unloading of the containers.

Revenue from rental income is recognized on accrual basis as per the contracted terms.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of tax and net of returns.

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

(a) Contract assets

A Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the establishment performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized from the earned consideration that is conditional. The contract assets are transferred to receivable when the rights become unconditional.

(b) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Establishment has received consideration f om the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the establishment



transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Establishment performs under the contract.

2.2.8 Employee Benefits

2.2.8.1 Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus, etc. are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss or capitalized to respective fixed asset or capital work in progress, as the case may be, in the period in which the employee renders the related services. Such obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis.

2.2.8.2 Post-Employment Benefits

Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefits expense in Statement of profit and loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees.

The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined rates to regional provident fund commissioner. The contributions to the fund for the year are recognized as expense and are charged to the statement of profit & loss.

Defined benefit plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's liability towards gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plans.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plan is calculated separately by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

2.2.8.3 Other long term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences constitute other long term employee benefit.

Cost of long-term benefit by way of accumulating compensated absences arising during the tenure of the service is calculated taking into account the pattern of avilment of leave. In respect of encashment of leave, the defined benefit is calculated taking into account all types of decrements and qualifying salary projected up to the assumed date of encashment. The present value of obligations under such long-term benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at period end.

2.2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets



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The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

2.2.10 Lease

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

2.2.10.1 Accounting for leases- As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the



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Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using incremental borrowing rates. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet.

2.2.10.2 Accounting for leases- As a lessor

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in rental income in the statement of profit or loss, unless the increase is in line with expected general inflation, in which case lease income is recognized based on contractual terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.2.11 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

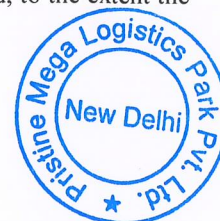
Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

In the situations where any company is entitled to a tax holiday under Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (assets or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reserves during the tax holiday period, to the extent the



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said company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originates first are considered to reserve first.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognized as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognized as deferred tax assets only to the extent it is probable that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognized as deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2.2.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.2.13 Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Directors is the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

2.2.14 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit or loss.



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2.2.15 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 if it incurs because the specified borrower fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of debt instrument. Financial Guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transactions cost that directly attributable to the insurance of the guarantee. Subsequently the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirement of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

2.2.16 Standard Issued but not effective

On 24th March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through notification, amended schedule III of Companies Act 2013. The Amendments revise division I, II & III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April 2021



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Building	Plant and equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Railway siding	Office equipments	Computers	Total	CWIP
Gross block										
At April 1, 2019	2,688.76	4,447.27	5,027.39	15.89	45.16	999.46	20.94	26.82	13,271.69	109.30
Additions	-	459.95	4,472.11	3.20	-	0.75	2.60	1.84	4,940.45	4,940.45
Disposals	-	-	2,827.33	-	1.26	-	-	-	2,828.58	5,046.48
At March 31, 2020	2,688.76	4,907.22	6,672.18	19.09	43.91	1,000.21	23.54	28.66	15,383.56	3.27
Additions	-	3.79	12,388.92	1.70	-	-	4.77	7.50	12,406.68	12,567.89
Disposals	-	-	1,284.26	-	-	-	-	-	1,284.26	12,406.86
At March 31, 2021	2,688.76	4,911.01	17,776.84	20.79	43.91	1,000.21	28.31	36.15	26,505.98	164.30
Depreciation										
At April 1, 2019	-	741.16	1,275.30	6.97	13.72	158.14	11.67	14.88	2,221.84	-
Charge for the year	-	377.17	973.10	2.75	9.08	84.66	4.75	7.13	1,458.64	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	-
At March 31, 2020	-	1,118.33	2,248.40	9.72	22.74	242.80	16.42	22.01	3,680.42	-
Charge for the year	-	372.97	946.55	2.50	6.29	66.77	3.68	4.64	1,403.40	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	-	1,491.30	3,194.95	12.22	29.03	309.57	20.10	26.65	5,083.82	-
Net block										
At March 31, 2020	2,688.76	3,788.88	4,423.77	9.37	21.17	757.40	7.13	6.65	11,703.14	3.27
At March 31, 2021	2,688.76	3,419.71	14,581.89	8.57	14.88	690.64	8.21	9.50	21,422.16	164.30

Refer note 14 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Capital work-in-progress

The Company accounts for all capitalization of property, plant and equipment through capital work-in-progress and therefore the movement in capital work-in-progress is the difference between closing and opening balances of capital work-in-progress as adjusted in additions to property, plant and equipment and impairment of capital work-in-progress. Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2021 is Rs.164.30 lacs (March 31, 2020 - 3.27 lacs)



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021
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3A. Right to use assets		4. Intangible Assets		
	Right to use asset	Softwares	Rail Licence	Total
Gross block				
At April 1, 2019	-	13.34	2,002.54	2,015.88
Transition impact of Ind AS	4,433.11	-	-	-
Additions	8,534.01	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	12,967.12	13.34	2,002.54	2,015.88
Transition impact of Ind AS	-	-	-	-
Additions	989.97	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	13,957.09	13.34	2,002.54	2,015.88
Amortisation				
At April 1, 2019	-	3.89	340.39	344.28
Transition impact of Ind AS	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1,075.07	1.43	170.12	171.55
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	1,075.07	5.32	510.51	515.83
Transition impact of Ind AS	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1,634.58	2.70	170.12	172.82
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	2,709.65	8.02	680.63	688.65
Net block				
At March 31, 2020	11,892.05	8.02	1,492.03	1,500.05
At March 31, 2021	11,247.44	5.32	1,321.91	1,327.23

As at 31 March 2021, the estimated useful life for intangible assets are as follows:

Useful life

3 years

As per licence period or lower as assessed by the management

1. Softwares
2. Railway licenses



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5 Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
<i>Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated</i>				
Security deposit (at amortised cost)	36.17	-	36.17	-
Total	36.17	-	36.17	-

The Company's exposure to credit risks related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 37.

6 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Investment in subsidiaries - unquoted			
5,051 equity shares in Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited, a subsidiary, of face value NPR 100			3.16	-
Investment in Mutual Funds - (quoted)S (fair value through profit & loss)			338.77	-
Investment In Aditya Birla Sun Life Short term fund (Total Units 880972 @ NAV of Rs 38.45 each unit)				
Total			341.93	-
SMutual fund investment has been made for creating the debt service reserve account pursuant to contract with Aditya Birla Group Finance for borrowing facility availed, which is equal to 3 months of interest and principle amount. Accordingly, the investment in Mutual fund has been classified as non-current.				
Aggregate book value of quoted investments			337.01	-
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (net of impairment)			3.16	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments			338.77	-
Aggregate value of impairment of investments			-	-

7 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
<i>Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated</i>				
Bank deposits (remaining maturity more than 12 months from the reporting date)	-	-	210.00	-
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	10.36	-	46.49
Unbilled revenue	-	177.09	-	15.23
Total	-	187.45	210.00	61.76

The Company's exposure to credit risks related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 37.

8 Non-current tax assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Advance income-tax (Net provision for tax)			910.02
			910.02	1,535.88

9 Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
<i>Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated</i>				
Capital advances	804.73	-	1,267.56	-
<i>Unsecured, considered doubtful</i>				
Capital advances	400.00	-	400.00	-
Impairment of capital advance	(400.00)	-	(400.00)	-
Advance to employees	-	19.47	-	36.46
Prepaid expenses	-	64.51	-	128.79
Unamortised borrowing cost	-	-	135.00	-
Advance recoverable in cash or kind from related party	-	160.70	-	-
Financial guarantee prepaid expense	-	0.26	-	-
Advances to suppliers	-	79.77	-	39.23
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	-	1,368.85	-	82.16
Total	804.73	1,693.56	1,402.56	286.65



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

10 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	9,666.68	8,777.33
Credit impaired	742.08	233.22
Loss allowance	(742.08)	(233.22)
Total receivables	9,666.68	8,777.33
Net Trade receivables		
Non-current	-	-
Current	9,666.68	8,777.33
Total	9,666.68	8,777.33

Of the above, trade receivable from related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade receivable from related parties	1,206.35	1,026.38
Total trade receivables	1,206.35	1,026.38

The Company's exposure to credit risks related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 37.

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash in hand	8.64	8.43
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	144.57	310.54
Total	153.21	318.98

12 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Bank deposits* (Maturity less than 12 months)	1,793.72	1,907.72
Total	1,793.72	1,907.72

*Lien marked on deposit on 31 March 2021 of Rs 1,350.87 (31st March 2020: Rs 420.20)



13A Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Authorised :		
41,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 41,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	4,100.00	4,100.00
	<u>4,100.00</u>	<u>4,100.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:		
36,507,198 (March 31, 2020: 36,507,198) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,650.72	3,650.72
Total	<u>3,650.72</u>	<u>3,650.72</u>

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

Equity shares

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
At the beginning of the year	3,65,07,198	3,650.72	3,65,07,198	3,650.72
Add : Equity share issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>3,65,07,198</u>	<u>3,650.72</u>	<u>3,65,07,198</u>	<u>3,650.72</u>

b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares, accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held. As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

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

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	No.	% Holding	No.	% Holding
Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Private Limited (including nominee shareholders)	3,65,07,198	100	3,65,07,198	100

(d) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(e) The Company has neither issued/ allotted any shares for consideration other than cash, nor has issued bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date. Further, no shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for sales of shares/ disinvestment by the Company.

13B Other Equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Retained earnings	(1,003.37)	(2,300.78)
Deemed Equity	3.06	-
	<u>(1,000.31)</u>	<u>(2,300.78)</u>

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Retained earnings		
Retained earnings	(2,300.78)	(1,050.70)
Add: Profit/ (loss) during the year	1,310.02	(1,254.37)
Other comprehensive gain/(loss) for the year		
Remeasurments of defined benefit liability, net of Tax	(12.61)	4.29
Closing balance as at reporting date	<u>(1,003.37)</u>	<u>(2,300.78)</u>



14 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current *	Non-Current	Current *
Term loan from banks (secured):	337.86	329.32	450.12	540.61
Term loan from others (secured):	12,343.53	37.50	-	-
Total	12,681.39	366.82	450.12	540.61

* Amount disclosed under "other financial liabilities" (refer note 19)

Terms of borrowings

Lender	Details of security/guarantee	Repayment, rate of interest and other terms	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(I) Term Loan from banks				
(A) HDFC bank				
Equipment loan	Secured by hypothecation of equipment	The loans is repayable in 36 to 48 monthly installments. The loan carries interest rate ranging from 8.96% p.a. to 9.77% p.a.	101.15	179.97
	Secured by hypothecation of equipment	The loan is repayable in 47 monthly installments from August 15, 2017. The loan carries interest rate at 8.61% p.a.	3.39	5.12
(B) ICICI bank				
Equipment loan	Secured by hypothecation of equipment	The loan is repayable in 17 to 47 monthly installments. The loan carries interest rate ranging from 9.25% p.a. to 9.75% p.a.	545.75	695.19
	Secured by hypothecation of vehicle	The loans are repayable in 47 and 48 monthly installments from March 15, 2019 and June 05, 2018 respectively. The loans carries interest rate at 9.50% p.a. and 8.60% p.a. respectively.	15.06	18.57
(C) Axis bank Ltd.				
Equipment Loan	Secured by hypothecation of equipment	The loan is repayable in 47 monthly installments from March 20, 2017. The loan carries interest rate at 9% p.a.	0.94	60.78
(D) Indusind bank Ltd.-Equipment Loan				
	Secured by hypothecation of equipment	The loan is repayable in 48 monthly installments from January 18, 2017. The loan carries interest rate at 9.19% p.a.	0.89	31.10
(II) Term Loan from Others				
(A) Aditiya Birla Group Finance Ltd.	First pari passu charge by way of mortgage of freehold / leasehold interest (as applicable) in all the immovable assets of the borrower and projects, both present and future, to be shared pari passu basis with working capital facilities.	The loan carries fully floating interest rate which currently is in range of 10.15% to 10.40% p.a. repayable in quarterly installments over the period of 12 years (including 1 year of moratorium period)	12,381.03	-
	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets of the borrower and projects (both present and future) except the exiting charged assets hypothecated against the existing equipment loans, to be shared pari passu basis with working capital facilities.			
	Pristine Logistic and Infrastructure Private Limited (holding company) and Kanpur Logistic Park Private Limited has provided a corporate guarantee of Rs 15000 lacs			

14A Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS 7 - Cash flows

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars	Borrowings
Net debt as at 01 April 2019	19,547.48
Proceeds of borrowings from non current borrowings	4,910.43
Repayment of non-current borrowing	(543.63)
Repayment of short term borrowing (net)	(817.91)
Net debt as at 31 March 2020	23,096.37
Proceeds of borrowings from non current borrowings	12,381.03
Repayment of non-current borrowing	(323.55)
Repayment of short term borrowing (net)	(2,842.52)
Net debt as at 31 March 2021	32,311.33



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

15 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Lease obligations	10,324.94	1,330.58	11,940.72	-
Total	10,324.94	1,330.58	11,940.72	-

16 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Compensated absences	21.37	8.29	10.08	6.99
Gratuity	34.68	16.92	16.27	12.31
Total	56.05	25.21	26.35	19.29

17 Current borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loan from banks (secured)		
Cash credit	2,498.58	1,914.09
Loan from related party (unsecured)		
Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	16,764.55	20,191.55
Total	19,263.13	22,105.64

Lender	Details of security/guarantee	Repayment, rate of interest and other terms	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
HDFC Bank Limited	First pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of all movable assets and immovable assets of the Company, both present and future except those hypothecated with other lenders.	CC: 1 Yr MCLR plus 0.90% payable at monthly intervals The loan is repayable on demand.	2,498.58	1,914.09
Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Rate of interest- Nil Repayable within 30 days of the demand raised by	16,764.55	20,191.55
			19,263.13	22,105.64

18 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and (refer note 10.1 below)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,360.96	2,799.81
Total	2,360.96	2,799.81

*The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with their customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on information available with the Company, there are no amounts required to be disclosed in relation to Micro and Small Enterprises as at March, 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020



Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

18.1 Disclosure relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-
Total	-	-

The Company's exposure to liquidity risks related to financial assets carried at amortised cost are disclosed in note 37.

19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	366.82	-	540.61
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.96	-	3.56
Employee payable	-	33.06	-	28.25
Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	129.55	-	72.03
Retention money	-	19.25	-	19.25
Total	-	549.64	-	663.70

20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Statutory dues payable	388.91	90.22
Advance from customers	117.38	134.10
Deferred revenue	-	55.66
Total	506.29	279.99



Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

21 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Sale of services:		
Terminal handling and operating income	5,208.36	3,833.65
Rail freight income	34,851.57	31,145.21
Road transportation income	2,934.15	2,435.65
Terminal Access Income	94.45	50.20
Other operating income	-	32.23
Total	43,088.53	37,496.94

22 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income on bank deposits	104.72	97.79
Interest received on income tax refund	55.49	-
Miscellaneous income	35.55	4.61
Total	195.76	102.40

23 Direct expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Container/cargo handling charges	2,531.30	1,845.28
Road transportation charges	3,461.72	2,547.57
Rail freight expenses	28,101.21	28,293.94
Other operating expenses	444.64	433.12
Total	34,538.87	33,119.91

24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries, wages and bonus	463.90	391.69
Contribution to provident and other funds	15.50	16.12
Staff welfare expenses	19.65	20.27
Total	499.05	428.08

25 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest and charges on borrowings	486.80	342.01
Interest cost on lease obligation	1,169.42	798.66
Finance charge on financial guarantee asset	2.79	-
Total	1,659.01	1,140.67



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

26 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,403.40	1,458.58
Amortization on intangible assets	172.82	171.55
Amortization on right to use assets	1,634.58	1,075.07
Total	3,210.80	2,705.21

27 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Legal and professional	97.67	82.10
Rent	13.82	14.18
Vehicle running and maintenance	44.69	58.24
Business promotion	1.38	18.24
Bad debt written off	75.94	-
Interest on Statutory liabilities	1.42	-
Power and fuel	82.23	64.43
Insurance cost	24.69	16.28
Printing and stationery	10.34	12.99
Repairs and maintenance	155.50	75.49
Outsourcing cost	395.47	366.98
Loss on sale and lease back of assets	8.29	34.28
Loss on Redemption of mutual Fund	5.81	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	704.55	195.69
Impairment allowance for non-financial assets	-	400.00
Communication	18.33	18.53
Tour and travelling expenses	24.47	46.94
Miscellaneous	42.55	55.47
Total	1,707.15	1,459.84

27.1 Details in respect of payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
As auditor:-		
Statutory audit fee	20.00	14.25
Reimbursement of expense	0.60	0.75
	20.60	15.00



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

28 Deferred tax assets/ (deferred tax liabilities) (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets rising on timing differences on account of:		
Provision for gratuity	16.10	7.43
Provision for compensated absences	9.25	4.44
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	539.13	418.32
Provision for doubtful advances	231.53	60.64
MAT Credit	454.30	94.91
Deferred tax liabilities		
Excess of depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per books	(300.73)	(57.62)
Deferred tax asset (net)	949.59	528.11
Recognised deferred tax asset	-	-
Unrecognised deferred tax asset*	949.59	528.11

*The Company is eligible for tax holiday under section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. During the previous year the Company had decided to avail tax holiday since previous year. The company is liable to pay income tax under the provision of minimum alternative tax as prescribed under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax has been not been recognized as the deferred tax reversal was not falling out of tax holiday period.

Effective tax reconciliation

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Profit / (loss) before tax	1,669.41	(1,254.37)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate @ 34.94% (March 31,2020: 34.94%)	583.29	(12.54)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	140.34	-
Effect of tax holiday	(774.73)	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	421.47	433.21
Others	(11.00)	-
Total	359.37	433.21

Note (a): In view of absence of reasonable certainty of realization of MAT credit it has not been recognized in the books of account.

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Net balance April 01, 2020	Unrecognized in profit or loss	Unrecognized in OCI	Net balance 31 March 2021
Deferred tax liabilities				
Excess of depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per book:	(57.62)	(243.10)	-	(300.73)
Less: Deferred tax assets				
Provision for gratuity	7.43	8.67	-	16.10
Provision for compensated absences	4.44	4.81	-	9.25
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	418.32	120.81	-	539.13
Provision for doubtful advances	60.64	170.89	-	231.53
MAT Credit	94.91	359.39	-	454.30
Unrecognized deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	528.12	421.47	-	949.59

As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Net balance April 01, 2019	Unrecognized in profit or loss	Recognized in OCI	Net balance March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities				
Excess of depreciation as per Income Tax Act, 1961 over depreciation as per book:	-	(57.62)	-	(57.62)
Less: Deferred tax assets				
Provision for gratuity	-	7.43	-	7.43
Provision for compensated absences	-	4.44	-	4.44
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	418.32	-	418.32
Provision for doubtful advances	-	60.64	-	60.64
MAT Credit	94.91	-	-	94.91
Unrecognized deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	-	433.21	-	528.12



Pristine Mega Logistics park private limited

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

29 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities not provided for:

a. Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bank guarantees	1,952.56	1,446.60
Bank guarantees on behalf of subsidiary in Nepal	3,645.00	-
Total	5,597.56	1,446.60

The guarantee has been given to Government agencies and Custom department & for lease of assets in the normal course of Company's operations. Gurantee Given to Nepal Intermodal transport development Board

- b. Pursuant to recent judgement by the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated February 28, 2019, it was held that basic wages, for the purpose of provident fund, to include special allowances which are common for all employees. However, there is uncertainty with respect to the applicability of the judgement and year from which the same applies. Owing to the aforesaid uncertainty and pending clarification from the authorities in this regard, the Company has not recognised any provision for the years prior to February 28, 2019. Further, management also believes that the impact of the same on the Company will not be material.

Capital Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for is Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 861.42 lacs)

30 Leases

The Company has entered into operating lease for office premises. The lease period for various office premises vary. The lease rental expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year 13.82 lacs (March 31, 2020 : Rs. 14.18 lacs).

31 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(a) Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Basic earnings per share	3.59	(3.44)
Diluted earnings per share	3.59	(3.44)
Nominal value per share	10	10

(b) Profit attributable to equity shareholders (used as numerator)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	1,310.02	(1,254.37)
Profit attributable to equity holders for diluted earnings	1,310.02	(1,254.37)

(c) Weighted average number of equity shares (used as denominator) (in Nos.)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of year for calculation of Basic earnings per share	3,65,07,198	3,65,07,198

*No transaction is there which have impacted the calculation of weighted average number of shares. No other transaction involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares is there between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in laacs, except otherwise stated)

32 Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS)-108: "Operating Segments"

The Board of directors of the Company takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker. The Company is engaged in rendering end to end logistic solutions to the customers which is considered to be a single business segment / geographical segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.

Segment reporting - Geographical Information

Geographical information analyses the company's revenue and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

Segment information for the year ended:

1. Revenue

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Inside India	43,088.53	37,496.94
Outside India	-	-
Total	43,088.53	37,496.94

2. Non current assets *

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Inside India	36,217.81	28,036.95
Outside India	-	-
Total	36,217.81	28,036.95

* Non current assets does not include financial assets and deferred tax assets.

Major customer :

No external customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.



33 Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans:

Provident fund

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee's salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognized as expense towards such contribution to provident fund for the year aggregated to Rs.14.13 lacs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 14.87 lacs).

Employee State Insurance Corporation

Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) is a multidimensional and an integrated social security system customized to offer 'protection' to the employment. This was introduced as per the 'Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The amount recognized as expense towards such contribution to provident fund for the year aggregated to Rs.1.37 lacs (March 31, 2020 Rs. 1.23 lacs).

(ii) Defined benefit plans:

A. Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit plan that provide gratuity. The gratuity plan entitles all eligible employees who has completed five years or more of service to receive one half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement, superannuation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act or as per company's scheme whichever is more beneficial. The following table summarizes the position of assets and obligations:

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Net defined benefit liability:		
Gratuity (unfunded)	51.60	28.58
	51.60	28.58
b) Classification of defined benefit liability in current and non-current:		
Non-current	34.68	16.27
Current	16.92	12.31
c) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation:		
	Defined benefit obligation	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	28.58	25.23
Benefits paid	(1.22)	-
Current service cost	9.70	5.70
Interest cost	1.94	1.93
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
-Demographic assumptions	(0.11)	-
-Financial assumptions	6.56	(3.01)
-Experience adjustment	6.16	(1.27)
Balance at the end of the year	51.61	28.58
d) Expense recognised in profit or loss:		
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current service cost	9.70	5.70
Interest cost	1.94	1.93
	11.64	7.63
e) Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income:		
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on defined benefit obligation	12.61	4.29
	12.61	4.29



f) Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.79	6.80
Salary escalation rate	8.00	3.50
Retirement age (years)	58	58
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)
Attrition at ages:		
Up to 30 Years	16.23%	20%
From 31 to 44 years	16.23%	20%
Above 44 years	16.23%	20%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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.

g) Sensitivity analysis:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(1.05)	1.10	(0.40)	0.42
Salary escalation rate (0.5% movement)	1.08	(1.04)	0.43	(0.42)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in above assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting year) has been applied, as has been applied when calculating the provision for defined benefit plan recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these not calculated.

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

h) Risk exposure:

i) Changes in discount rate

A decrease in discount yield will increase plan liabilities.

ii) Mortality table

The gratuity plan obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member, so increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in plan liabilities.

Expected maturity analysis of gratuity in future years

	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2021	16.92	4.62	10.10	19.96	51.60
As at March 31, 2020	12.31	2.79	6.18	7.30	28.57

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2022 are Rs.12.81 lacs (March 31, 2021: Rs.6.58 lacs).

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5.16 years (March 31, 2020: 4.27 years).

(iii) Other long term employee benefit plans

Other long term employee benefit plans comprises of compensated absences.

The Company operates compensated absences plan (earned leaves), where in every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days salary for every completed year of service which is subject to maximum of 15 days accumulation of leaves. The same is payable during early retirement, withdrawal of scheme, resignation by employee and upon death of employee. The salary for calculation of earned leave are last drawn basic salary.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year		
Compensated absences	29.66	17.07
Current and non-current liability breakup		
Non current	21.37	10.08
Current	8.29	6.99
	<u>29.66</u>	<u>17.07</u>



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

34 Leases

34. a) The table below provides details for the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<i>Gross</i>		
Opening balance	12,967.12	-
Transition impact of Ind AS 116	-	4,433.11
Additions during the year	989.97	8,534.01
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	13,957.09	12,967.12
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Opening balance	1,075.07	-
Amortisation for the year	1,634.58	1,075.07
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	2,709.65	1,075.07
Net closing balance	11,247.44	11,892.05

34. b) The table below provides details for the changes in the lease liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening balance of lease liabilities	11,940.72	-
-Transition impact of Ind AS 116	-	4,433.11
- Additions	962.09	8,440.98
- Deductions	-	-
- Accretion of finance cost	1,169.42	798.66
- Payments	2,416.71	1,732.02
Closing balance of lease liabilities	11,655.52	11,940.72

34. c) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Upto 12 months	2,441.08	2,281.08
1-5 Years	9,402.02	8,989.20
More than 5 Years	4,448.35	6,047.25
Total	16,291.45	17,317.54
Less: Impact of discounting	4,635.93	5,376.81
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	11,655.52	11,940.72

34. d) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	1,169.42	798.66
Expenses relating to short-term leases or leases of low-value assets	13.82	14.18
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets	1,634.58	1,075.07
Variable lease payments	-	-
	2,817.82	1,873.74

34. e) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	2,416.71	1,732.02



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Notes to the financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees in lacs, except otherwise stated)

35 a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt Ltd	Holding Company
Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited	Subsidiary Company(w.e.f. 03/07/2020)
Kanpur Logistics Park Pvt Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Techlog Support Service Pvt Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Pristine Magadh Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Indomatrix Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Pristine Hindustan Infraprojects Pvt Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Company

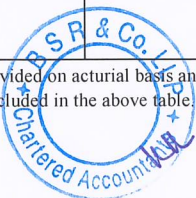
(b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name of related parties	Designation
Mr. Amit Kumar	Director
Mr. Rajnish Kumar	Director
Mr. Narayanan Gopalakrishnan	Director
Mr. Mayank Bansal	Director

c) Transactions during the year

Particulars	Key Management Personnel		Holding /Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
A) Transactions during the year with Key management personnel				
i) Short term employee benefit*				
a.) Salary	-	-	-	-
b.) Reimbursements				
Amit Kumar	0.62	0.75	-	-
Rajnish Kumar	0.19	0.66	-	-
B) Transactions during the year with Holding Company				
Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.				
(a) Cost of service taken	-	-	-	108.27
(b) Income from sale of services	-	-	61.62	59.38
(c) Purchase of fixed asset	-	-	-	88.17
(d) Loans/Advances received during the year	-	-	580.00	4,910.43
(e) Loans/Advances repayment during the year	-	-	4,007.00	857.53
(f) Loans/Advances outstanding during the year	-	-	16,764.55	20,191.55
C) Transactions during the year with subsidiary				
Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited				
(a) Allotment of Equity Shares	-	-	3.16	-
D) Transactions during the year with fellow subsidiaries				
Kanpur Logistics Park Pvt Ltd				
(a) Cost of service taken	-	-	1,102.52	865.31
(b) Income from sale of services	-	-	478.53	224.15
Techlog Support Service Pvt Ltd.				
(a) Cost of service taken	-	-	81.30	59.03
(b) Income from sale of services	-	-	0.22	0.12
Pristine Magadh Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.				
(a) Cost of service taken	-	-	220.06	15.19
(b) Income from sale of services	-	-	4.34	-
Indomatrix Logistics Park Pvt Ltd.				
(a) Cost of service taken	-	-	-	1.00
(b) Income from sale of services	-	-	922.13	991.80
Pristine Hindustan Infraprojects Pvt Ltd				
(a) Cost of service taken	-	-	64.25	-
E) Accounts payable/(receivable) at the year end				
Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	(25.33)	88.66
Kanpur Logistics Park Pvt Ltd	-	-	422.10	877.20
Techlog Support Service Pvt Ltd.	-	-	4.93	113.29
Indomatrix Logistics Park Pvt Ltd.	-	-	(1,181.02)	(1,024.39)
Pristine Hindustan Infraprojects Pvt Ltd	-	-	10.70	-
Pristine Magadh Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	41.18	(10.37)

*As the liabilities for gratuity and compensated absences are provided on actuarial basis and calculated for the company as a whole, the said liabilities pertaining specifically to KMP's are not known and hence, not included in the above table.



36 Fair value measurement

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and liabilities including their levels into fair value hierarchy

(As of March 31, 2021)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value at amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	At cost (Refer Note 1)	Fair value		
					Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non current							
Loans	36.18	36.18	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	341.93	-	338.77	3.16	338.77	-	-
	378.11	36.18	338.77	3.16	338.77	-	-
Current							
Trade receivables (a)	9,666.68	9,666.68	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (a)	153.21	153.21	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (a)	1,793.72	1,793.72	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (a)	187.45	187.45	-	-	-	-	-
	11,801.06	11,801.06	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non current							
Borrowings (c)	12,681.39	12,681.39	-	-	-	-	12,681.39
Current							
Borrowings (a, c)	19,263.13	19,263.13	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables (a)	2,360.96	2,360.96	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (a,c)	549.64	549.64	-	-	-	-	-
	22,173.73	22,173.73	-	-	-	-	-

(As of March 31, 2020)

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair value at amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	At Cost	Fair value		
					Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non current							
Loans	36.17	36.17	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (b)	210.00	210.00	-	-	-	-	-
	246.17	246.17	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Trade receivables (a)	8,777.33	8,777.33	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (a)	318.98	318.98	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents (a)	1,907.72	1,907.72	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (a)	61.76	61.76	-	-	-	-	-
	11,065.79	11,065.79	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non current							
Borrowings (c)	450.12	450.12	-	-	-	-	450.12
Current							
Borrowings (a, c)	22,105.64	22,105.64	-	-	-	-	22,105.64
Trade payables (a)	2,799.81	2,799.81	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (a)	663.70	663.70	-	-	-	-	-
	25,569.15	25,569.15	-	-	-	-	22,105.64

The following methods / assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments. Further, the fair value disclosure of lease liabilities is not required.
- Fair valuation of non-current financial assets has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.
- The Company's non-current borrowings have been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such non-current borrowings approximates fair value. Further, fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required.

There has been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

Note 1 :- Investment in subsidiary are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27.

Valuation framework

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the Senior Management. Discussions on valuation and results are held between the Senior Management and valuation team atleast once every year in line with the Company's yearly reporting .



37 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk Management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analysis the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as regulatory risk, compliance risk, technology related risk, IT risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, loans and advances, cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and other financial assets. The carrying amount of the financial assets represents maximum credit exposure.

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables :

Credit risks on cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with High credit ratings assigned by domestic credit agencies. The Company does not expect the counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. The loans primarily represents security deposits given primarily towards performance security to the customers and for the facilities taken on rent. Such security deposit will be returned to the Company after the completion of services or at the end of lease term as the case maybe. Hence, the credit risk associated with such deposits is relatively low. Accordingly, no provision for expected credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Credit risk on trade receivable is also very limited.

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Customer credit risk is managed centrally and is subject to the Company's policy and procedures which involve credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience with customers.

The amount of total allowance for credit loss is disclosed in Note 10 and the movement thereof during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is tabulated below:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Opening balance	233.22	37.53
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	508.86	195.69
Closing balance	742.08	233.22

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of change in market price. Market comprises two types of risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

i) Currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency. Accordingly, the Company does not have any exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company borrowings are at fixed rate of interest. The Company's interest earning financial assets are loans given and term deposits with banks, which are fixed rate interest bearing investments and accordingly, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.



c) Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and cash generated from operations. The Company manages its liquidity needs by continuously monitoring cash inflows and by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents. Net cash requirements are compared to available cash in order to determine any shortfalls.

Short term liquidity requirements consists mainly of trade payables and other liabilities arising during the normal course of business as of each reporting date. The Company maintain a sufficient balance in cash and cash equivalents to meet its short term liquidity requirements. The Company assesses its long term liquidity requirements on a periodical basis and manage them through internal accruals.

The table below analyse Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities. The amount disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

As at March 31, 2021				
Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	19,629.94	1,611.32	11,070.07	32,311.33
Trade payables	2,360.96	-	-	2,360.96
Lease Liability	1,330.58	3,055.15	7,269.79	11,655.52
Other financial liabilities	182.83	-	-	182.83
Total	23,504.31	4,666.47	18,339.86	46,510.64

As at March 31, 2020				
Particulars	Upto 1 year	1 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Financial liabilities:				
Borrowings	22,105.64	450.12	-	22,555.77
Trade payables	2,799.81	-	-	2,799.81
Lease Liability	1,132.93	3,765.18	7,042.61	11,940.72
Other financial liabilities	663.70	-	-	663.70
Total	26,702.08	4,215.30	7,042.61	37,960.00

38 Capital Management**A. Risk Management:**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

1. Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and
2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is total debt (including short term debt) divided by total capital plus borrowings.

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Total borrowings	32,311.33	23,096.37
Equity	2,650.41	1,349.94
Debt to Equity ratio	12.19	17.11



Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

CIN: U63000DL2012PTC239675

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

38.1 Subsequent event

There have been no events after the reporting date that requires disclosure in these standalone financial statements

38.2 Due to outbreak of COVID-19 globally and in India, the Company's management has made an initial assessment of impact on business and financial risks on account of COVID-19. Considering that the Company is in the business of providing inter-modal logistics services and is operating Inland Container Depot (ICD) which are considered under Essential Services, the management believes that the impact of this outbreak on the business and financial position of the Company will not be significant. The management does not see any risks in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on future business operation of the Company may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results/statements considering the uncertainty in overall economic environment and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

38.3 Other Matters :

- a) The Company has not entered into any derivative instrument during the year. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures towards receivables, payables or any other derivative instrument that have not been hedged.
- b) In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all current assets and long term loans & advances, appearing in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, have a value on realization, in the ordinary course of the Company's business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements. In the opinion of the board of directors, no provision is required to be made against the recoverability of these balances
- c) The Internal Financial Controls implemented by the Company are sufficient keeping in view the nature and size of the business of the company. The management confirms there are no adjustment required to be made in financial statements in this regard. However, keeping in view rapid growth of the business, the Company is in the process of redefining and strengthening Internal Financial Controls commensurate with the size and nature of the business

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number. 101248W/W-100022

Kanika

Kanika Kohli
Partner

Membership No.: 511565

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar
Director
DIN : 01928813

Rajnish Kumar

Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN : 01507736

Sanjeev Singh

Sanjeev Singh
Company Secretary
M. No.: 55703

Place: Gurugram

Date: 05 February 2022

Place: New Delhi

Date: 05 February 2022

