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PRISTINE VALLEY DRYPORT PVT. LTD.

NAYABAZAR-16, KATHMANDU, NEPAL



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2024-25

(Covering the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025)



Submitted by
SUBHASH KHANDELWAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Birgunj, Parsa, Nepal

27 September 2025

**REPORT ON COMPONENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR GROUP AUDIT PURPOSES**

To
Girish Arora
B S R & Associates LLP
12th Floor, Building 10C,
Cybercity, Gurgaon,
Haryana, 122001

Introduction

As requested in your Group Audit Instructions dated 2nd July 2025, we have audited, for purposes of your audit of the consolidated financial statements of Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Limited, the financial information of Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited as at 31 March 2025 and for the year ended 31 March 2025, included in the accompanying reporting package. The financial information has been prepared solely to enable Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Limited to prepare its consolidated financial statements.

Component management's responsibility for the financial information

Component management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial information in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Limited's 2025 consolidated financial statements, which are purported to be based on *financial reporting framework used to prepare the group's financial statements*, and for such internal control as component management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Component auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial information based on the scope of our audit performed in accordance with your instructions, using International Standards on Auditing relevant to that scope.

As requested by you, we have:

- planned and performed our audit using the component performance materiality amount specified in the addendum shared with us on 2nd July 2025.
- performed the additional audit procedures specified in section G01 of your instructions required by the auditing standards generally accepted in *group auditor jurisdiction*.



Subhash Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountant

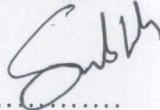
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unmodified opinion. The conclusions reached in forming our opinion are based on the component performance materiality amount specified by you in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the group.

We have complied with the relevant ethical, including independence, requirements requested in the Group Audit Instructions, as described in our independence confirmation.

Restriction on use and distribution

This report is intended solely for the information and use of B S R & Associates LLP, Gurgaon, Haryana - (Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Limited) group auditor and is not intended to be and should not be used by or distributed to any other parties.

For: Subhash Khandelwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 192



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CA. Subhash Khandelwal
Membership No. 256
Date: 27.09.2024
Place: Birganj (Nepal)
UDIN No.: 250927CA00256mQeca



Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	352.53	417.32
(b) Right-of-use assets	3A	1,107.20	4,227.49
(c) Financial Assets			
i. Others	4	3.11	3.11
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	24	790.49	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,253.33	4,647.92
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	5	16.77	1.39
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	6	201.82	325.37
iii. Bank balances other than above	7	0.21	203.34
(b) Current Tax Assets (net)	8	209.02	15.15
(c) Other Current assets	9	25.77	14.46
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		453.59	559.72
TOTAL ASSETS		2,707.16	5,207.64
II. EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	10	321.78	321.78
(b) Other equity	11	-1,876.63	-4,475.03
TOTAL EQUITY		-1,554.86	-4,153.25
III. LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	-	73.38
(ii) Lease liabilities	16	-	2,109.54
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	2,182.92
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12A	-	56.08
(ii) Lease liabilities	16	2,110.70	5,283.37
(iii) Trade payables:			
1. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
2. Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13	1,669.71	1,355.52
(iv) Others	14	280.89	336.42
(b) Other current liabilities	15	200.69	146.59
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		4,262.00	7,177.97
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,262.00	9,360.89
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,707.16	5,207.64

Summary of Significant accounting policies

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

For Subhas Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.-192

Subhash Khandelwal
Proprietor
ICAN Mem. No.-256



Place: Birgunj, Nepal
Date: 27 September 2025

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.

Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN: 01507736

Place: New Delhi, India
Date: 27 September 2025

Amit Kumar
Director
DIN: 01928813

Place: New Delhi, India
Date: 27 September 2025



UDIN-250927CA00256m@e.ca

Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
I Revenue			
Revenue from operations	17	7,346.77	5,912.57
Other income	18	136.80	65.68
Total income		7,483.57	5,978.26
II Expenses			
Direct expenses	19	1,374.34	1,444.30
Employee benefits expense	20	324.41	297.09
Finance costs	21	521.42	973.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	3,196.00	3,207.69
Other expenses	23	398.91	322.93
Total expenses		5,815.09	6,245.03
III Profit (Loss) before tax		1,668.49	-266.78
IV Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Reversal of excess provision of Income tax in PY		-139.43	-
Deferred tax	24	-790.49	-
Total tax expense		-929.92	-
V Profit (Loss) after tax		2,598.41	-266.79
VI Other comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss		-	-
VII Total other comprehensive income		-	-
VIII Total comprehensive income for the year		2,598	-266.79
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 100 each			
Basic (in ₹)		504.70	-51.82
Diluted (in ₹)		504.70	-51.82

Summary of Significant accounting policies

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

For Subhas Khandelwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.-192

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.

Subhas



Subhash Khandelwal
Proprietor
Membership No.-256

Rajnish Kumar
Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN: 01507736

Amit Kumar

Amit Kumar
Director
DIN: 01928813



Place: Birgunj, Nepal
Date: 27 September 2025

Place: New Delhi, India
Date: 27 September 2025

Place: New Delhi, India
Date: 27 September 2025

UBIN-250927CA00256mDecca

Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.

Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

3. Property, plant and equipment
Changes in the carrying value for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

	Land & Building	Plant and equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Office equipments	Computer & Accessories	Vehicle	Intangible assets	Leaschold Improvement	Total
Gross Block as at 1 April 2024	25.63	464.46	8.48	7.68	14.07	0.97	0.75	213.11	735.15
Addition during the year 24/25				0.81	0.93			9.18	10.93
Disposals during the period									-
Gross Block as at 31 March 2025	25.63	464.46	8.48	8.49	15.00	0.97	0.75	222.29	746.08
Depreciation									
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2024	4.17	163.41	5.56	6.01	10.57	0.67	0.46	127.00	317.85
Charge for the Year 24/25	1.58	24.93	0.83	1.25	1.77	0.13	0.17	45.05	75.71
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2025	5.75	188.34	6.39	7.26	12.34	0.80	0.63	172.05	393.55
Net block as at 31 March 2024	21.46	301.05	2.92	1.67	3.50	0.30	0.29	86.11	417.31
Net block as at 31 March 2025	19.88	276.12	2.10	1.24	2.66	0.17	0.12	50.24	352.53

Reachstakers machines under plant and equipment which were pledged with the Everest Bank Limited till last year being financed under terms of LC were transferred in the company's name after the term loan finance by the bank has been fully paid during the year.

3A. Right Of Use Assets

Particulars	Amount
Gross block as at 31 March 2024	15,601.45
Additions during the year 24-25	-
Disposals during the year 24-25	-
Gross block as at 31 March 2025	15,601.45
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2024	11,373.96
Charge for the year 2024-25	3,120.29
Disposals during the Year 2024-25	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2025	14,494.25
Net block as at 31 March 2024	4,227.49
Net block as at 31 March 2025	1,107.20



- (i) There are no intangible assets which are under development for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.
- (ii) No assets have been revalued during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.
- (iii) There are no such immovable properties whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company.

Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Note 4: Other financial assets

Non-current

Security Deposit with Others	
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	
Total	

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
1.11	1.11
2.00	2.00
3.11	3.11

Loan or advances granted to the promoters, directors and KMPs and the related parties:

No loan or advances in the nature of loans are granted to the promoters, directors, key managerial persons and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are:

- repayable on demand or
- without specifying any terms or period of repayment

Note 5 : Trade Receivables

Unsecured, considered good

Trade Receivables	
Rent Receivable	
Other receivables	
Total	

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
14.26	0.15
2.51	1.24
-	-
16.77	1.39

Trade receivables ageing as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2025					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 year	2 year to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	17	-	-	-	-	17
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade receivables ageing as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2024					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 year	2 year to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.39
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables - considered doubtful (Having significant increase in risk)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-



Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Note 6 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

(a) Cash on hand	
(b) Balances with banks:	
(i) in current accounts	
Everest Bank Limited- 331	
Everest Bank Limited- 332	
Himalayan Bank Limited	
(ii) In Call account	
Everest Bank- Call Account	
Total	

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
-	-
86.64	12.30
0.46	3.83
2.67	2.67
112.06	306.58
201.82	325.37

Note 7 Bank Balance other than above

(a) Fixed deposits (original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	
(b) Bank Balances held as margin money or as security against Guarantees	
Margin amount hold for PBG provided to NITDB	
LC Security Margin- Everest Bank Ltd.	
Interest Income accrued on FD	
Total	

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
-	200.00
-	0.00
0.21	0.00
0.00	3.34
0.21	203.34

During the year, a fixed deposit of NRs. 3.2 Crores, pledged with the bank as collateral for the term loan availed under a Letter of Credit (LC), was released and encashed upon full settlement of the loan obligation.

Note 8. Current tax Asset (net)

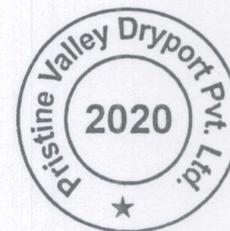
Advance payment for Taxes	
Add- Reversal of excess provision for Incom tax of PY	
Total	

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
69.58	15.15
139.44	-
209.02	15.15

Note 9 : Other Current Assets

Unsecured, Considered Good	
(a) Advances other than capital advances	
Advance to Employee	
Advance to suppliers	
Other advance	
(b) Others	
Prepaid Expenses- Insurance cost	
Prepaid Expenses-Bank Gaurantee Charges	
Total	

As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
8.03	6.61
10.22	0.94
-	-
-	-
7.52	6.91
-	-
25.77	14.46



Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Note 10. Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorized		
800,000, equity shares of NRs 100 each	500	500
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Equity shares of NRs 100 each	500.00	500
Less: Unpaid Equity Capital	178.22	178.22
	321.78	321.78

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

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs	Number of shares	₹ in lakhs
Number of paid shares at the beginning	5,14,841	321.78	5,14,841	321.78
Add: fresh issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Number of paid shares at the end	5,14,841	321.78	5,14,841	321.78

Break up of paid share capital

JV Partners	24/25	23/24	22/23	21/22
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Pvt. Ltd.	5,12,000	5,12,000	5,12,000	3,60,051
Valley Terminals Pvt. Ltd.	2,762	2,762	2,762	2,762
Rivro Logistics Nepal Pvt. Ltd.	79	79	79	79
Total Paid Shares		5,14,841	5,14,841	3,62,892

ii. Terms and Right Attached to equity share

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.

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

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the class	Number of shares held	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid				
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Pvt. Ltd.	5,12,000	99.45%	5,12,000	99.45%
Valley Terminals Pvt. Ltd.	2,762	0.54%	2,762	0.54%
Rivro Logistics Nepal Pvt. Ltd.	79	0.02%	79	0.02%

(iv) 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.

(v) The Company has neither issued/ allotted any shares for consideration other than cash, nor has issued bonus shares during the reporting period. Further, no shares have been reserved for issue under options and contracts / commitments for sales of shares/ disinvestment by the Company.

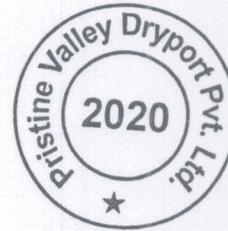


Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

11. Other equity:

(a) **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated losses of the Company.

	Reserve and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-4,208.23	-4,208.24
Additions during the year:		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-267	(267)
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year 2023-24	-266.79	-266.79
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-4,475.02	-4,475.03
Additions during the year: 24-25		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,598.41	2,598.41
Items of OCI for the year, net of tax	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year 2024-25	2,598.41	2,598.41
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-1,876.63	-1,876.62



Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

Note 12 Long term borrowings

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured		
Term loan from banks (refer note 1 below)	-	73.38
Total	-	73.38

Note:

The Company had availed a loan from Everest Bank Limited, secured by hypothecation of equipment, moveable assets, and sundry debtors, repayable in 60 equal installments from October 2020. The loan was fully repaid in November 2024, and no balance remains outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

Note 12A Current borrowings

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Secured		
Term loan from banks	-	56.08
Total	-	56.08

Note: 13 Trade Payable

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer note 12.1)	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,669.71	1,355.52
Total	1,669.71	1,355.52

Trade payables ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2025				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other than MSME	1,670	-	-	-	1,670
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputd dues- other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding for the year ended 31 March 2024				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other than MSME	1,356	-	-	-	1,356
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputd dues- other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are provided as under for the year 2024-25 to the extent the company

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to each supplier at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprise	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
(ii) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	-	-
(iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above	-	-
Total	-	-



Note: 14 Other Financial Liability

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Other Payable	260.17	316.99
Provision for Expenses		
Audit Fee payable	0.94	0.94
Employee Salary and Benefits payable	16.16	14.43
Security Expenses Payable	3.62	4.06
Total	281	336

Note 15. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Duties and taxes	167.86	125.08
Contract liabilities	32.83	21.50
Total	200.69	146.59



Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

16 Leases

The company's significant leasing arrangements

(A) The details of the right-of-use asset held by the Company is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	15,601.45	15,601.45
Additions	-	-
Derecognition	-	-
Closing Balance	15,601.45	15,601.45
Opening balance	11,373.96	8,253.67
Amortisation for the year	3,120.29	3,120.29
Derecognition	-	-
Closing Balance	14,494.25	11,373.96
Net closing balance	1,107.20	4,227.49
		49,92,46,501.46

(B) The reconciliation of lease liabilities as follows:

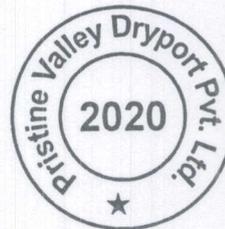
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	7,392.91	11,130.36
Additions	-	-
Derecognition	-	-
Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss as Interest expense	514.67	956.13
Payment of lease liabilities	-5,796.88	-4,693.58
Closing balance	2,110.70	7,392.91

(C) The following table presents a maturity analysis of expected undiscounted cash flows for lease liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Within one year	2,155.30	5,283.37
One to five years	-	2,661.95
Total lease payments	2,155.30	7,945.31
Imputed Interest	44.60	552.40
Total lease liabilities	2,110.70	7,392.91
	-0.00	-0.00

(D) Bifurcation of lease liability into current and non-current

Total lease liability	2,110.70	7,392.91
Current	2,110.70	5,283.37
Non -Current	-	2,109.54



17 Revenue from operations

Sale of services

Handling and transport services

Total

Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
7,346.77	5,912.57
7,346.77	5,913

18 Other income

Miscellaneous income

Rental Income

Interest Income

Income from Auction Sale

Total

Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
33.32	16.41
22.68	20.31
14.91	28.96
65.89	-
136.80	65.68

19 Direct expenses

Handling and transport charges

Other Operating Expenses

Revenue Sharing Expenses

Total

Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
1366.40	1,433.51
7.94	10.80
0.00	-
1,374	1,444

The revenue sharing expenses is based on annual Container volume handled above the predetermined base volume and payable to NITDB is provided based on actual volume till 31st March of the financial period and projected volume till 6th Aug 2025.

20 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, wages and Bonus

Contribution to provident and other funds

Staff welfare expenses

Total

Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
324.41	297.09
-	-
-	-
324.41	297.09

21 Finance costs

Interest on borrowings

Interest cost on lease obligation

Total

Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
6.76	16.89
514.67	956.13
521.42	973.01

22 Depreciation and amortization expense

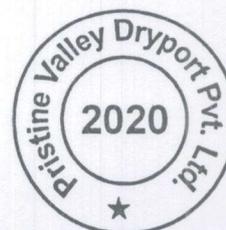
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Amortization on intangible assets

Amortization on right to use assets

Total

Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
75.54	87.23
0.17	0.17
3,120	3,120.29
3,196.00	3,207.69



23 Other expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Guest House Expenses	14.70	16.52
Auditor remuneration	1.84	2.63
Bank Charges & Commission	0.64	25.80
Legal Consultancy Fee	14.54	4.58
Vehicle running and maintenance	1.66	4.25
Business promotion	3.30	8.02
Rates & Taxes	1.44	0.93
Power and fuel	37.07	35.08
Insurance cost	14.35	11.60
Printing and stationery	6.32	5.46
Repair and Maintenance Expenses	70.75	31.18
Outsourcing cost	42.35	34.89
Communication Expenses	2.60	2.04
Tour and travelling expenses	18.75	7.32
Security Expenses	74.54	74.32
Office Expenses	26.19	28.38
Other Expenses	67.88	29.93
Total	398.91	322.93



24 **Deferred taxes**
The major components of recognised deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in current financial year and unrecognised deferred tax (liabilities)/assets arising on account of timing differences are as follows:

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liability) balance as at March 31, 2025:

	Balance at April 1, 2024	Recognised in statement of profit	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment	-	-11.37	-	-11.37
Right-of-use assets	-	-276.80	-	-276.80
Lease liabilities	-	527.68	-	527.68
Provision for expense allowed for tax purpose on	-	-	-	-
Carried forward Loss	-	550.99	-	550.99
		790.49		790.49
Net unrecognised Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	790.49

	Balance at April 1, 2023	Un-recognised in statement of profit and loss	Un-recognised in other comprehensive income	Balance at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment	0.18	-8.38	-	-8.20
Difference in Right-of-use asset and lease liabilities	770.21	-1,827.08	-	-1,056.87
Provision for expense allowed for tax purpose on payment basis (Net)	198.44	1,649.79	-	1,848.23
Carried forward Loss	-	238.67	-	238.67
Deferred tax (expense)/benefit	-	-	-	-
Net unrecognised Deferred tax assets	968.83	52.99	-	1,021.82

24A **Income taxes**

A. The major components of income tax expense for the year are as under:

(i) **Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss**

Current Tax

In respect of the current year

Adjustments with respect to previous year

Deferred Tax

In respect of the current year

Income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(ii) **Income tax expense recognised in OCI**

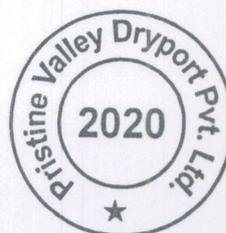
Deferred tax:

Deferred tax on remeasurement benefit of defined benefit plans

Income tax (expense) recognised in OCI

B. **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit for the year is as under:**

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Profit before tax	-	266.79
Income tax expense calculated at 25% (31 March 2024 25%)	-	-66.70
Tax effect on temporary differences	-	52.99
Deferred tax not recognised	-	13.70
DTA Reversed	-	-
Others	-	0.00
Total	-	-
Adjustments in respect of previous year deferred tax	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-



25 Commitments and contingencies

Contingent liabilities not provided for:

Performance Bank guarantees

Total

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Performance Bank guarantees	12,375	11,303
Total	12,375	11,303

PBG has been provided to Nepal Intermodal Transport Development Board (NITDB) as per the requirement of the lease agreement for the operation and management of ICD Birgunj.

26 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The computation of earnings per share is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Net profit as per statement of profit and loss for computation of EPS	2,598	-266.79
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating Basic EPS	5,14,841	5,14,841
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding in calculating diluted EPS	5,14,841	5,14,841
Nominal value of equity shares (in `)	100	100
Earnings per equity share (in `)		
- Basic	504.70	-51.82
- Diluted	504.70	-51.82

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

The Company is set-up with the object of, inter-alia, rendering end to end logistic solutions to the customers. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. Thus, the Company has only one operating segment, and no reportable segments in accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.

Segment reporting - Geographical Information

Geographical information analyses the company's revenue and total assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. Nepal) 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 years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

1. Revenue

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Outside India	7,347	5,912.57
Total	7,347	5,912.57

2. Total assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Outside India	2,707	5,207.64
Total	2,707	5,207.64

Major customers:

No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.



28 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Balance sheet caption	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Other financial assets	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Trade receivables	17	-	-	17	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	202	-	-	202	-	-	-
(iii) Bank balances other cash and cash equivalents	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
	222	-	-	222	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	2,111	-	-	2,111	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	1,670	-	-	1,670	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	281	-	-	281	-	-	-
Total	4,061	-	-	4,061	-	-	-

The carrying value of financial instruments as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Balance sheet caption	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Other financial assets	3.11	-	-	3.11	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Trade receivables	1.39	-	-	1.39	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents	325.37	-	-	325.37	-	-	-
(iii) Bank balances other cash and cash equivalents	203.34	-	-	203.34	-	-	-
	533	-	-	533	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Borrowings	73	-	-	73	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	2,110	-	-	2,110	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Borrowings	56	-	-	56	-	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	5,283	-	-	5,283	-	-	-
(iii) Trade payables	1,356	-	-	1,356	-	-	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	336	-	-	336	-	-	-
Total	9,214	-	-	9,214	-	-	-



Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

29. Related Party Transactions

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Name of entity	Relationship
Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Limited	Ultimate holding Company
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited	Holding Company

b) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Name	Designation
Rajnish Kumar	Director
Amit Kumar	Director
Baburaja Rawal	Director

c) Transactions during the period with the related parties:

Nature of transaction	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
A) Transactions during the period with Key managerial person		
i) Short term employee benefit	-	-
ii) Post-employment benefit	-	-
B) Transactions during the period with Holding Company		
Pristine Mega Logistics Park Private Limited		
Opening Balance as on 1 April	-314.17	-318.10
Transactions during the Year - Sale of Railway Materials	0	3.93
Transactions during the Year -EMD Amount paid on behalf of Pristine Mega	56.81	0
Closing Balance at the year end	-257.36	-314.17



30 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.

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.

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) 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.



As at March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Carrying value
Borrowings	-	-	0	-	-
Trade payables	1,669.71	0	0	1,669.71	1,669.71
Lease liabilities	2,110.70	-	0	2,110.70	2,110.70
Other financial liabilities	20.72	260.17	0	280.89	280.89
Total	3,801.13	260.17	-	4,061.31	4,061.31
As at March 31, 2024					
Borrowings	56.08	73.38	0	129.46	129.46
Trade payables	1,355.52	0	0	1,355.52	1,355.52
Lease liabilities	5,283.37	2,109.54	0	7,392.91	7,392.91
Other financial liabilities	19.43	316.99	0	336.41	336.41
Total	6,714.39	2,499.91	-	9,214.30	9,214.30

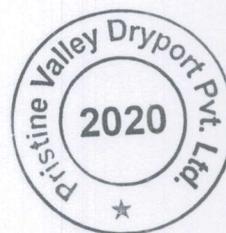
31 Capital Management

A. Risk Management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern (so that it The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio calculated as below:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current borrowings	-	73.38
Current borrowings	-	56.08
Total debt	-	129.46
Equity	-1,555	-4,153
Total capital	-1,555	-4,153
Capital and Net Debt	-1,555	-4,024
Gearing Ratio	-	-0.03



Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

32 Ratio Analysis

a. Current Ratio= Current assets divided by Current Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current Assets	454	560
Current Liabilities	4,262	7,178
Ratio	0.11	0.08
% change from previous year	36.48%	

The increase is primarily due to the maturity of deposits and the reduction in lease liability, as the contract period is nearing its end.

Reason for change more than 25%:

b. Debt equity ratio= total debt divided by total shareholder's 's equity

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total Debt (excluding lease liabilities)	-	129
Total equity (excluding Non- controlling interests)	-1,555	-4,153
Ratio	-	-0.03
% change from previous year	-100.00%	

Reason for change more than 25% : Debt outstanding as on 31 March 24 was fully paid during the year.

c. Debt service coverage ratio= earnings available for debt services divided by total interest and principal repayments

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Profit/(Loss) after tax	2,598.41	-266.79
Add: Non cash operating expenses and finance cost		
<i>Depreciation and other non cash operating expenses</i>	3,196.00	3,207.69
<i>Finance costs</i>	521.42	973.01
Earnings available for debt service	6,315.83	3,913.92
Interest on borrowings and lease liabilities	521.42	973.01
Principal repayments of borrowing and lease payments	5,411.67	3,742.62
Total Interest and principal repayments	5,933.09	4,715.63
Ratio	1.06	0.83
% change from Previous year	28.26%	

Reason for change more than 25% : Increase in ratio is all because of increased revenue from Operation.



Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

d. Return on equity ratio/ return on investment ratio= Net profit after tax divided by Average shareholder's equity

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(Loss) after tax	2,598	-267
Average shareholders's equity(excluding Non- controlling interests)	-777	-2,077
Ratio	3.34	-0.13
% change from Previous year	-2702%	

Reason for change more than 25% : Increased profit due to the increased revenue and thereby reducing the negative other equity is the major reason for the change

e. Inventory turnover ratio= Net sales divided by average Inventory

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Sale of services	7,347	5,913
average Inventory	-	-
Ratio	-	-
% change from previous year		

Reason for change more than 25% : Not applicable as the company is engaged in providing of services.

f. Trade receivables turnover ratio= Net sales divided by average trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Sale of services (net)	7,347	5,913
Average trade receivables	9.08	1.60
Ratio	808.87	3,684.06
% change from previous year	-78.04%	

Reason for change more than 25% : Due to the increased revenue the trade receivable during the year has increased

g. Trade Payables turnover ratio= Net Purchases divided by average trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Net purchases	1,374.3	1,444.3
Average trade Payable	2,347.5	1,138.3
Ratio	0.59	1.27
% change from previous year	-53.86%	

Reason for change more than 25% : Decrease in ratio is all because of the increased trade payable during the year



Pristine Valley Dryport Private Limited
Nayabazar-16, Kathmandu, Nepal
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in lakhs of ₹, except share data and as stated otherwise)

h. Net capital turnover ratio= Net sales divided by working capital

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Sale of services (net)	7,347	5,913
Working Capital	-3,808	-6,618
Ratio	-1.93	-0.89
% change from previous year	115.93%	-25.13%

Reason for change more than 25% : The major reason for the increased ratio is because of the increased revenue from the Operation and increased working capital.

i. Net profit turnover ratio= Net profit after tax divided by Net sales

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Profit/(loss) after tax	2,598	-267
Sale of services (net)	7,347	5,913
Ratio	0.35	-0.05
% change from previous year	-883.83%	-91.39%

Reason for change more than 25% : The reason for the change in ratio is because of the increased profit due to the increased revenue.

j. Return on Capital employed = Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(Loss) before tax	1,668	-267
Add: finance costs	521	973
Earnings before interest and taxes	2,190	706
Tangible Net worth (total assets- total liabilities- Intangible assets)	-1,555	-4,153
Total debt (excluding lease liabilities)	-	129
Capital Employed	-1,555	-4,024
Ratio	-1.41	-0.18
% change from previous year	702.46%	

Reason for change more than 25% : Increased in capital employed as on balance sheet date is the major reason for the increased ratio in comparison to the previous year.



33 Additional Disclosures:

(a) Compliance with number of layers of companies:

No layers of companies has been established beyond the limits prescribed under clause 87 of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(b) Relationship with Struck off Companies:

No transaction has been made with the company striking off under section 248 of The Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Undisclosed income:

There is no such income which has not been disclosed in the books of accounts. No such income is surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 for the year ended 31 March 2025

(d) No bank or Financial institutions has declared the company as "Wilful defaulter".

(e) All applicable cases where registration of charges or satisfaction is required with Registrar of Companies have been done. No registration or satisfaction of charge is pending for year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

(f) No loan has been taken from banks or financial institution by the company where it has secured its current assets.

(g) No scheme of arrangements have been approved by the competent authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(h) Corporate Social Responsibility:

Company is not required to allocate the amount towards the CSR hence disclosures are not applicable.

(i) Transaction with respect to crypto currency or virtual currency:

Particulars	Description
Profit or loss on transactions involving Crypto currency or Virtual Currency	No transaction during the year
Amount of currency held as at the reporting date	No transaction during the year
Deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or	No transaction during the year

(j) No any proceedings have been initiated or pending against the entity under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

34 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. Based on an initial assessment by the Company, the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions by the Company is not expected to be material, whereas, the likely additional impact on Gratuity liability/ contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries could be material. The Company will complete its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in the financial results in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

35 Other Matter

(a) In respect of amounts as mentioned under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, there were no dues required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund for the year ended 31 March 2025 and for the year ended 31 March 2024

(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 2025 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) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

(d) No funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(e) No dividend has been declared or paid by the company.

As per our report of even date attached

For Subhas Khandelwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.-192

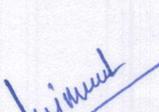


Subhash Khandelwal
Proprietor
Membership No.-256

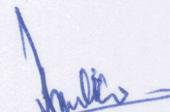
Place: Birgunj, Nepal
Date: 27 September 2025

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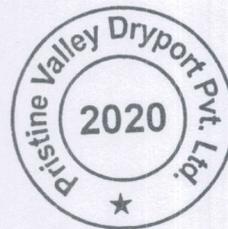
For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd.


Rajnish Kumar
Director
DIN: 01507736

Place: New Delhi, India
Date: 27 September 2025


Amit Kumar
Director
DIN: 01928813

Place: New Delhi, India
Date: 27 September 2025



1. Company Information

Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd. is a private limited company established in joint venture with Indian and Nepalese participation, with limited liability registered in the Company Registrar Office on Ashad 19, 2077 under the Companies Act, 2063. Company is registered with the Income Tax Office (PAN 609754971) on 19 Ashad 2077. The company was established for the effective management and operation of Inland Clearance Depot (ICD) located at Sirsiya-25, Birgunj, Parsa, Nepal.

Initially, company was registered as Pristine Nepal Terminals Pvt. Ltd and the company's name was subsequently changed to Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt. Ltd by Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 21 July 2020 (06 Shawan 2077). Company has three corporate shareholders namely M/S Pristine Mega Logistics Park Pvt. Ltd. (Indian Company and highest bidder and awardee of Contract No-NITDB-O&M-LICB/FY2019-20-01), M/S Valley Terminal Pvt. Ltd. (Nepalese Company duly registered under the Company Act 2063) and M/S Rivro Logistics Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (Nepalese Company duly registered under the Company Act 2063).

The Company has taken over the management and operation of the ICD Birgunj from Nepal Intermodal Transport Development Board (NITDB, a regulating governing body under Ministry of Commerce and Industries of Nepal) with effective from 07 August 2020 as per the terms and conditions of the "Agreement to Lease the Assets for Operation and Management of Inland Clearance Depot at Birgunj" executed between the company and NITDB on 08 July 2020

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 the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2025, 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.

2.1.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets or liabilities 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 the 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 lacs 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 Critical accounting Judgements, estimates and assumptions

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 March 31, 2024, 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 items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and 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 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 measurement 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 and intangible assets 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 Material 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

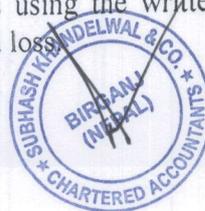
Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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 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.

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. Depreciation is accordingly provided at the rates calculated on the basis of useful life prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 which in view of management are reflective of the useful life of such assets except for the following assets:

Particulars	Useful life*
Railway sidings	30/60 years

*Based on independent technical evaluation, the estimated useful life of certain items of railway sidings and building is different from the useful life as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, which management believes is the representative of useful lives of these property, plant and equipment.

2.2.2 Intangible assets 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.

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 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 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

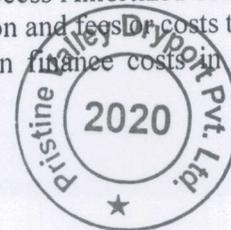
Financial liabilities are classified and measured, at initial recognition, at fair value (i.e. net of directly attributable transaction costs). The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables.

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 lessor costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

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) recognize 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 transportation 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 uncertainty 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.

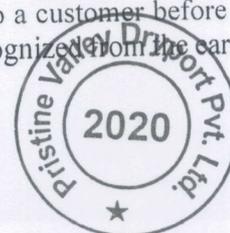
Revenue from rental income is recognized as per the agreement with the parties.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of taxes and is net of returns and trade discounts.

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 from 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

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 in the period in which the employee renders the related services. Such obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Post-Employment Benefit

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.

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 availment 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

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.

Accounting for leases- As a lessee

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 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.

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.

Sale and lease back

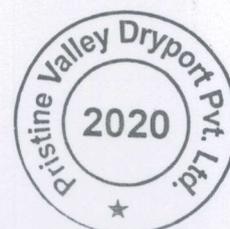
The Company is applying the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115 to determine whether the transfer of an asset is accounted for as a sale of that asset. If the transfer of an asset satisfies the requirements of Ind AS 115 to be accounted for as a sale of the asset:

(a) the Company shall measure the right-of-use asset arising from the leaseback at the proportion of the previous carrying amount of the asset that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. Accordingly, the Company recognizes only the amount of any gain or loss that relates to the rights transferred to the buyer-lessor.

If the fair value of the consideration for the sale of an asset does not equal the fair value of the asset, or if the payments for the lease are not at market rates, The Company makes the following adjustments to measure the sale proceeds at fair value: (a) any below-market terms shall be accounted for as a prepayment of lease payments; and (b) any above-market terms shall be accounted for as additional financing provided by the buyer-lessor to the Company.

The Company measures any potential adjustment required, on the basis of the more readily determinable of: (a) the difference between the fair value of the consideration for the sale and the fair value of the asset; and (b) the difference between the present value of the contractual payments for the lease and the present value of payments for the lease at market rates.

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 the 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 reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the 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 that originate 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 the 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.





नेपाल चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स संस्था
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Fiscal Year: 2080/81

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Member Name: SUBHASH KHANDELWAL	Date of Signing Document: 2025-09-27
Document Type: Audit	Audit Type: Special Purpose Audit
Office Type: Pvt. Ltd. Company	Office Name: Pristine Valley Dryport Pvt.Ltd.
Period (AD): 2024-04-01 to 2025-03-31	
Client PAN: 609754971	Nature of Audit Service: Audit of Special Purpose Financial statement for FY 2024/25

Financial figures

S.N.	Heading	Value
1	Total Assets	NRs. 2,707.16
2	Total Liabilities	NRs. 2,707.16
3	Total Turnover	NRs. 7,346.77

Status: Active Document

Document Description: Special purpose Financial Information for Consolidation Purpose (Amount in Lakhs in INR) Audit
Period : 1st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 (B.S. 2080.12.19 to 2081.12.18)

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