CJ DARCL LOGISTICS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT:FY 2020-21

CIN:-U60222HR1986PLC068818

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ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PHOTO	NAME	DESIGNATION
	Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal	Chairman & Managing Director
	Mr. Darshan Kumar Agarwal	Joint Managing Director
	Mr. Roshan Lal Aggarwal	Joint Managing Director
	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal	Joint Managing Director
	Mr. Jung Hun Baig	Whole Time Director
	Mr. Jonathan Park	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Chul Moon Park	Non-Executive Director
	Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon	Non-Executive Director

	Mrs. Rajni Gupta	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Mr. Sachchida Nand Agrawal	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Mr. Euy Don Park	Non-Executive Independent Director
	Mr. Do Young Kim	Non-Executive Independent Director

OTHERS

	Mr. Apoorva Kumar	Company Secretary
	Mr. Jae Hee Lee	Chief Financial Officer

BANKERS:-

1. **State Bank of India-Lead Banker**
2. **Axis Bank**
3. **HDFC Bank Limited**
4. **ICICI Bank Limited**
5. **IDFC First Bank Limited**
6. **Shinhan bank**

STATUTORY AUDITOR:-

S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

CJ DARCL LOGISTICS LIMITED

Darcl House, Plot No. 55 P, Sector-44, Institutional Area, Gurugram, Haryana

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members,

The Directors of your Company are pleased to submit the 34th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

(Rupees in Millions)

Particulars	**Standalone**		**Consolidated**	
	2020-21	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2019-20**
Freight Income (Turnover)	28240.76	23263.69	28875.69	24026.75
EBIDTA	1221.07	1290.41	1243.89	1360.21
Less: Interest	378.65	343.68	380.30	356.88
Profit before Depreciation, Amortization and Tax	842.42	946.73	863.59	1003.33
Less: Depreciation /Amortization	436.93	388.21	439.36	389.39
Profit before Taxation	405.49	558.52	424.23	613.94
Less: Tax Provision (Net)	101.88	143.76	106.76	159.52
Net Profit for the year	303.61	414.76	317.47	454.42
Other Comprehensive Income	10.92	-5.21	10.94	-5.19
Total Comprehensive Income	314.53	409.55	328.41	449.23

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

On standalone basis, Revenue is increased to Rs. 28240.76 Million as compared to Rs. 23263.69 Million in the previous year with growth of 21.39%, while Profit before Tax stood at Rs. 405.49 Million as compared to Rs. 558.52 Million in the previous year. On consolidated basis, Revenue remained at Rs. 28875.69 Million as compared to Rs. 24026.75 Million for the F.Y. 2019-20. Profit before Tax on consolidated basis remained at Rs. 424.23 Million as compared to Rs 613.94 Million of previous year.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 the Consolidated Financial Statement of CJ Darcl as provided is in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standard 'CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.' The Consolidated Financial Statements includes Financial Results of Subsidiary Companies of CJ DARCL. Pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the Company's Subsidiaries for the year ended 31st March, 2021 in form AOC-1 is included along with the financial statement in this Annual Report.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Company has four Wholly Owned Subsidiaries namely, Transrail Logistics Limited, Darcl Logistics Nepal Pvt. Ltd., Fr8ology Private Limited and CJ Korea Express India Private Limited. The operating and financial performance of the Subsidiary Companies is as provided below:-

Transrail Logistics Limited

Transrail Logistics Limited commenced its business operations in Year 2009, post incorporation in Year 2008. The Company is engaged in transportation through both road and rail operation on asset light basis. Major work is through Road operations. Rail operation was carried out by way of parcel train movement. Subsidiary Company achieved the Turnover (Income from Operations) of Rs. 651.32 Million during F.Y. 2020-21 as against last year Turnover of Rs. 810.01 Million. There is profit before tax of Rs. 21.19 Million in F.Y. 2020-21 against last year profit of Rs. 53.07 Million.

Your Subsidiary Company is operating with optimal utilization of resources and strategic decision of business with increased road business. In respect of Rail business, the Company is currently operating indent based parcel train where there is no commitment to run minimum number of trains and indent is placed looking into the business viability. The Company has been able to garner road business on asset light basis and is evaluating various options to develop more businesses on asset light model with focus on profit margins. The outlook for logistics industry is positive, which is expected to help the Company to grow at faster pace.

Darcl Logistics Nepal Pvt. Ltd.

As reported in previous years report, your Company has incorporated the Subsidiary Company at Nepal. During the Financial Year under report the Company Business operation commenced from 1st April 2013. The Financial year in Nepal is from 16th July to 15th July. Audit of F.Y. for the period 16.07.2020 to 15.07.2021 is in progress. For the purpose of consolidation of accounts of your Company the financial of Darcl Logistics Nepal Pvt. Ltd. for the period April 2020 to March 2021 has been reviewed by the Auditor at Nepal. The Company has recorded very marginal revenue during the period April 2020 to March 2021. Nepal is largely dependent on Import and thus there is regular movement of cargo from various countries including India to Nepal. Your Company has been appointed as an Agent by your Subsidiary Company for execution of business operation in India while transporting from India to Nepal to execute the Work order received by the Subsidiary Company for movement from India to Nepal.

Fr8ology Private Limited

The Company was incorporated on 17.03.2017 with the main objective of carry on the business of technology based logistics solution and products domestically and internationally including aggregation of transport, vehicle tracking solution for providing customers with a platform, in the physical and/or electronic form, by way of facsimile, electronic-mail (e-mail), internet, intranet, e-commerce, m-commerce, mobile applications and/or any other means enabling the transactions of hiring of all types of Fleets comprising trucks, trailers, lorries, containers, cars, taxies or any other motor vehicles for consideration, commission, service fee, introduction fee and to act as a facilitator, advisor, consultant, platform, agent and service provider. The Company is yet to be operational in full pace. The revenue and profit/loss recorded in the books for period ended 31.3.2021 is very nominal.

CJ Korea Express India Private Limited

The Company acquired CJ Korea Express India Private Limited from CJ Logistics Corporation on 31st October, 2019 as wholly owned Subsidiary. The revenue of the Company has been down strategically for FY 2020-21.

OVERALL BUSINESS OPERATION

Your Company is one of the leading Logistics players in the country and it follows an efficient Asset Light Model with a Fleet of over 800 owned Heavy Vehicles and over 10,000 associated vehicles. Your Company also owns 3 BLL rakes of 40 wagons each & 1 Leased rake and approx. 600 containers. The Company has further leased out 3 owned rakes during the year. Company is executing Rail operations through CONCOR rakes. Your Company offers Full Truck Load (FTL) business, Rail Freight business, Project Logistics with special reference to the movement of Over Dimensional Consignments, Freight Forwarding business, Container Cargo, Warehousing, Automotive and Multi-Modal Business. Your Company has built an enviable customer base of exceeding 1000 clients including over 250 regular customers comprising PSU's/Navratna's and leading Indian and Multinational corporates.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Company expects to grow with faster pace in coming years due to various factors including monetary policy easing, lower inflationary expectations, monetary and regulatory reforms. Your Company is in vantage position to grow exponentially with lots of economic reforms being reviewed by the Government, it is expected to boost the economy which will propel the Logistics business. The Company has diversified into new business areas during the year as Warehousing, Freight Forwarding, Car Carrying. With the global vision of expansion of CJ Logistics Corporation there are areas of expansion for the Company.

Digital Transformation leading to productivity and efficiency, as there is no doubt that moving forward technology will play a key role in enabling better logistics. Artificial Intelligence and a horde of other devices like drones, electric vehicles, automated systems, high-tech security, and efficient management systems have made the processes much easier for the logistics sector as well as the clients. These technologies will help companies manage their resources better and analytics to have better decision making. Your Company will move in this direction and will have the thrust to create digital transformation with technology.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Increased investment in infrastructure, last mile connectivity and emerging technologies have been instrumental in streamlining the logistics landscape in India. The logistics sector in India has been witnessing strong growth in past few years due to some revolutionary reforms. Through Make in India initiative as introduced by Hon'ble Prime Minister growth is envisioned in manufacturing sector which in turn will result in high demand levels of logistics efficiency and newer warehouses.

While India's logistics sector was projected to be worth USD 215 billion by 2020-21, as reported by India Ratings, the volume of inland logistics companies is likely to fall 10-15% due to prolonged recovery time for consumption demand. In spite of the COVID-19 impact, the industry is likely to benefit from the government policies and efforts that are already in place.

Globalization and increasing expanding global trade volume have forced the nations to increase their logistics capacities. The logistics industry's development has facilitated manufacturing, distribution and marketing, offering global competitive advantages to the country that invested in the sector. Accurate and strategic planning of logistic companies has become a significant tool for the country to get advantages in both costs and efficiency.

Due to globalization and digitization, the demand for logistics has increased more. Numerous multi-national companies are sourcing, manufacturing and supplying on an international level, making their supply chains very intricate to manage. However, outsourcing their logistics and transport operations to professional logistics service providers has assisted the businesses to get tailored logistical support while enabling them to focus on their core organizational activities.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON BUSINESS

Presently, the COVID-19 pandemic developed rapidly into a global crisis, forcing Governments to enforce lockdowns of all economic activity. The situation has created disruption in business operations of the Company. Despite the difficulties posed by Covid-19 our operations were on going wherever possible to accelerate the movement of essential goods. The focus of Company shifted to ensuring the health and well-being of employees and their families with minimizing disruption of services to customers. The health and safety of our employees, partners and customers are of the utmost priority to the Company. We have taken all the precautions like providing masks, hand sanitizers, disinfectants and temperature checks for staff and essential visitors at all our facilities which are operational.

DIVIDEND AND APPROPRIATIONS

Reviewing the overall profitability for the year under report and other business requirements, the Board of Directors has not recommended final dividend.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Human Resource is regarded as most important constituent in the growth of organization and recognizing the fact, continuous training and development program was organized, during the year to harness the skill and knowledge of employees for rendering cost effective services to the customers. Your Company organized various in house training programs on Operational Efficiency, Quality Service, HR policies and Claim Risk Management for employees at all levels Senior Management Personnel participated in various Management Development Programs with special reference to the Logistics; organized by reputed institutions.

The success of any organization depends largely on its human resources, its management and good industrial relations. Your Company has always viewed human resource development as a critical activity for achieving its business goals. The Company strives to adopt best Human Resource Management practices. The employee strength of the Company, as on 31st March, 2021 was 3741 including Fleet crew.

POLICY FOR PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Your Company has adopted a policy for prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment. As per the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, your Company has constituted the Internal Complaints Committee.

During the year, no complaint with allegations of sexual harassment has been received by the Internal Complaints Committee of the Company.

COMPUTERIZATION

Your Company has implemented SAP ERP for better transparency, accountability and reliability of information and accounting systems. The envisaged benefits of SAP is business profitability review on periodical basis through CDO application, better MIS control, better customer service through consignment tracking, faster period closing of various recurring entries etc. Various work benches have been deployed to view the reports and take corrective action.

CREDIT RATING

CRISIL has re-affirmed Long term Credit Rating of **A- (minus)/Stable** during the current year for total bank loan facilities of Rs. 500 Crores rated by it. Outlook of the Company has been Stable. CRISIL has re-affirmed short term credit rating from **A2+**. During the Year, your Company also got credit rating of Fixed Deposit from CRISIL. It has assigned credit rating of **FA/Stable** with Stable business outlook.

FLEET AUGMENTATION AND STRENGTHENING OF NETWORK

Current fleet strength of the Company is nearly 800 Nos. including trailers, multi axles, tippers, tankers, trucks, platforms etc. of varied size catering to the needs of the customers. Your Company purchased around 200 new commercial vehicles during the financial year under report. As your Company operates on the asset light model, business through owned vehicles accounts for nearly 10% of total business during the year under report. Your Company also owns 3 rakes of 40 wagons each and around 800 containers.

IMS CERTIFICATION:

Your Company is certified under Quality Management ISO 9001:2015; Health & Safety Management ISO 45001:2018 and Environmental Management ISO 14001:2015. Your company is currently under the implementation of SEDEX & Ecovadis compliance. These systems triggered an Environment, Health, Safety and Quality process based approach in the organization, which will have a long and everlasting favourable impact on the Company sustainable supply chain. Efforts on all these systems and compliance consciousness and continuous process developments are going on. Proper training at every Regional Offices of the Company has been conducted and the same is being provided for effective compliance & controls.

BANKING FACILITIES:

Your Company is presently enjoying regular working capital facility of Rs.450.00 crore from SBI Led Consortium comprising of Fund-based credit facility of Rs.360.00 crore and Non-fund based credit facility of Rs.90.00 crore. SBI Led Consortium comprises of seven member banks including Axis Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, IDFC First Bank, Punjab National Bank, Shinhan Bank. Considering the growth plans, your Company has approached the banks to enhance the overall limits. Besides this company is also having working capital facility of Rs.85 crore on unsecured basis from ANZ Bank, KEB Hana Bank, Kotak Bank. Further, your Company has from time to time been taking term loans from various Banks/FI's to meet its requirement of vehicle purchase and margin for working capital in support of the business. Your Directors take this opportunity to sincerely thank all the Banks/ FI's for their continued co-operation which has supported your Company’s constant endeavour of business growth.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

During the year under report till date, your company has received Most trusted logistics Company award by National Business pride awards 2021. Your Company has also received appreciation letter from esteemed Customers during the year under report.

IBA RECOMMENDATION

Your Company is an approved transporter by the Indian Banks' Association since July 05, 1989 and since then its registration has been periodically renewed**.** IBA has renewed their recommendation to your Company for a further period of 3 years w.e.f. August 01, 2019 valid till July 31, 2022.

ESOP SCHEME

Your Company has maintained a corpus of 12 lac equity shares through TCG ESOP Trust for issue of ESOP to eligible employees of the Company. The Share Holder Agreement (SHA) with CJ Logistics Corporation (which holds 50% shareholding), inter-alia, requires the Company to cancel the shares held in this ESOP trust by obtaining prior approval from NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal). The Company has filed the petition with NCLT Chandigarh for cancelation of shares held by TCG ESOP Trust in July 2021 under the terms of SHA entered with CJ Logistics Limited.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL REPORT

The extract of Annual Return as provided under sub-section (3) of Section 92 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12 of companies (management & administration rules) 2014 as prescribed in Form MGT-9 is set out as

Annexure- I to this Report and is also available on the web link https://www.cjdarcl.com/Investor-Relations.php

COMPOSITION OF THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

Disclosure of composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, contents of the CSR Policy and the format as provided under section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 read along with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is given in **Annexure- II** to this Report.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS/ARRANGEMENT WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions that were entered during the financial year were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. There were no materially significant related party transactions with the Company's Promoters, Directors, Management or their relatives, which could have had a potential conflict with the interests of the Company. Transactions with related parties entered by the Company in the normal course of business are periodically placed before the Audit Committee for its approval and the particulars of contracts entered during the year as per **Form AOC-2** is given as **Annexure- III**.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The total deposits as on 31.03.2021were Rs. 26.93 Crores, out of which Rs. 12.20 Crores (including interest) is repayable within one year. The amount of unclaimed deposits as on 31.03.2021 was Rs. 14.45 lakhs which Rs. 1.12 is still pending.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The composition of Board of Directors of your company is in conformity with the Companies Act, 2013. As at the end of the Financial Year, the Board comprised of 12 Directors including Five Non-Executive and Three Independent Directors. Brief Profile of the Directors on the Board is as under:-

S. No.	Name	Designation	DIN	Date of appointment	Qualification	Experience (Years)
1	Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal	Chairman and Managing Director	00151179	10.12.1986	B.Com	47
2	Mr. Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	Joint Managing Director	00151560	10.12.1986	Undergraduate	45
3	Mr. Roshan Lal Aggarwal	Joint Managing Director	00151657	10.12.1986	Undergraduate	44
4	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal	Joint Managing Director	00052456	10.12.1986	B.Com	41
5	Mr. Amandeep	Non-Executive Director	00226905	30.09.2016	M Sc.	30
6	Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang	Executive Director	07875012	10.08.2017	Bachelors	22
7	Mr. Euy Don Park	Independent Director	02763067	10.08.2017	B Sc, M sc, Ph.d	35
8	Mrs. Rajni Gupta	Independent Director	02135443	17.09.2018	B.com, C.A. & CMA	27
9	Mr. Do Young Kim	Independent Director	08204199	17.09.2018	Doctorate in English	34
10	Mr. Jonathan Park	Non-Executive Director	08389524	15.03.2019	Bachelors in Accounting	22
11	Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon	Non-Executive Director	08791522	27.07.2020	Bachelors	21
12	Mr. Sung Yong Hong	Non-Executive Director	08389474	15.03.2019	Masters in Business Administration	21

Appointments

During the year under reveiw a non- executive director namely Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon (DIN: 08791522), has been appointed in the Board w.e.f. 27.07.2020 which was further regularized in Annual General Meeting. He is appointed as Non-Executive Director on the Board w.e.f. 27.07.2020 in lieu of resignation of Mr. Doson Yoon.

Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon (DIN: 08791522) was appointed as Non-Executive Director on the Board w.e.f. 27.07.2020 in lieu of resignation of Mr. Doson Yoon (DIN: 08390063).

Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang (DIN: 07875012) and Mr. Sung Young Hong (DIN:08389474) has resigned from the Board w.e.f. 25th August, 2021 and Mr. Junghun Baig, (DIN:09268841) and Mr. Chul Moon Park, (DIN:07875018) were appointed w.e.f 25th August, 2021.

Retirement by Rotation

In accordance with the provisions of section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 Mr. Jonathan Park, (DIN – 08389524) Non-Executive Director, Mr. Darshan Kumar Aggarwal (DIN-00151560), Joint Managing Director and Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon (DIN -08791522), Non-Executive Director retires by rotation and being eligible, has offered themselves for re-appointment. Board of Directors of your Company recommends their re-appointment.

Resignation

There was no resignation during the year under report. Mr. Doson Yoon (DIN: 08390063) resigned during the current Financial Year. He was nominated on behalf of CJ Logistics Corporation based on Shareholder's Agreement executed between CJ Logistics Corporation, Company and other Shareholder's.

The Board takes on record the association of Mr. Doson Yoon (DIN: 08390063) and his valuable inputs and contribution as member of the Board.

DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR(S)

All Independent Directors have given declaration that they meet the criteria of Independence as laid down under Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year 2020-21, Board of Directors of your Company met Three (3) times on the following dates:-

Sr. No.	No. of Board Meeting	Date of Board Meeting	No. of Directors Present
1	367th	31.08.2020	11
2	368th	24.09.2020	12
3	369th	15.01.2021	12

Attendance of Directors at the Board meetings held during the financial year 2020-2021 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Director	Designation	No. of Board meeting attended
1	Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal	Chairman and Managing Director	3
2	Mr. Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	Joint Managing Director	3
3	Mr. Roshan Lal Aggarwal	Joint Managing Director	3
4	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal	Joint Managing Director	3
5	Mr. Amandeep	Non-Executive	3

		Director	
6	Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang	Executive Director	3
7	Mr. Euy Don Park	Independent Director	3
8	Mrs. Rajni Gupta	Independent Director	3
9	Mr. Do Young Kim	Independent Director	3
10	Mr. Jonathan Park	Non-Executive Director	2
11	Mr. Sung Yong Hong	Non-Executive Director	3
12	Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon	Non-Executive Director	3

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Composition

In order to widen the Committee taking expertise of Director your Company has appointed three new members in the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee constituted under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 comprises of the following members:

1. Mr. Amandeep, Independent Director, Chairman;
2. Mr. Euy Don Park, Independent Director, Member
3. Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal, Joint Managing Director, Member;
4. Mr. Do Young Kim, Independent Director, Member
5. Mrs. Rajni Gupta, Independent Director, Member

Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang, Whole-time Director, will be permanent invitee for the meeting

Company Secretary as Secretary of the Committee.

Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditors with non-voting rights.

MEETINGS OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the financial year 2020-21, Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of your Company met 2 times on the following dates:-

S. No.	No of meeting	Date of Meeting	No. of Directors Present
1	60th	31.08.2020	6
2	61th	15.01.2021	6

Attendance of Members at the Audit Committee meetings held during the financial year 2020-21 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation	No. of Meetings Attended
1	Mr. Amandeep	Non-Executive Director	2
2	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal	Joint Managing Director	2
3	Mr. Euy Don Park	Independent Director	2
4	Mrs. Rajni Gupta	Independent Director	2
5	Mr. Do Young Kim	Independent Director	2

6	Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang as permanent invitee	Whole-time Director	2

NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE & POLICY RELATING TO REMUNERATION OF DIRECTOS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) constituted under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 comprises of the following members**:-**

1. Mr. Euy Don Park, Independent Director (Chairman),
2. Mr. Amandeep, Independent Director, Member,
3. Mrs. Rajni Gupta, Independent Director, Member,
4. Mr. Do Young Kim, Independent Director, Member

The scope of NRC is to identify the persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management in accordance with the laid down criteria, recommend to the Board their appointment and renewal and shall specify the manner for effective evaluation of performance of Board, its committees and individual directors to be carried out either by the Board, by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee or by an independent external agency and review its implementation and compliance. The Committee formulates the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and recommends to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

Remuneration policy for selection and appointment of Directors including determining qualifications, independence of Director, Key Managerial Personnel, Senior Management Personnel and their remuneration as part of its charter and other matters provided under section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been framed by NRC and approved by the Board.

MEETINGS OF NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

During the financial year 2020-21, Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of your Company met once on the below date:-

Srl. No.	No of meeting	Date of Meeting	No. of Directors Present
1	13th	25.08.2020	3

Attendance of Members at the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings held during the financial year 2020-21 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation	No. of Meetings attended
1	Mr. Euy Don Park	Independent Director	1
2	Mr. Amandeep	Non- Executive Director	0 (Leave of Absence)
3	Mrs. Rajni Gupta	Independent Director	1
4	Mr. Do Young Kim	Independent Director	1

INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR MEETING

For the Financial Year 2020-21, 01 (one) separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on Wednesday, 24th Day of March, 2021. Independent Directors Mrs. Rajni Gupta, Mr. Euy Don Park and Mr. Do Young Kim attended the meeting.

BOARD ANNNUAL EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has carried out the annual performance evaluation of its own performance and the Directors individually. A discussion was done considering the inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties and governance. For the Board and committees, the process seems usually to involve questionnaires devised in house. The result of the process is then reported to the Chairman of the Board.

A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on the parameters such as level of leadership, Interpersonal skills, Board contribution, strategic thinking etc. The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board (excluding the Director being evaluated). The performance evaluation of the Chairman, Non Independent Directors and the Board as a whole was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 & RULES MADE THEREUNDER

The details of loans, investments or guarantees under Section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 and Rules made thereunder are given in the notes to the Financial Statements. (Refer to Note No. 37 to the Standalone financial statements as part of Related Party list).

WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY/VIGIL MECHANISM

The Audit Committee and Board of Directors of your Company has framed and implemented the Vigil Mechanism/ whistleblower policy:-

1. To encourage the employees to report to the Audit Committee about suspected unethical behaviours, malpractices, wrongful conduct, fraud violation of the company's policy including code of ethics and conduct, violation of law or questionable accounting or auditing matters by any employees/Director in the company without any fear of retaliation.
2. To build and strengthen a culture of transparency and trust in the organization.
3. Disclosure of alleged wrongful conduct to the team members of the whistle blower policy.

Mr. Chol Hoi Kim, CFO has been appointed by the Board as Nodal Officer. Any person can send information as per the policy at the mail id: whistleblower@cjdarcl.com .

The Company affirms that no employee/director of the Company has been denied access to the Audit Committee.

Complaint received under Whistle Blower Policy/Vigil Mechanism was attended and the status update was placed in the Audit Committee for suitable advice. The Board has also reviewed and has taken suitable action wherever required.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Effective risk management is an intrinsic part of the operations of the Company. Your Company adopts a comprehensive system of Risk Management. The Company adopted Risk Management Policy. It ensures that all risks are defined and mitigated in accordance with well structures risk Management Process. The risk management framework is periodically reviewed by the Board and the Audit committee. Risk evaluation and management is an ongoing process. As a diversified enterprise, the Company continues to focus on a system based approach to business risk management.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has an internal control system including financial controls, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and the timely preparation of reliable financial information & these are sufficient and are functioning efficiently. The efficacy of the internal control systems is verified by the Internal and Statutory Auditors of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this report. However, Covid-19 pandemic situation has created disruptions in the business operations of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There was no material change in the nature of Company's business during the year under review.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES PURSUANT TO RULE 5 (2) of COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGERGIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

List of Top 10 employees in terms of remuneration in FY 2020-21

Srl. No.	Name	Qualification	Date of Birth	Designation	Remuneration in crores	Experience in years
1	Krishan Kumar Agarwal	B.Com	05.06.1954	CMD	2.40	47
2	Darshan Kumar Agarwal	Undergraduate	15.05.1956	Joint Managing Director	1.86	45
3	Roshan Lal Agarwal	Undergraduate	02.05.1957	Joint Managing Director	1.90	44
4	Narender Kumar Agarwal	B.Com	01.09.1959	Joint Managing Director	1.89	41
5.	Hyoung Gun Kang	Physical Optics	07.02.1971	Whole-time Director	1.56	27
6.	Chol Hoi Kim	MBA	09.05.1975	Chief Financial Officer	1.17	23

7	Sung wook Jung		01.07.1975	Co-COO	1.79	22
8	Puneet Agarwal	B.Com (H), M. Sc.	14.09.1978	President-IT & Strategy	1.17	16
9	Vineet Agarwal	B. Com., MBA	02.01.1982	President	1.02	15
10	Nitesh Agarwal	B. Sc., PGDM	01.02.1983	President	0.99	14

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

INVESTOR SERVICES

Dematerialization of Shares

Equity Shares of the Company has been admitted into the depository system of both NSDL and CDSL, the two depositories in India, thereby enabling the shareholders of the Company to make scrip-less transaction in shares ensuring speedy processing and cost efficient share transfer. The ISIN No. allotted to the equity shares of your Company for transaction in dematerialization mode is INE088I01010. More than 90% of Shares of the Company have been dematerialized.

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Contact detail of the Registrar and Transfer Agent is:

Link Intime India Private Limited	**Link Intime India Private Limited**
C-13, Pannalal Silk Mills Compound,	Noble Heights. 1st Floor, Plot No NH-2
L.B.S. Marg, Bhandup (West),	C-1 Block, LSC, Near Savitri Market
Mumbai - 400 078	Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
Phone: 022-25963838	**Telephone:- 011-41410592/93/94**
Fax: 022-25946969	Fax :- 011-41410591
Email: rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in	**Contact person:- Mr. Bharat Bhusan**
Contact Person: Mr. Haren N Modi	

For investor services related to change of address, change in Bank Mandate, transfer of shares, Mandate for ECS etc., investors may contact the Registrar and Transfer Agent at either of the above addresses.

For any grievance, Investors may contact Mr. Apoorva Kumar, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, at the following address, for early resolution of their grievances:

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Darcl House, Plot No. 55P,
Sector-44, Institutional Area, Gurugram (Gurgaon)-122003
Phone: 9015202121, 25-26
Fax: 0124-4034162
E-mail: investorgrievance@cjdarcl.com

AUDITORS

STATUTORY AUDITORS AS PER SEC 141(3)(G) OF COMPANIES ACT 2013

Pursuant to Companies Act, 2013, your company has Appointed Statutory Auditors S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP to hold office from the Conclusion of 31st AGM till the Conclusion of 36th AGM.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year, the company has duly complied with all the applicable Secretarial Standards as issued by ICSI from time to time.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013& rules made thereunder, the Company has appointed Mr. Dhananjay Shukla, practicing Company Secretary as Secretarial Auditor to undertake Secretarial Audit of the Company for the Financial Year 2020-21.

The Report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed herewith as **Annexure- IV**

COST AUDITORS

Central Government has not specified Maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for the services of the Company and accordingly such accounts and records are not made and maintained

AUDITORS OBERSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT EXPLANATION THERETO

Management has taken corrective and proactive action to strengthen internal control system in the Company during the year under report in respect of CARO reporting and Auditors overall report.

SEGMENT DATA

Your Company has not shown segmental data as not applicable.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED UNDER SECTION 134(3) (M) OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 8 OF THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014

A. **Conservation of Energy** : Reasonable efforts are made for conservation of electric energy used in office, increase fuel efficiency of vehicles deployed by the Company.

B. **Technology Absorption** : Company is installing GPS and GPRS enabled devices in the vehicles carrying the goods to track their movement.

C. **Foreign Exchange Earnings & Outgo**

Foreign Exchange Earnings : Rs. 80.39 millions
Foreign Exchange Outgo: Rs. 192.41 millions

The amount of foreign exchange earning is mainly from customers on account of revenue.
The amount spent in foreign exchange is majorly for Ocean freight expense.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to provisions of Section 134(3)(C.) read with Section 134(5) of Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Directors' responsibility statement, it is hereby confirmed:-

(i) that in the preparation of annual financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2021, all the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

(ii) that the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;

(iii) that the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(iv) that the Directors have prepared the accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 on a going concern basis.

(v) The Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and

(vi) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors place on record their sincere thanks and appreciation to Government authorities, Regulatory bodies and all stakeholders including Banks, Financial institutions, Customers, Agents, Truck suppliers / operators, of the company.

Your Directors also take this opportunity to express their gratitude for the valuable services rendered by the employees at all levels towards the continuous growth of the Company.

Regd. Office: -

Darcl House, Plot No. 55 P On behalf of the Board of
Directors of
Institutional Area,Sector-44 **CJ Darcl Logistics Limited**
Gurugram, Haryana-122003

Krishan Kumar Agarwal	Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)	(Joint Managing Director)
DIN – 00151179	DIN-00052456

Date: 24.08.2021
Place: Gurugram

Annexure-I to Directors Report

Form No. MGT-9

Extract of Annual Returns of the Financial Year Ended on 31.03.2021
[Pursuant to section 92(30 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I.REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i.	CIN	**U60222HR1986PLC068818**
ii.	Registration Date	10.12.1986
iii.	Name of the Company	CJ DARCL LOGISTICS LIMITED (Formerly known as DARCL Logistics Limited
iv.	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public company limited by Shares
v.	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Darcl House, Plot No. 55 P, Institutional Area, Sector-44, Gurugram, Haryana
vi.	Whether listed company	No
vii.	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	**M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited,** Noble Heights, 1st Floor, Plot Nt. NH-2, C-1 Block, LSC, Near Savitri Market, Janakpuri, New Delhi -110058. **Telephone:- 011-41410592/93/94**

II.PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1	**Road Transport Services**	**996511**	**100.00%**

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name And Address Of The Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary /Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	**Transrail Logistics Limited**	**U74210HR2008PLC068824**	**Subsidiary**	**100%**	**2(86) (ii)**
2.	**Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited**	**NA**	**Subsidiary**	**100%**	**2(86) (ii)**
3.	**Fr8ology Private Limited**	**U60232HR2017PTC068204**	**Subsidiary**	**100%**	**2(86) (ii)**
4.	**CJ Korea Express India Private Limited**	**U63000DL2011FTC218913**	**Subsidiary**	**100%**	**2(86) (ii)**

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i. ***Category-wise Share Holding***

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter									
1) ***Indian***									
a) Individual/ HUF	1247802	-	1247802	5.23%	1297802	-	1297802	5.44%	0.21 %
b) Central Govt									
c) State Govt(s)									
d) Bodies Corp									
e) Banks / FI									
f) Any Other									
Sub-total(A)(1):-	**1247802**	**-**	**1247802**	**5.23%**	**1297802**	**-**	**1297802**	**5.44%**	**0.21 %**
2) ***Foreign***									
g) NRIs-Individuals									

h) Other- Individuals									
i) Bodies Corp.	11931071	-	11931071	50%	11931071	-	11931071	50%	**0.00 %**
j) Banks / FI									
k) Any Other….									
Sub-total **(**A)(2):-	**11931071**	**-**	**11931071**	**50%**	**11931071**	**-**	**11931071**	**50%**	**0.00 %**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. ***Institutions***									
a) Mutual Funds									
b) Banks / FI									
c) Central Govt									
d) State Govt(s)									
e) Venture Capital Funds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**					**-**
f) Insurance Companies									
g) FIIs									
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds									
i) Others (specify)									
Sub-total (B)(1)	**-**	**-**	**--**	**-**					**-**
2. Non Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp. (i) Indian (ii) Overseas	5173594	2035275	7208869	30.21%	5173594	2035275	7208869	30.21%	-
b) Individuals (i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh (ii) Individual	52768	-	52768	0.22%	52768	-	52768	0.22%	-

shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	3421632	-	3421632	14.42%	3371632	-	3371632	14.13%	-0.29 %
c) Others(Specify)									
Sub-total (B)(2)	**8666994**	**2035275**	**10683269**	**44.85%**	**8597994**	**2035275**	**10633269**	**44.56 %**	**0.29 %**
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	**8666994**	**2035275**	**10683269**	**44.85%**	**8597994**	**2035275**	**10633269**	**44.56 %**	**0.29 %**
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs									
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**21826867**	**2035275**	**23862142**	**100%**	**21826867**	**2035275**	**23862142**	**100%**	**-**

i. *Shareholding of Promoters*

Sr. No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	% change in share holding during the year
1.	Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal	**196490**	**0.82%**	**0**	**296490**	**1.24%**	**0**	**0.42%**
2.	Mr. Darshan Kumar Agarwal	**192708**	**0.81%**	**0**	**192708**	**0.81%**	**0**	**0**
3.	Mr. Roshan Lal Agarwal	**278049**	**1.17%**	**0**	**278049**	**1.17%**	**0**	**0**
4.	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal	**580555**	**2.43%**	**0**	**530555**	**2.22%**	**0**	**-0.21%**

5.	CJ Logistics Corporation	**11931071**	**50.00%**	**0**	**11931071**	**50.00%**	**0**	**0**
	Total	**13178873**	**55.23%**	**0**	**13228873**	**55.44%**	**0**	**0**

ii. *Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)*

Sr. no		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal At the beginning of the year	196490	0.82%	196490	0.82%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc): 13.04.2020 (Purchased)	**100000**	**0.42%**	**100000**	**0.42%**
	At the End of the year	**296490**	**1.24%**	**296490**	**1.24%**
2.	Mr. Darshan Kumar Agarwal At the beginning of the year	192708	0.81%	192708	0.81%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):				
	At the End of the year	192708	0.81%	192708	0.81%
3.	Mr. Roshan Lal Aggarwal At the beginning of the year	278049	1.16%	278049	1.16%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment /				

	transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):				
	At the End of the year	278049	1.16%	278049	1.16%
4.	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal At the beginning of the year	580555	2.43%	580555	2.43%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc): 25.01.2021 (Transfer by way of gift)	-50000	-0.21%	-50000	-0.21%
	At the End of the year	530555	2.22%	530555	2.43%
5.	CJ Logistics Corporation At the beginning of the year	11931071	50.00%	11931071	50.00%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):				
	At the End of the year	11931071	50.00%	11931071	50.00%

iii. ***Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):***

Srl. No.	**For each of the Top 10 Shareholders**	**Shareholding at the beginning of the year**		**Cumulative Shareholding during the year**	
		No. of Shares	**% of total Shares of the Company**	**No. of Shares**	**% of total Shares of the Company**
1	**ASM (India) Investments Private Limited** At the beginning of the year	**3238064**	**13.57**	**3238064**	**13.57**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**3238064**	**13.57**	**3238064**	**13.57**
2	**Gargo Investments Private Limited**	**2770805**	**11.61**	**2770805**	**11.61**

	At the beginning of the year				
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**2770805**	**11.61**	**2770805**	**11.61**
3	**TCG ESOP Trust** At the beginning of the year	**1200000**	**5.03**	**1200000**	**5.03**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**1200000**	**5.03**	**1200000**	**5.03**
4	**Prem Lata Agarwal** At the beginning of the year	**406995**	**1.71**	**406995**	**1.71**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**406995**	**1.71**	**406995**	**1.71**
5	**Puneet Agarwal** At the beginning of the year	**379676**	**1.49**	**379676**	**1.49**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**379676**	**1.59**	**379676**	**1.59**
6	**Tek Chand Agarwal (HUF)** At the beginning of the year	**328980**	**1.38**	**328980**	**1.38**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**328980**	**1.38**	**328980**	**1.38**
7	**Mrs. Sushma Agarwal** At the beginning of the year	**320000**	**1.34**	**320000**	**1.34**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**320000**	**1.34**	**320000**	**1.34**
8	**Krishan Kumar Agarwal & Sons** At the beginning of the year	**252420**	**1.06**	**252420**	**1.06**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**252420**	**1.06**	**252420**	**1.06**
9	**Nitesh Agarwal** At the beginning of the year	**201000**	**0.84**	**201000**	**0.84**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**201000**	**0.84**	**201000**	**0.84**
10	**Vibha Gupta** At the beginning of the year	**162430**	**0.68**	**162430**	**0.68**
	Date wise increase/(decrease)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the end of the year	**162430**	**0.68**	**162430**	**0.68**

IV ***Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:***

S.No.		**Shareholding at the beginning of the year**		**Cumulative Shareholding during the year**	
	For Each of the Directors and KMP	**No. of**	**% of total**	**No. of**	**% of total**

		Shares	Shares of the Company	Shares	Shares of the Company
1	**Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal, CMD** At the beginning of the year	196490	0.82%	196490	0.82%
	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase 13.04.2020	100000	0.42%	100000	0.42%
	At the end of the year	296490	1.24%	296490	1.24%
2	**Mr. Darshan Kumar Aggarwal, JMD** At the beginning of the year	192708	0.81%	192708	0.81%
	Date wise Increase /Decrease in Shareholding during the Year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment /transfer /bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	192708	0.81%	192708	0.81%
3	**Mr. Roshan Lal Aggarwal, JMD** At the beginning of the year	278049	1.16%	278049	1.16%
	Date wise Increase /Decrease in Share Holding during the Year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment /transfer /bonus/ Sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	278049	1.17%	278049	1.17%
	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal, JMD At the beginning of the year	580555	2.43%	580555	2.43%

4	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share Holding during the Year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment /transfer /bonus/sweat equity etc): 25.01.2021	-50000	**-0.21%**	-50000	**-0.21%**
	At the end of the year	530555	2.22%	530555	2.22%

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

Particulars	Secured Loans	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	*3799035166*	*57440433*	*232506662*	*4088982261*
ii) Interest due but not paid	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
iii) Interest accrued but not due	*4193289*	*101619*	*18280880*	*22575788*
Total (i+ii+iii)	*3803228455*	*57542052*	*250787542*	*4111558049*
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
- Addition	*367211965*	*600000000*	*181287293*	*1148425754*
- Reduction	*-907136869*	*-35411541*	*-144491833*	*-1087040243*
Net Change	*-539924904*	*564588459*	*36795460*	*61385511*
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	*3259110262*	*622028892*	*269302122*	*4150441276*
ii) Interest due but not paid	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
iii) Interest accrued but not due	*3068604*	*39079*	*22280552*	*25388235*
Total (i+ii+iii)	*3262178866*	*622067970.7*	*291582674*	*4175829511*

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager					Total Amount
	Gross salary	Mr. K.K Agarwal (CMD)	Mr. D. K. Agarwal (JMD)	Mr. R. L. Agarwal (JMD)	Mr. N. K. Agarwal (JMD)	Mr. Hyoung Gun	

						Kang (Executive Director) *	
1.	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act, 1961	21186285 39,600	16718849 39,600	16357025 39,600	16718849 39,600	12236760 3329211	83217768 34,87,611
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify Provident Fund	2798078	1938165	2697153	2170651	-	9604047
6.	Total (A)	24023963	18696614	19093778	18929100	15565971	96309426
	Ceiling as per the Act						

B. Remuneration to other directors:

(Part – I)

Sl. No.	**Particulars of Remuneration**	**Name of Directors**

	Independent Directors	Mrs. Rajni Gupta	Mr. Amandeep #	Mr. Euy Don Park	Mr. Do Young Kim	Total
	· Fee for attending board committee meetings · Commission · Others, please specify	1,65,200 3,54,000	47,200 1,62,250	1,88,800 3,54,000	1,65,200 3,54,000	5,66,400 12,24,250
	Total (1)	5,19,200	2,09,450	5,42,800	5,19,200	17,90,650
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-	-

*Sitting fees and Commission is including GST of 18% under Reverse Charge Mechanism.
Mr. Amandeep was Independent Director upto 17.09.2020, thus accordingly sitting fees and proportionate commission is accounted for, thereafter his designation changed to Non-Executive Director.

(Part- II)
No Remuneration being paid to other Non-Executive Directors.

Sl. No.	**Particulars of Remuneration**	
	Non- Executive Directors	Amandeep
	· Fee for attending board committee meetings · Commission · Others, please specify	94,400 1,91,750
	Total (1)	2,86,150
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	

The designation of Mr. Amandeep changed to Non-Executive Director w.e.f.17.09.2020

***C.* Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel Other Than MD /Manager /WTD**

Sl. no.	**Particulars of Remuneration**		**Key Managerial Personnel**		
		CEO	Mr.	CFO	Total

			Apoorva Kumar, Company Secretary	Mr. Chol Hoi Kim upto 31.01.2021	
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	- - -	3563136 - -	9911560 1804788 -	13474696 1804788 -
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	-	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify (Gratuity and PF)	-	-	-	-
6.	**Total**	**-**	**3563136**	**11716348**	**15279484**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

No penalties/punishment/compounding of offences were levied under the Companies Act, 2013.

Annexure-II to the Directors Report

[Pursuant to section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014

Disclosure of composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee and contents of the CSR Policy in the form of an annual report on CSR as per Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014

1. A brief outline of the CSR Policy of the Company, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken.

Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) activities at CJ Darcl Logistics Limited is recognized as integrating social, en

Further, CSR makes a business sense as companies with effective CSR, have image of socially responsible companies, achieve sustainable growth in their operations in the long run and their products and services are preferred by the customers.

The main objective of CSR policy is to make CSR a key business process for sustainable development of the society. CJ Darcl Logistics Limited will act as a good corporate citizen and aims at supplementing the role of Government in enhancing the welfare measures of the society within the framework of its policy.

The CSR Policy of the Company is also available on www.cjdarcl.com/regulatory-compliance/CSR.

2. Composition of CSR Committee:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
i.	Mr. Amandeep	Non- Executive Director	1	1
ii.	Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal	Joint Managing Director	1	1
iii.	Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang	Executive Director	1	1
iv.	Mr. Euy Don Park	Independent Director	1	1

3. **Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board are disclosed on the website of the Company.**

   The details of the CSR policy, projects and programmes are available on the website of the Company on www.cjdarcl.com/regulatory-compliance/CSR.

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).

Not applicable

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibilityPolicy)Rules,2014andamountrequiredforsetoffforthefinancialyear,ifany:**

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in `)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in `)
1.	-	NIL	NIL

6. **Averagenetprofitofthecompanyaspersection 135 (5) (‘ million)** : 372.19

7. (a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section135(5)(` million.) : 7.44

Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes oractivitiesofthepreviousfinancialyears(` million.) : NIL

(b) Amountrequiredtobesetoffforthefinancialyear,ifany : NIL

(c) TotalCSRobligationforthefinancialyear(7a+7b).(`million.) : 7.44

8. **(a) CSRamountspentorunspentforthefinancialyear:**

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in ` million.)</th><th colspan="5">Amount Unspent</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as persection135(6).</th><th colspan="3">Amount transferred to any fund specifiedunderScheduleVII as per second proviso to section 135(5).</th></tr>
<tr><th>Amount(in` million.)</th><th>Date of transfer</th><th>Name of the Fund</th><th>Amount</th><th>Date of transfer</th></tr>
<tr><td>14.68</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td><td>NA</td></tr>
</table>

(b) DetailsofCSRamountspentagainst **ongoing projects** forthefinancialyear. (`million) : NIL

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than **ongoing projects** for the financial year. List attached as Annexure-I (` million.) : 14.68

(d) AmountspentinAdministrativeOverheads(`million) : NIL

(e) AmountspentonImpactAssessment,ifapplicable(`million) : NIL

(f) Totalamountspentforthefinancialyear(8b+8c+8d+8e)(`million) : 14.68

(g) Excessamountfor setoff,ifany in subsequent years (‘million) : 7.24

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135(6) (in `)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in `)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in Succeeding financial years. (in `)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in `)	Date of transfer	
1.	-	NIL	-	-	NIL	-	-

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s). : NIL

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year.

a. Date of creation or acquisition of capital asset(s) : None

b. Amount of CSR spent for creation of acquisition of capital asset (` Cr.) : NIL

c. Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose such capital asset is registered, their address etc. : Not Applicable name

d. Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset) : Not Applicable

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).

Not Applicable.

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00151179

Amandeep
Chairman CSR Committee
DIN: 0226905

Date: 24th August, 2021

Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year 2020-21:-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of Activities in Schedule VII to the act.	Local (Yes/ No.)	Location of the Project State, District	Amount Spent in for the project (in ` million.)	Mode of Implementation -Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
							Name	**CSR Registration No.**
1	Contribution for Animal Welfare	IV	Yes	Haryana, Agroha	2.90	No	Shree Vaishnav Agarsain *Gaushala*	Not applicable for F.Y. 2020-21
2	Contribution to the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund (COVID-19)	I	No	All India	10.00	No	PM CARES FUND	Not applicable for F.Y. 2020-21
3	Promoting education to unprivileged children	I	Yes	Delhi, New Delhi	1.31	Yes	In house project of CJ Darcl	Not applicable for F.Y. 2020-21
4	Employment Generation for Artisans	II	Yes	Delhi, New Delhi	0.20	No	Nav Jyoti Foundation (NGO)	Not applicable for F.Y. 2020-21
5	Contribution for Animal welfare	IV	No	Uttarakhand, Bazpur	0.15	No	Shree Radhye Krishna Gau Sewa Sadan Trust	Not applicable for F.Y. 2020-21
6	Contribution for Animal welfare	IV	Yes	Haryana, Gurugram	0.12	No	Jai Narayan Gaudham	Not applicable for F.Y. 2020-21
	TOTAL				14.68			

Annexure –III to Directors Report

Form No. AOC-2

[Pursuant to section 134(3)(n) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

The Company has no contracts or arrangements or transactions which are not at arm's length basis.

(a) Name(s) of the related party and nature of relationship:

Sr. No.	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transaction	Duration of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Salient features of contracts / arrangements / transactions, including value, if any	Justification for entering into such contracts / arrangements / transactions	Date(s) of approval by th Board	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date on which special resolution was passed in General meeting u/s 188(1)
NIL								

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis:

Sr. No.	Name of the related party and nature of relationship	Nature of contracts / arrangements / transaction	Duration of contracts / arrangements / transactions	Salient features of contracts / arrangements / transactions, including value, if any	Justification for entering into such contracts / arrangements / transactions	Date(s) of approval by the Board	Amount paid as advances, if any	Date on which resolution was passed in General meeting u/s 188(1)
1	TCG Media Limited	Advertisement of Company in publication of TCG Media Limited	01.04.2020-31.03.2021	The advertisement of the Company is published in monthly magazine of Publication	For branding of the Company as it is logistics magazine.	06.03.2020	1440000 plus taxes	-
2	Mr. D.K. Agarwal, WTD	Lorry hire services upto Rs18 crores	01.04.2020-31.03.2021	Lorry hire charges for F.Y. 2020-21		06.03.2020	-	-
3	S.Dayal Construction Private Limited	Rent upto Rs. 1.50 crores	01.04.2020-31.03.2021	Rent for warehouse and workshop	The site is near to customer premises so convenient to use.	06.03.2020		-
4	Fretron LLP	Purchase of services at	01.04.2020-31.03.2021	GPS device and tracking	For purchase of Transport	06.03.2020	-	-

		Rs. 50.00 lakhs.			Management System			

Regd. Office: -
Darcl House,
Plot No. 55P, Institutional Area
Sector-44, Gurugram
Haryana.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN – 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN-00052456

Date: 24.08.2021
Place: Gurugram

Annexure-IV to Directors Report

Form No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2021

[Pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
CJ DARCL LOGISTICS LIMITED
Regd. Office.: DARCL House, Plot No. 55 P,
Sector-44, Institutional Area,
Gurugram -122003 (Haryana).

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by M/s CJ Darcl Logistics Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"), which is an Unlisted Public Company. The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/ statutory compliances for expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification, to the extent possible in the prevailing conditions caused by the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended 31st March 2021 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2021 according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), as amended from time to time and the rules made thereunder;
ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**
iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
iv. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowing;
v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
    a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**

b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**
c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**
d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**
e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 ; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**
f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**
g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 ; **(Not Applicable to the Company)** and
h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 ; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**

vi. **We further report that,** having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company:

a. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and rules made there under
b. The Carriage by Road Act, 2007
c. The Multi Modal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993
d. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
e. The Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 read with FSS (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulation, 2011

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

i. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
ii. The SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; **(Not Applicable to the Company)**

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. as mentioned above.
However the company has conducted three Board Meetings only during the calendar year 2020 pursuant to Section 173 of the Companies Act 2013 read with SS-1 as per the records provided to us.
As represented to us by the company , it has complied with the terms of the General Circular No.11/20 dated 24th March 2020 having been issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) during the covid-19 pandemic allowing the time gap of 180 days between two Board meetings during 1st April 2020 to 30th September 2020 and the company is of the view that it has complied the provisions of the Section 173 of the Companies Act,2013 as all meetings have been convened within normal 120 days' time gap or extended 180 days' time gap.

We further report that one complaint was filed by one of the fixed deposit holder's representative with Registrar of companies, NCT of Delhi and Haryana during the year 2020 against which notice was received by the company on email on 13th October 2020 u/s 206 of the Companies Act,2013 which was duly responded after checking the records and it was found that payment had been duly remitted to the concerned deposit holder and the complainant withdrew the complaint vide email dated 14th October 2020.

We further report that the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors, Independent Directors and Women Director. Further Mr. Doson Yoon has resigned from the position of Director w.e.f. 27th July 2020. Also the designation of Mr. Amandeep has been changed from Non-Executive Independent Director to Non-Executive Non-Independent Director w.e.f. 17th September 2020.
The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

During the year under audit Mr. Chol Hoi Kim has resigned from the position of CFO w.e.f. 1st February 2021 and Mr. Jae Hee Lee has been appointed as the new CFO of the company w.e.f. 1st June 2021.

Adequate notice has been given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.
We further report that , based on the information provided by the company , its officers and Authorized Representatives during the conduct of the Audit and also on the review of Quarterly Compliance Reports given by the Company Secretary and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the company, in our opinion adequate systems, processes and control mechanism exist in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliances with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines as mentioned above in this report including General Laws like Labour laws and Environmental laws as applicable to the company.

We further report that the following Special Resolutions were passed by the Shareholders of the company in their Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) /Annual General Meeting (AGM) held during the audit period:

I. Pursuant to Sections 196, 197, 203 and Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, if any, the company has passed a Special Resolution with requisite majority for re-appointment and increase in remuneration of Mr. Krishan Kumar Agarwal (DIN: 00151179), the Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Darshan Kumar Aggarwal (DIN: 00151560), Joint Managing Director, Mr. Roshan Lal Aggarwal (DIN 00151657), Joint Managing Director and Mr. Narender Kumar Agarwal (DIN 00052456), Joint Managing Director of the Company in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 1st June 2020. All the above mentioned person were appointed for the period from 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2023.

II. Pursuant to Sections 196, 197, 203 and Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, if any, the company has passed a Special Resolution with requisite majority for re-appointment of Mr. Hyoung Gun Kang as Whole-time Director of the Company for the period from 10th August 2020 to 9th August 2023, in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 1st June 2020.

III. Pursuant to Section 197 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, if any, the company has passed a Special Resolution with requisite majority for payment of Commission upto 1% of net profit to Non-Executive Directors for F.Y 2020-21 in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 1st June 2020.

IV. Pursuant to Section 161(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Sang Hyun Yoon (DIN: 08791522) who was appointed as additional Director by the

Board of Directors w.e.f 27.07.2020 was regularized as Director at Annual General Meeting (AGM) under the category of Non-Executive Rotational Director for the period of 3 years w.e.f. 30th September 2020 up to 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held 2023 or before 30th September 2023 whichever is earlier.

V. Pursuant to Section 152 of the Act, the company has passed special resolution for Change of designation of Mr. Amandeep (DIN:00226905) from Non Excutive Independent Director to Non Executive Non Independent Director of the Company for the period of three years w.e.f. 17th September 2020 up to 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held 2023 or before 30th September 2023 whichever is earlier.

VI. Pursuant to Section 149, 150 & 152 of the Act, the company has passed special resolution for re-appointment of Mrs. Rajni Gupta (DIN 02135443) and Mr. Do Young Kim (DIN 08204199) as Independent Directors of the Company for the period of three years w.e.f. 17th September 2020 up to 36th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held 2023 or before 30th September 2023 whichever is earlier.

VII. Pursuant to Section 13 and 15 of the Act, the company has passed a Special Resolution for Alteration by addition of one clause in clause III of Memorandum of Association of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on 17th October 2020.

We further report that, during the audit period, the Company has not undertaken any activity having a major bearing on the Company's Affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc. except reported as hereunder:-

A. The company has accepted Deposits from public u/s 73 and u/s 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

B. The company has entered into various Related Party Transactions with different related parties pursuant to Section 177 and 188 of the Act with the Approval of the Audit Committee, Board of Directors and Shareholders, wherever required.

C. Pursuant to Section 180(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013 the company has passed a Special Resolution in its Annual General Meeting held on 17th October 2020 for increasing its borrowing power from Rs. 600 Crores to Rs. 850 Crores in its Annual General Meeting held on 17th October 2020.

For Dhananjay Shukla & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Dhananjay Shukla
Proprietor
FCS-5886, CP No. 8271
UDIN:F005886C000822966

Place: Gurugram
Date:24th August 2021

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as 'Annexure-A' and forms integral part of this report.

Enclosures: Annexure-A

'Annexure-A'

To,
The Members,

CJ DARCL Logistics Limited
Regd. Office.: DARCL House, Plot No. 55 P,
Sector-44, Institutional Area,
Gurugram -122003 (Haryana).

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter:

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial Records and other relevant records as maintained by the Company. Physical verification of the records/ documents could not be carried out due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Further, the online verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records and other relevant records. We believe that the processes and practices we followed and the audit evidences we have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company. We have not examined the compliance by the company with applicable financial laws like Direct and Indirect Tax Laws, Since the same has been subject to review by the Statutory and other Audit and by other designated professionals.

4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test check basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Dhananjay Shukla & Associates
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
Dhananjay Shukla
Proprietor
FCS-5886, CP No. 8271
UDIN:F005886C000822966

Place: Gurugram
Date:24th August 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board report but does not include the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 1 a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements – Refer Note 39 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. The Company has transferred amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company except there has been a delay in transferring Unclaimed public deposit of Rs 6,724 (including interest) as referred to in Note no 43 to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 094941
UDIN: 21094941AAAADE1205

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: August 24, 2021

Annexure referred to in paragraph [1] of report on other legal and regulatory requirements
Re: CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the titles deeds of immovable properties including property, plant and equipment/fixed assets are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except following;

Particulars of the building	Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	Remarks
Building located at West Bengal measuring 638 square feet	79,498	The title deed of the building is in the name of a director in the Company and is pending for registration in name of the Company

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. Discrepancies noted on physical verification of inventories were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of grant of loan, investments made, guarantees and securities given have been complied with by the Company.

(v) In respect of deposits accepted, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules framed there under, to the extent applicable, have been complied with. We are informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board, National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under clause 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for services of the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, goods and service tax, cess and other undisputed statutory dues were outstanding, at the March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales tax, value added tax and goods and service tax on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the Statute	**Nature of dues**	**Amounts of dues (Rs In Mn)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	18.94	2014-15 to 2017-18	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)
Sales Tax Act / Value Added Tax	Sales Tax / Value Added Tax	43.32	2010-11 to 2020-21	Upto Commissioners level
Sales Tax Act / Value Added Tax	Sales Tax/Value Added Tax	32.61	2008-09 to 2017-18	Commercial tax tribunal
Sales Tax Act / Value Added Tax	Sales Tax/Value Added Tax	8.66	2007-08 to 2009-10, 2013-14, 2016-17 to 2017-18	High Court
Goods and Service tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	3.34	2018-19 to 2020-21	Upto Commissioners level
Goods and Service tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	0.59	2018-19, 2019-20	High Court

Of the above cases, total amount deposited in respect of Income Tax is Rs 2.3 Mn, Sales Tax and Value Added Tax is Rs 20.3 Mn and Goods and Service Tax Act is Rs 1.0 Mn.

(viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a banks and financial institutions. The Company does not have any dues to in respect of debenture holders or Government.

(ix) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which they were raised. During the current year, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer and debt instruments.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 094941
UDIN: 21094941AAAADE1205

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: August 24, 2021

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CJ DARCL LOGISTICS LIMITED

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 094941
UDIN: 21094941AAAADE1205

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: August 24, 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	2,040.16	2,126.20
Intangible assets	4	41.53	47.50
Right-of-use assets	42	177.87	187.72
Capital work in progress	3a	7.62	87.54
Investment properties	5	47.48	67.12
Non-current investments	6	185.46	185.46
Financial assets			
i. Loans	7	15.53	15.98
ii. Other financial assets	8	33.29	29.08
Non current tax assets (net)		261.93	516.59
Other non-current assets	9	34.42	68.56
Total non-current assets (A)		**2,845.29**	**3,331.75**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	9.29	15.91
Financial assets			
i. Investments	11	-	10.00
ii. Trade receivables	12	4,361.58	3,904.75
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	107.34	35.43
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	5.87	10.02
v. Loans	7	114.70	132.77
vi. Other financial assets	8	2,110.87	1,538.06
Current tax assets (net)		184.40	-
Other current assets	9	301.39	452.61
Total current assets (B)		**7,195.44**	**6,099.55**
Assets classified as held for sale (C)	3b	**48.45**	**59.41**
Total Assets (A+B+C)		**10,089.18**	**9,490.71**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	226.62	226.62
Other equity	16	4,182.34	3,867.80
Total equity (A)		**4,408.96**	**4,094.42**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	17	826.73	818.77
ii. Other financial liabilities	18	43.31	31.06
iii. Lease liabilities	42	124.84	103.81
Employee benefit obligations	19	50.82	44.88
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	68.71	48.05
Total non-current liabilities (B)		**1,114.41**	**1,046.57**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	17	2,820.76	2,833.28
ii. Trade payables	21		
-Dues to micro and small enterprises		-	-
-Dues to enterprises other than micro and small enterprises		905.75	662.77
iii. Lease liabilities	42	66.21	93.85
iv. Other financial liabilities	18	569.53	627.17
Provisions	22	15.00	15.00
Employee benefit obligations	19	106.94	86.84
Other current liabilities	23	81.61	30.81
Total current liabilities (C)		**4,565.80**	**4,349.72**
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		**10,089.18**	**9,490.71**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	24	28,240.76	23,263.69
Other income	25	180.52	142.76
Total income		**28,421.28**	**23,406.45**
Expenses			
Cost of services	26	25,764.93	20,638.28
Employee benefit expenses	27	1,128.45	1,093.44
Finance cost	28	378.65	343.68
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	436.93	388.21
Other expenses	30	306.83	384.32
Total expenses		**28,015.79**	**22,847.92**
Profit before tax		**405.49**	**558.53**
Income tax expense	31		
- Current tax		84.90	95.30
- Deferred tax charge		16.98	48.46
Profit after tax		**303.61**	**414.76**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of post employment benefit obligations	38	14.60	(6.96)
Income tax relating to these items		(3.68)	1.75
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of tax		**10.92**	**(5.21)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**314.53**	**409.56**
Earnings per equity share	32		
Basic earnings per equity share (Rs.)		**13.40**	18.30
Diluted earnings per equity share (Rs.)		**13.40**	18.30
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before taxation	405.49	558.53
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	436.93	388.20
(Profit)/Loss on termination of lease contracts	(1.17)	3.66
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	(52.98)	(58.28)
Interest income	(10.23)	(36.67)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(10.84)	(2.33)
Provision for doubtful trade receivables, advances and claims	0.09	66.54
Bad debts written off	9.45	16.31
Profit on sale of investments (net)	(0.00)	(0.03)
Interest income on - unwinding of security deposits	(1.21)	-
Finance costs	378.56	343.41
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,154.09**	**1,279.34**
Changes in working capital :		
Increase in trade receivables	(428.68)	(449.91)
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	6.62	(4.72)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	(594.21)	(34.95)
Decrease/ (increase) in other current assets	155.54	(33.19)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	249.42	(138.52)
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	11.14	8.82
Increase/ (decrease) in other liabilities	50.80	3.11
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit obligations	40.64	26.03
Cash generated from operations	**645.36**	**656.01**
Net income tax paid (net of refund)	(14.64)	(176.00)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**630.72**	**480.01**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property plant and equipment and Intangible assets (Including CWIP)	(265.62)	(616.14)
Proceeds from property plant and equipment	96.28	91.58
Loans given to subsidiary Company	-	(340.30)
Loans realized from subsidiary Company	-	340.30
Loans Taken from subsidiary Company	177.50	69.00
Loan repaid to subsidiary Company	(177.50)	(69.00)
Investment in subsidiary	-	(0.00)
Purchase of mutual fund	(10.00)	(110.00)
Proceeds from sale of investments	20.00	100.03
Interest received	11.50	37.25
Net proceeds from fixed deposits with Banks having maturity of 3 to 12 months	10.39	(2.48)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(137.45)**	**(499.76)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	567.40	673.82
Repayment for long-term borrowings	(498.60)	(456.65)
Net proceeds/ (repayment) from short-term borrowings	(12.52)	279.82
Payment of lease liability (refer note 43)	(120.25)	(118.06)
Payment of interest and finance charges	(357.40)	(354.64)
Net cash from/(used) in financing activities (C)	**(421.37)**	**24.29**

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	71.91	4.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	35.43	30.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**107.34**	**35.43**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	5.86	7.38
Balances with scheduled banks:		
- in current accounts	99.86	26.61
-in deposit account (original maturity of 3 months or less)	1.62	1.44
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	**107.34**	**35.43**

Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of non-cash transactions:

Particulars	Borrowings (including interest accrued)	Lease Liabilities
Balance as at 1 April 2019	3,630.68	228.60
Non cash movement	-	87.12
Finance cost accrued	290.46	22.92
Payment of lease liability	-	(140.98)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings	496.98	-
Payment of interest*	(303.92)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**4,114.20**	**197.64**
Non cash movement	-	95.57
Finance cost accrued	315.75	18.07
Payment of lease liability	-	(120.25)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings	56.27	-
Payment of interest*	(311.83)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**4,174.39**	**191.03**

* Excluding intererest considered as part of repayment in hire purchase contracts

Summary of significant accounting policies **2**

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Firm Registration no: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN - 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN - 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS-4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

A) Equity share capital (refer note 15)

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2019	22,662,142	226.62
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**22,662,142**	**226.62**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**22,662,142**	**226.62**

B) Other equity (refer note 16)

	General reserve [refer note 16[1]]	Securities premium [refer note 16[2]]	Capital redemption reserve [refer note 16[3]]	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**951.87**	**1,137.91**	**54.00**	**1,314.47**	**3,458.25**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	414.76	414.76
Other comprehensive Income/(Loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	-	-	(5.21)	(5.21)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**951.87**	**1,137.91**	**54.00**	**1,724.02**	**3,867.81**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	303.61	303.61
Other comprehensive Income/(Loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	-	-	10.92	10.92
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**951.87**	**1,137.91**	**54.00**	**2,038.56**	**4,182.34**

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited ('the Company') CIN No. U60222HR1986PLC068818 was incorporated originally as a Private Limited Company on 10 December 1986, which was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from 01 December 1998. Name of the Company got changed to Darcl Logistics Limited effective 23 February 2010 and based on strategic transaction during the F.Y. 2017-18 with CJ Logistics Corporation, name of the Company got further changed to CJ Darcl Logistics Limited effective 13 September 2017. The Company is engaged in the business of carriers by road, rail and sea means of transportation, integrated logistics solutions and specialized logistics across multimodal transport operations.

The Financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with resolution passed on August 24, 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Property plant and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight, and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT/GST/VAT credit availed wherever applicable. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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

ii) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

The Company has used the following lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Asset category	Useful lives estimated by management (SLM)	Useful life of assets as per Schedule II of Company Act (SLM)
Land – Freehold Leasehold	- Over the period of lease	- Over the period of lease
Buildings	30/60 years	30/60 years
Rail Wagon and Containers	15 years	15 years
Plant and machinery	8 years	8 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years
Office equipment	3/5 years	5 years
Computers	3/6 years	3/6 years
Trucks	8 years	6 years
Trucks (Puller/Axle)	15/25 years	6 years
Other vehicles	8 years	8 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower	-

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income in Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of Intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. There are no intangible assets with infinite useful life.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method as follows:

- Software licenses - estimated useful life or 5 years, whichever is lower,
- Railway license fee – over the license period of 20 years.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the assets are derecognized.

iv) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Examples of such estimates include allowance for impairment of trade receivables and provision for doubtful advances, employee benefits, income taxes, and impairment of non-financial assets and useful lives of fixed assets (refer note 33).

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to changes in these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known.

v) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be 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 the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

vi) Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

a) The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
b) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,
c) The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
d) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
e) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortized.

vii) Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is recognized using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined.

The Company has used the following lives to provide depreciation on its Investment properties:

Asset category	**Useful lives estimated by management (SLM)**	**Useful life of assets as per Schedule II of Company Act (SLM)**
Building	60 Years	60 Years
Furniture and fittings	10 Years	10 Years
Office equipment	5/10 Years	5/10 Years

Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life / residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the carrying value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

viii) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for immovable properties, commercial vehicles, and other equipment.

a) Right of use asset

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of lease contract, as follows:

- Land - 2 to 70 Years
- Leasehold land – 5 to 99 Years
- Buildings – 2 to 28 Years
- Commercial vehicles - 2 to 3 Years
- Other equipment - 2 to 5 Years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(xi) for impairment of non - financial assets.

b) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payment to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The re-measurement of lease liability is done by discounting the revised lease payments using the Company’s incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of modification.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Operating lease:

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms, unless payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase; such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rentals arising, if any, under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance lease:

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting period so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

ix) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xii) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies "Revenue from contracts with customers".

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

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

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

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.

This category is most applicable to the Company. 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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 other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain, or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss (P&L). Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is considered 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 statement of profit and loss. This category is applicable to investments in mutual funds.

Equity Investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is de-recognised only when

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay. A financial assets is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) 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 following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss (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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables

and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. For the financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate.

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

Financial guarantees, issued in relation to obligations of subsidiaries, are initially recognised at fair value (as part of the cost of the investment in the subsidiary).

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

The financial guarantees are amortised over the life of the guarantee and are measured at each reporting date at the higher of:

- the remaining unamortized balance of the amount at initial recognition and

- the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

x) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note 33.

Performance obligations

At contract inception, the Company assess the goods and services promised in contracts with customers and identifies various performance obligations to provide distinct goods and services to the customers. The Company has determined following distinct goods and services that represent its primary performance obligations.

- **Transportation services:** Revenue is recognized for these performance obligations as they are satisfied over the contract term, which generally represents the transit period. The transit period can vary based upon the method of transport, generally a couple days for over the road, rail, and air transportation, or several weeks in the case of an ocean shipment. Company also provide certain ancillary logistics services, such as handling of goods, customs clearance services etc. The service period for these services is usually for a very short duration, generally few days or weeks. Hence, revenue from these services is recognised over the service period as the Company perform the primary obligation of transportation of goods.

- **Other allied services:** Revenue from leasing of vehicles (trains/trucks), renting of warehouse, fee-based management services are recognised over time as the customer simultaneously avails the benefits of these services. Hence, the revenue from such services is recognised on a monthly basis, basis the amount fixed as per the agreements.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for providing services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for transportation services provide the customer with incentives and include penalties levied on the Company. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future incentives and penalties, the Company has applied the expected value method for all contracts.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the same is invoiced to the customer, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional on satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instrument – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

xi) Inventories

Inventories comprise of tyres, tubes and other accessories for repairs and maintenance of own vehicles, which are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory based on weighted average cost basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

xii) Employee benefits

(i) Post-employment benefits

Defined Contribution Plan: A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separately entity. The Company has defined contribution plans for provident fund and employees' state insurance scheme. The Company's contribution in the above plans is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

Contributions to Superannuation are funded and charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The Company has no obligation other than contribution payable to these funds.

Defined Benefit Plans: The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan which is a combination of funded plan and unfunded plan. In case of funded plan, the Group makes contribution to a separately administered fund. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimation of the payments. Any deficit in plan assets as compared to the liability based on an independent actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at periodic intervals.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other comprehensive income (OCI). They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefits expense in statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense immediately.

(b) Short-term obligations and other long-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method at the end of the year. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognised to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xiii) Borrowing cost

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs.

xiv) Income tax expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

i. Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax is based on the taxable income and calculated using the applicable tax rates and tax laws. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

xv) Foreign Currency Transactions

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

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

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

xvi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting the corresponding income/charge for dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares, unless the effect of the potential dilutive equity shares is anti-dilutive.

xvii) Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal Companys) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

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

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

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

xviii) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax

rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

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

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

xix) Dividend distribution to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distribution to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. The corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

xx) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet comprise of balances with banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of consolidated cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

xxi) New amendments adopted during the year

MCA vide notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated July 24, 2020 has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 which amends following Ind AS:

- Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
- Ind AS 116, Leases
- Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements
- Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Ind AS 10, Events after the Reporting Period
- Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after the April 1, 2020, however, these do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

xxii) Amendment to Schedule III Division II

MCA vide notification dated March 24, 2021, has amended disclosure requirements to division II of schedule III of the Act. The amendments are applicable from April 1, 2021.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

3a Property, plant and equipment

Description of assets	Gross Block					Depreciation / amortization					Net block
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deletion/Adjustments	Transfer from Investment properties	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Charge for the year	Deletion/Adjustments	Transfer from Investment properties	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Land - Freehold(1)	166.27	12.33	8.66	-	169.95	-	-	-	-	-	169.95
- Leasehold	23.03	18.60	-	-	41.63	0.75	0.60	-	-	1.35	40.28
Buildings(1)(2)(3)	220.23	-	3.50	13.34	230.08	13.83	4.12	0.33	0.68	18.30	211.78
Plant and machinery (Flat wagons)	218.89	-	-	-	218.89	82.16	20.54	-	-	102.69	116.20
Rail containers	136.16	27.18	1.17	-	162.17	38.15	10.80	0.39	-	48.55	113.62
Plant and machinery (Others)	13.99	2.85	-	-	16.83	10.15	2.43	-	-	12.58	4.26
Furniture and fittings	78.47	8.27	0.81	4.54	90.47	20.31	8.34	0.39	0.76	29.02	61.45
Office equipment	137.54	26.53	6.77	1.60	158.91	60.38	26.57	4.08	0.44	83.31	75.60
Computers	37.96	20.74	4.25	-	54.45	18.95	10.33	3.29	-	25.99	28.45
Trucks (including Puller and Axle)	1,922.66	113.68	121.28	-	1,915.06	627.70	217.42	96.06	-	749.06	1,166.00
Other vehicles	120.68	17.62	4.22	-	134.08	37.27	14.72	2.82	-	49.17	84.92
Leasehold improvements	27.54	2.77	-	-	30.32	8.16	6.04	-	-	14.20	16.12
Gross total	**3,103.42**	**250.57**	**150.66**	**19.48**	**3,222.84**	**917.81**	**321.91**	**107.36**	**1.88**	**1,134.22**	**2,088.61**
Less: Assets held for sale											
Land - Freehold (2)	(42.02)	-	(7.57)	-	(34.45)	-	-	-		-	(34.45)
Buildings (2)	(18.56)	-	(3.50)	-	(15.06)	(1.17)	(0.23)	(0.33)		(1.06)	(14.00)
Total	**3,042.84**	**250.57**	**139.59**	**19.48**	**3,173.33**	**916.64**	**321.68**	**107.03**	**1.88**	**1,133.16**	**2,040.16**
Capital Work in Progress	**87.54**	**-**	**79.91**	**-**	**7.62**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.62**

Description of assets	Gross Block				Depreciation / amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Land - Freehold(1)	179.31	-	13.04	166.27	-	-	-	-	166.27
- Leasehold	1.15	21.88	-	23.03	0.37	0.38	-	0.75	22.28
Buildings(1)(2)(3)	221.84	-	1.61	220.23	9.98	3.96	0.11	13.83	206.40
Plant and machinery (Flat wagons)	218.89	-	-	218.89	61.62	20.54	-	82.16	136.73
Rail containers	138.12	-	1.96	136.16	29.04	9.56	0.45	38.15	98.01
Plant and machinery (Others)	13.99	-	-	13.99	7.94	2.21	-	10.15	3.84
Furniture and fittings	71.18	7.85	0.56	78.47	13.34	7.19	0.22	20.31	58.16
Office equipment	127.63	17.89	7.98	137.54	44.44	21.70	5.76	60.38	77.16
Computers	29.20	12.60	3.84	37.96	14.31	7.68	3.04	18.95	19.01
Trucks (including Puller and Axle)	1,412.25	536.18	25.77	1,922.66	484.01	163.12	19.43	627.70	1,294.96
Other vehicles	97.12	37.60	14.04	120.68	30.73	13.02	6.48	37.27	83.41
Leasehold improvements	27.28	0.26	-	27.54	2.38	5.78	-	8.16	19.38
Total	**2,537.96**	**634.26**	**68.80**	**3,103.42**	**698.16**	**255.14**	**35.49**	**917.81**	**2,185.61**
Less: Assets held for sale									
Land - Freehold(1)	(50.04)	-	(8.02)	(42.02)	-	-	-	-	(42.02)
Buildings(1)(2)(3)	(18.89)	-	(0.33)	(18.56)	(0.93)	(0.26)	(0.02)	(1.17)	(17.39)
Total	**2,469.03**	**634.26**	**60.45**	**3,042.84**	**697.23**	**254.88**	**35.47**	**916.64**	**2,126.20**

(1) The title deeds for land and other properties at New Delhi, West Bengal, Haryana, Gujrat, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are in the former name of the Group i.e. Delhi Assam Roadways Corporation Limited.
(2) Includes title deed of the building amounting as at 31 March 21 to Rs. 0.08 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 0.10 million) is pending for registration in the name of the Company. The said building is registered in the name of a director of the Company.

(3) Refer note 17 for assets pledged as securities towards funded and non-funded facilities.
(4) For detail in respect of carve out assets please refer note 51

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

3b Assets held for sale

As per the terms of Shareholder agreement dated 5 June 2017 entered into by the Company with CJ Logistics Corporation, certain properties have been agreed to be carved out from the Company (refer note 51). The details relating to gross block and accumulated depreciation of aforementioned assets as at 31 March 2021 are included in the table below:

Description of assets	Gross Block				Depreciation / amortization				Net block
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Charge for the year	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Assets Held for Sale									
Trucks	42.02	-	7.57	34.45		-		-	34.45
Other Assets	18.56	-	3.50	15.06	1.17	0.23	0.33	1.06	14.00
Total Assets held for sale	**60.58**	**-**	**11.07**	**49.51**	**1.17**	**0.23**	**0.33**	**1.06**	**48.45**

4 Intangible assets

Description of assets	Gross Block				Depreciation / amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Charge for the year	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Railway license	63.81	-	-	63.81	20.00	5.00	-	25.00	38.81
Software license fees	11.80	0.37	-	12.17	8.11	1.34	-	9.45	2.72
Total intangible assets	**75.61**	**0.37**	**-**	**75.98**	**28.11**	**6.34**	**-**	**34.45**	**41.53**

Description of assets	Gross Book Value				Depreciation / amortisation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	Charge for the year	Deletion/Adjustments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Railway license	63.81	-	-	63.81	15.00	5.00	-	20.00	43.81
Software license fees	9.53	2.27	-	11.80	6.95	1.16	-	8.11	3.69
Total intangible assets	**73.34**	**2.27**	**-**	**75.61**	**21.95**	**6.16**	**-**	**28.11**	**47.50**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

5 Investment properties

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	71.74	63.83
Additions	-	7.91
Transfer to property, plant and equipments*	(19.48)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**52.26**	**71.74**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation	4.62	2.00
Depreciation charge	2.04	2.62
Transfer to property, plant and equipments*	(1.88)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	**4.78**	**4.62**
Net carrying amount	**47.48**	**67.12**

* During the current financial year, the Company has started using part of investment properties for its business purposes; hence, the same has been transferred to property, plant and equipments.

a) Amounts recognized in profit or loss for investment properties

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Rental income	19.49	27.74
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	(5.25)	(3.17)
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	**14.24**	**24.57**
Depreciation	(2.04)	(2.62)
Profit from investment properties	**12.20**	**21.95**

b) Fair value

The fair value of the Company's investment properties held at amortised cost are set out in table below (valuation basis is level 2):

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment properties	114.31	133.67

The Company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties on annual basis. The fair valuation is done basis on the current prices in an active market for similar properties. There were no changes made during the year in valuation method or processes to determine classification of the level.

6 Non-current investments

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment in subsidiaries		
Trade investments (valued at cost unless stated otherwise)		
Unquoted equity instruments		
17,894,875 (31 March 2020: 17,894,875) equity shares of Transrail Logistics Limited	178.95	178.95
100,000 (31 March 2020: 100,000) equity shares of DARCL Logistics Nepal Private Limited	1.91	1.91
460,020 (31 March 2020: 460,020) equity shares of Fr8ology Private Limited	4.60	4.60
58,870,403 (31 March 2020: 58,870,403) equity shares of CJ Korea Express India Private Limited (refer note 44)	0.00	-
	185.46	**185.46**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	**185.46**	**185.46**
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

7 Loans

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Security deposits (Unsecured)		
- Considered good	15.53	15.98
- Considered doubtful	1.00	1.00
	16.53	16.98
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(1.00)	(1.00)
Total	**15.53**	**15.98**
Current		
Security deposits (Unsecured)		
- Considered good	114.69	132.77
- Considered doubtful	9.23	1.73
	123.92	134.50
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(9.23)	(1.73)
Total	**114.70**	**132.77**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

8 Other financial assets
(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non current		
Deposits with banks as margin money*	32.62	28.54
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	0.67	0.54
Total	**33.29**	**29.08**
Current		
Claims receivable		
- Considered good	21.72	43.85
- Considered doubtful	49.35	39.06
	71.07	82.91
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(49.35)	(39.06)
	21.72	43.85
Contract assets#	1,898.21	1,279.03
Receivable against sale of assets	3.78	2.25
Deposits with banks as margin money*	121.35	131.66
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1.74	3.13
Surrender value of keyman insurance policy	4.30	7.88
Receivable from related party (Refer note 37)	21.03	28.20
Other receivable		
- Considered good	38.74	42.06
- Considered doubtful	25.98	14.40
	64.72	56.46
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(25.98)	(14.40)
	38.74	42.06
Total	**2,110.87**	**1,538.06**

* The Company has pledged these deposits as margin money with various banks to fulfil collateral requirements against bank guarantees, public deposits, overdraft and others.
# Contract assets as at 31 March 21 at Rs. 1,279.03 Million (31 March 2020: Rs 1,293.82 Million) recognised at the beginning of the year has been transferred to trade receivables.

9 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Capital advances	6.72	29.62
Advances other than capital advances:		
Prepaid expenses	6.90	4.49
Balance with government authorities		
- Considered good	20.80	34.45
- Considered doubtful	6.00	1.50
	26.80	35.95
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(6.00)	(1.50)
	20.80	34.45
Total	**34.42**	**68.56**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	71.72	64.68
Balance with government authorities	-	70.33
Contract cost	69.23	58.48
Advances to employees	34.45	90.54
Advances to vendors	125.99	168.57
Total	**301.39**	**452.60**

10 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Tyres, tubes and other spare parts	9.29	15.91
Total	**9.29**	**15.91**

11 Current investment

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment in mutual funds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)		
Nil (31 March 2020: 3,101) units of SBI Overnight Fund Regular Growth	-	10.00
Total	**-**	**10.00**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	10.00
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	10.00

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

12 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Trade receivables	4,428.06	4,114.29
Receivable from related parties (Refer note 37)	3.48	9.40
Break up for security details:		
Unsecured, considered good	4,361.58	3,904.75
Unsecured, considered doubtful	69.96	218.94
	4,431.54	**4,123.69**
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(69.96)	(218.94)
	(69.96)	**(218.94)**
Total	**4,361.58**	**3,904.75**

1. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively, in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
2. Trade receivables includes as at 31 March 21 Rs. 3.48 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 9.40 million) receivables from related party.
3. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days.
4. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively, in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
5.Trade receivables includes as at 31 March 21 Rs. 0.66 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 4.75 million) receivables from related party.
6.Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days.
7. Refer note 17 for the current assets pledged as securities towards secured borrowings.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash in hand	5.86	7.38
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	99.86	26.61
- In other deposit accounts (less than 3 months)	1.62	1.44
Total	**107.34**	**35.43**

14 Other than Cash and Cash equivalent

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
In other deposit accounts (original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months)*	5.87	10.02
Total	**5.87**	**10.02**

* The Company has pledged as at 31 March 21 Rs. 5.87 millions (31 March 2020: Rs. 10.02 million) of its deposits as margin money with banks to fulfil collateral requirements.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

16 Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
General reserve (1)		
Opening balance	951.87	951.87
Add: change during the year		
Closing balance (A)	**951.87**	**951.87**
Securities premium (2)		
Opening balance	1,137.91	1,137.91
Add: change during the year		
Closing balance (B)	**1,137.91**	**1,137.91**
Capital redemption reserve (3)		
Opening balance	54.00	54.00
Add: change during the year	-	-
Closing balance (C)	**54.00**	**54.00**
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	1,724.02	1,314.47
Add: Profit for the year	303.61	414.76
Add: Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)	10.92	(5.21)
Closing balance (D)	**2,038.56**	**1,724.02**
Total other equity (A+B+C+D)	**4,182.34**	**3,867.80**

(1) General reserve
Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, General reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

(1) Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(3) Capital redemption reserve
The Company recognizes profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments to capital reserve.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

17 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non Current		
Secured loan		
Term loan from banks (refer note A)	995.95	989.98
Term loan from financial institution (refer note B)	17.57	51.27
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks (refer note C)	22.03	57.44
Deposits (refer note D)	192.68	159.61
Loans from related party (refer note E and note 37)	100.00	-
Total (A)	**1,328.23**	**1,258.30**
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings		
Secured loan		
Term loan from banks	416.53	314.15
Term loan from financial institution	17.57	33.70
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	22.03	35.41
Deposits	45.37	56.27
Total (B)	**501.50**	**439.53**
Total (A-B)	**826.73**	**818.77**
Current		
Secured		
Cash credit (refer note a)	0.04	268.89
Working capital demand loan (refer note a)	2,243.68	2,476.92
Overdraft (refer note b)	1.87	12.69
Unsecured		
Working capital demand loan (refer note c)	500.00	-
Loans from related party (refer note d and note 37)	-	4.10
Deposits (refer note e)	75.18	70.69
Total	**2,820.77**	**2,833.29**

Secured term loan from banks

A) Term loan amounting to Rs.772.40 million (31 March 2020: Rs.989.98 million) relates to rupee term loans from banks towards asset purchased under hire purchase/financing arrangement are secured by way of hypothecation of the respective assets. Some of these term loans are further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. These term loans carry fixed interest rates ranging from 7.90% to 9.72% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.91% to 9.76% per annum) and are repayable in balance monthly instalments ranging from 5 to 51 with equated monthly instalment ranging from Rs.0.01 million to Rs. 0.23 million.

Rs.164.98 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) relates to rupee term loan from bank towards working capital and is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's book debts (including unbilled receivables and current assets), equitable mortgage of certain properties owned by the Company, one of the fixed deposit and standby letter of credit arranged by CJ logistics Corporation Korea in favour of consortium banks. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. This term loan carry fixed interest rates of 7.40% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and are repayable in 15 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 11.47 million.

Rs.10.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) relates to rupee term loan from bank towards working capital and is secured by second charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's book debts (including unbilled receivables and current assets), equitable mortgage of certain properties owned by the Company, one of the fixed deposit, by guarantee National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited and standby letter of credit arranged by CJ logistics Corporation Korea in favour of consortium banks. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. This term loans carry fixed interest rates of 7.30% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and are repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments starting from 1 April 2022.

Rs.48.57 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) relates to rupee term loan from bank towards working capital and is secured by specific charge against one building. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. This term loan carry rate of interest rate of 7.40% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and are repayable in 58 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 1.00 million.

Secured term loan from financial institutions

B) Term loan amounting to Rs.17.57 million (31 March 2020: Rs.51.27 million) relates to rupee term loans from financial institution towards asset purchased under hire purchase / financing arrangement and are secured by way of hypothecation of the respective assets. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. These term loans carry fixed interest rate 7.62% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.62% to 9.88% per annum) and are repayable in balance monthly instalments ranging from 5 to 7 with equated monthly instalment ranging from Rs. 0.02 million to Rs. 0.05 million.

Unsecured term loan from bank

C) Term loan amounting to Rs.22.03 million (31 March 2020: Rs.57.44 million) relates to unsecured rupee term loan from bank. This loan carries interest rate of 7.45% per annum (31 March 2020: 9.25% per annum) and is repayable in 7 equated monthly instalment of Rs.3.27 million. The said loan is backed by personal guarantee of some of the Directors of the Company.

Unsecured Public Deposit

D) Rs.192.68 million (31 March 2020: Rs.159.61 million) relates to Deposits from Public and carry interest rate ranging from 6.50% to 8.25% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.25% to 10.00% per annum) (including 0.50% per annum extra interest to senior citizens) and are repayable after period ranging from 13 month to 36 months from the respective dates of deposit.

Unsecured loan from related party

E) Loan amounting to Rs. 100 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) from related party carry interest rate @7.00% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and repayable after a period 36 months from the date of disbursement of loan. Lender have an option to request for repayment of this loan before maturity date - in such case, the Company shall deduct 1% interest rate from the contractual rate i.e. 7% per annum.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Secured short term borrowings

(a) Cash credit loans amounting to Rs.0.04 million (31 March 2020: Rs.268.89 million) and working capital demand loans amounting to Rs.2,243.68 million (31 March 2020: Rs.2,476.92 million) from banks under consortium limits are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's book debts (including unbilled receivables and current assets), equitable mortgage of certain properties owned by the Company, one of the fixed deposit and standby letter of Credit arranged by CJ logistics Corporation Korea in favor of consortium banks. The said loans are further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the Directors of the Company. Cash credit loans are renewed at the end of one year or any extension given by the banks from the date of respective sanctions and carries fixed interest rate of 8.05% per annum (31 March 2020: 8.50% to 10.15%per annum). Working capital demand loans from banks have bullet repayment and carries fixed interest rate ranging from 6.35% to 7.40% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.95% to 8.70% per annum).

(b) Overdraft from banks amounting to Rs.1.87 million (31 March 2020: Rs.12.69 million) are secured by way of pledge of some of the fixed deposits with the banks. These overdrafts carries respective fixed interest rate.

Unsecured short term borrowings

(c) Working capital demand loans Rs. 500.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) from banks outside consortium limits are backed by Corporate Guarantee by CJ logistics Corporation Korea. This demand loan have bullet repayment within 6 months from the date of disbursement and carries fixed interest of 5.90% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil).

(d) Loan from related party amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 4.10) carries interest rate Nil (31 March 2020: 9.00% per annum) and repayable on demand.

(e) Deposits amounting to Rs. 75.18 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 70.69) from public carry interest rate ranging from 6.00% to 7.75% per annum (31 March 2020: 6.75% to 7.75% per annum) (including 0.50% per annum extra interest to senior citizens) and are repayable after period ranging from 1 months to 12 months (31 March 2020: 1 months to 12 months) from the respective dates of deposit.

18 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Security deposit#	33.61	25.15
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	9.70	5.91
Total	**43.31**	**31.06**
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 17)	501.50	439.53
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.69	16.70
Unclaimed matured deposits and interest accrued thereon	1.67	2.51
Payable for capital expenditure	0.79	118.35
Security deposits#	1.16	8.75
Contract liabilities$	12.58	13.36
Advance against sale of assets*	25.90	10.44
Book overdraft	0.09	0.31
Others	10.15	17.22
Total	**569.53**	**627.17**

Includes amounts payables to related parties as at 31 March 21 of Rs. 18.22 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 18.22). Refer note 37.

* Includes advance received from related parties as at 31 March 21 of Rs. 15.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil). Refer note 37.

$ Net decrease as at March 21 by Rs. 0.77 Million (March 31 2020; Rs 6.34 Million) is on account of cash received excluding revenue recognised during the year from contract liability at the beginning of the year

19 Employee benefit obligations

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Gratuity (refer note 38)	50.82	44.88
Total	**50.82**	**44.88**
Current		
Compensated absences	73.93	57.57
Gratuity (refer note 38)	33.01	29.27
Total	**106.94**	**86.84**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

20 Deferred tax liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	188.20	176.26
Right-of-use assets	44.77	47.26
Others	1.08	1.98
Total (A)	**234.05**	**225.50**
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets		
Defined benefit obligations	39.63	33.80
Provision for doubtful debt & advances	49.73	73.77
Lease liability	48.08	49.75
Expenses allowed as deduction on payment basis	27.90	20.13
Total (B)	**165.34**	**177.45**
Net deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	**68.71**	**48.05**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities (net)

	Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	Right-of-use assets	Others	Defined benefit obligations	Provision for doubtful debt & advances	Lease liabilities	Expenses allowed as deduction on payment basis	Total
As at April 1, 2019	**194.02**	**-**	**2.31**	**(36.32)**	**(130.72)**	**-**	**(27.95)**	**1.34**
Charged/ (credited):								
- to profit or loss	(17.76)	47.26	(0.33)	4.28	56.95	(49.75)	7.82	48.47
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1.76)	-	-	-	(1.76)
As at March 31, 2020	**176.26**	**47.26**	**1.98**	**(33.80)**	**(73.77)**	**(49.75)**	**(20.13)**	**48.05**
Charged/ (credited):								
- to profit or loss	11.94	(2.49)	(0.90)	(9.51)	24.04	1.67	(7.77)	16.98
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3.68	-	-	-	3.68
As at March 31, 2021	**188.20**	**44.77**	**1.08**	**(39.63)**	**(49.73)**	**(48.08)**	**(27.90)**	**68.71**

21 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current		
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises *	-	-
Dues to enterprises other than Micro and Small Enterprises	905.59	566.06
Payables to related parties (note 37)	0.16	96.71
Total	**905.75**	**662.77**

* Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. The entire closing balance represents the principal amount payable to these enterprises. There are no interests due or outstanding on the same.

22 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current		
Provision for contingencies	15.00	15.00
Total	**15.00**	**15.00**

The Company has recorded a provision of Rs. 15.00 million as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs. 15.00 million) against contingent liabilities as a matter of abundance caution (refer note 39).

23 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Statutory dues	81.61	30.81
Total	**81.61**	**30.81**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

15 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorized equity share capital		
45,000,000 (31 March 2020: 45,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	450.00	450.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares		
23,862,142 (31 March 2020: 23,862,142) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	238.62	238.62
Less: Shares held by ESOP Trust at the year end	(12.00)	(12.00)
	226.62	**226.62**

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Number of share at beginning of the year	23,862,142	238.62	23,862,142	238.62
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares held by ESOP Trust at the year end	(1,200,000)	(12.00)	(1,200,000)	(12.00)
Number of share at the end of the year	**22,662,142**	**226.62**	**22,662,142**	**226.62**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company*

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
CJ Logistics Corporation	11,931,071	50.00%	11,931,071	50.00%
ASM (India) Investments Private Limited	3,238,064	13.57%	3,238,064	13.57%
Gargo Investments Private Limited	2,770,805	11.61%	2,770,805	11.61%
TCG ESOP Trust	1,200,000	5.03%	1,200,000	5.03%

* The disclosure is based on the legal ownership of the shares held as at the year end.

(d) Shares reserved for issue under options

1,200,000 shares (31 March 2020: 1,200,000) shares of Rs. 10 each are outstanding towards employee stock options which is currently being held by TCG ESOP Trust. The Share Holder Agreement (SHA) with CJ Logistics Corporation (which holds 50% shareholding), inter-alia, requires the Company to cancel the shares held in this ESOP trust by obtaining prior approval from NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal). The Company has filed the petition to NCLT for cancellation of these shares on 18 July 2021. (Refer note 41).

(e) Aggregate number of shares bought back the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date :

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Equity shares					
Bought back	-	-	-	-	5,400,000

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

24 Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Rendering of services (Services transferred over time)		
Transportaion of goods	28,052.12	23,117.39
Other services	188.64	146.30
Revenue from contracts with customers	**28,240.76**	**23,263.69**

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Revenue as per contracted price	28,292.51	23,364.47
Adjustments		
Incentives and penalties	(51.75)	(100.78)
Revenue from contracts with customers	**28,240.76**	**23,263.69**

Revenue from rendering of services is earned primarily from customers within India.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance as at 31 March 21 of Rs. 13.36 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 19.70 million) revenue related to performance obligation satisfied in current year are Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Nil).

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation (partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March 2021 is Rs. 349.66 million (31 March 2020: 236.71 million). Such remaining performance obligation are expected to be recognised within one year.

25 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest income on - Bank deposits	10.26	11.47
Interest income on - Income tax refund	62.75	25.20
Interest income on - unwinding of security deposits	1.21	-
Rental income	22.27	24.48
Change in surrender value of keyman insurance policy	0.79	1.26
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	52.98	58.28
Profit on sale of investments (net)	0.00	0.03
Liabilities no longer required written back	10.84	2.33
Profit on termination of lease	1.17	-
Miscellaneous income	18.25	19.71
Total	**180.52**	**142.76**

26 Cost of services*

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Lorry hire, haulage and other ancillary cost	25,157.01	20,196.63
Rent expense	78.94	75.57
Vehicles' taxes	40.55	39.60
Repairs and maintenance	100.13	101.83
Consumption of tyres, tubes and other spare parts	83.87	81.33
Vehicle and marine insurance	70.43	63.38
Claims for losses and damage (net)	85.88	14.25
Commission to agents	9.35	8.17
Other charges	138.77	57.52
Total	**25,764.93**	**20,638.28**

*includes expenses incurred on running of trucks and rail container owned by the Company.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

27 Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Salary, wages and bonus	1,010.86	983.00
Gratuity expenses (refer note 38)	24.28	20.59
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	67.92	64.30
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	25.39	25.55
Total	**1,128.45**	**1,093.44**

28 Finance cost

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest:		
- on borrowings#	315.75	290.46
- on others - delayed payment of TDS / GST	0.09	0.27
- on lease liabilites (refer note 43)	18.07	22.92
Other finance charges*	44.74	30.03
Total	**378.65**	**343.68**

underlying borrowings are carried at amortised cost.
* Includes forward premium as at 31 March 21of Rs. 29.72 (31 March 2020: Nil), paid to bank.

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment* (refer note 3 and 5)	323.95	257.76
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 4)	6.34	6.16
Depreciation of right-to-use assets (refer note 43)	106.64	124.29
Total	**436.93**	**388.21**

*including depreciation as at 31 March 21 amounting to Rs. 2.04 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 2.62 million) on building classified as investment properties.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

30 Other expenses

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Non-executive directors' commission		1.42	1.42
Directors sitting fee		0.66	1.04
Rent		29.22	25.09
Rates and taxes		1.10	1.89
Communication		24.28	24.56
Legal and professional		38.13	25.35
Commission		3.86	3.59
Advertisement and publicity		9.21	14.61
Business promotion and entertainment		4.98	9.07
Travelling and conveyance		12.90	40.05
Printing and stationery		13.36	10.10
Insurance		24.89	11.04
Vehicles running and maintenance		17.24	20.59
Repairs and maintenance (others)		29.59	26.49
Electricity and water		15.96	18.85
Payments to auditors (refer details below)		4.48	5.38
Donations		7.09	2.67
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (refer note 46)		14.68	6.84
Provision for doubtful trade receivables, advances and claims		0.09	66.54
Bad debts, advances and claims written off	102.73		
Less: Adjusted from provision for doubtful debts and advances	(93.28)	9.45	16.31
Loss on termination of lease contract		-	3.66
Outsourced manpower expenses		24.55	26.74
Miscellaneous expenses		19.69	22.44
Total other expenses		**306.83**	**384.32**
Payments to auditors comprises:			
As auditor:			
Audit fee		4.37	4.13
Other Services		0.11	0.89
Reimbursement of expenses		-	0.36
		4.48	**5.38**

31 Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

(a) Profit or loss section

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current tax	84.90	95.30
Deferred tax charge		
- Relating to addition / reversal of temporary difference	16.98	48.84
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	(0.38)
Total tax expense	**101.88**	**143.76**
Income tax effect of re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans taken to other comprehensive income	**(3.68)**	**1.75**

During previous year the Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised Provision for Income Tax for the year and re-measured its Deferred tax liability basis the rate prescribed in the said section. Accordingly, deferred tax liability as at 31 March 2021 have been increased by Rs. 0.38 million. The tax charge for the year have increased by Rs. 0.38 million.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before income tax expense	405.49	558.53
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (Year ended 31 March 2020 – 25.168%)	102.05	140.57
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expense not allowable under income tax as deductible expense	7.26	1.73
Additional benefits allowable as per income tax for the expenses incurred	(5.26)	-
Adjustment due to change in income tax rate	-	(0.38)
Others	(2.17)	1.84
Income tax expense	**101.88**	**143.76**

During the previous year the Holding Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Tax Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Holding Company has recognised provision for Income Tax for FY 2019-20 and re-measured its Deferred tax liability basis the rate prescribed in the said section. Accordingly, deferred tax liability as at 31 March 2020 have been decreased by Rs. 0.38 million. The tax charge for FY 2019-20 have decreased by Rs. 0.38 million.

32 Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	303.61	414.76
Effect of dilution	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders for the effect of dilution	**303.61**	**414.76**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	22,662,142	22,662,142
Effect of dilution:	-	-
	22,662,142	**22,662,142**
Basic EPS (in Rs.)	13.40	18.30
Diluted EPS in Rs.)	13.40	18.30

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33 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures (including contingent liabilities). The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

A. Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of the contract with renewal and termination option - Group as a lessee

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

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

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessor

The Company has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

B. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

i) Revenue from contracts with customers

• Determining method to estimate variable consideration

Certain contracts for the transportation of goods include incentives or penalties, that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The Company determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the transportation of goods with incentives or penalties, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics.

•Estimating number of days for application of percentage of completion method

The Company records revenue by estimating the total number days the vehicle will take to deliver the goods. Number of days usually begin from the date of preparation of consignment note, to either actual delivery date or expected date of delivery agreed with customer.

ii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies for further details refer Note 31.

iii) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds with term that correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 38.

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iv) Provision for trade receivable

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. For the purpose of measuring the expected credit loss for trade receivables, the Group estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible on assessment of facts & circumstances. For details of allowance for doubtful debts please refer Note 12.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. 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 ('CGU').

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments. There is no indicator of impairement of non financial assets as at March 31, 2021.

vi) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Evaluations of uncertain provisions and contingent liabilities and assets requires judgement and assumptions regarding the probability of realization and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be incurred. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts. Refer note 39 for further details about Contingent liabilities and related provisions.

vii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 34 and 35 for further disclosures.

viii) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles.

The useful life to depreciate property, plant and equipment and intangibles is based on technical obsolescence, nature of assets, estimated usage of the assets, operating conditions of the asset, and manufacturers' warranties, maintenance and support period, etc. The charge for the depreciation is derived after considering the expected residual value at end of the useful life. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangibles are reviewed by the management at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Further details about property, plant and equipment are given in note 3 and 4.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

34 Fair value measurements

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by category

	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	10.00	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	4,361.58	-	-	3,904.75
Loans (1)	-	-	130.23	-	-	148.75
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	107.34	-	-	35.43
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5.87	-	-	10.02
Other financial assets (1)	-	-	2,144.16	-	-	1,567.14
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**6,749.18**	**10.00**	**-**	**5,666.09**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (3) &(4)	-	-	4,149.00	-	-	4,091.58
Trade payables	-	-	905.75	-	-	662.77
Other financial liabilities (2) & (4)	-	-	111.34	-	-	218.70
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**5,166.09**	**-**	**-**	**4,973.05**

(1) Included in other current / non-current financial assets.
(2) Included in other current / non-current financial liabilities.
(3) Borrowings for the year ended 31 March 2021 includes borrowings of Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 148.15 million) carrying floating interest rates.
(4) Current maturities of long term borrowings for the year ended 31 March 21 of Rs. 501.51 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 439.53 million), has been reclassfied from Other financial liabilities to Borrowings.

(b) Fair value hierarchy
This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath.

i) Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Carying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2021					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2020					
Investments	10.00	10.00	-	-	10.00
Total financial assets	**10.00**	**10.00**	-	-	**10.00**

ii) Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortized cost

	Carying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2021					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	4,361.58	-	-	4,361.58	**4,361.58**
Loans	130.23	-	132.64	130.23	**130.23**
Cash and cash equivalents	107.34	-	-	107.34	**107.34**
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	5.87	-	-	5.87	**5.87**
Other Financial Assets	2,144.16	-	-	2,144.16	**2,144.16**
Total financial assets	**6,749.18**	**-**	**132.64**	**6,749.18**	**6,749.18**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	4,149.00	-	4,248.67	-	**4,248.67**
Trade payables	905.75	-	-	905.75	**905.75**
Other Financial Liabilities	111.34	-	-	111.34	**111.34**
Total financial liabilities	**5,166.09**	-	**4,248.67**	**1,017.09**	**5,265.76**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Carying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2020					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	3,904.75	-	-	3,904.75	3,904.75
Loans	148.75	-	151.94	148.75	148.75
Cash and cash equivalents	35.43	-	-	35.43	35.43
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	10.02	-	-	10.02	10.02
Other Financial Assets	1,567.14	-	-	1,567.14	1,567.14
Total financial assets	**5,666.09**	**-**	**151.94**	**5,666.09**	**5,666.09**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (3)	4,224.23	-	4,380.31	-	4,380.31
Trade payables	662.77	-	-	662.77	662.77
Other financial liabilities (2)	218.70	-	-	218.70	218.70
Total financial liabilities	**5,105.70**	**-**	**4,380.31**	**881.47**	**5,261.78**

(1) Included in other current / non-current financial assets.
(2) Included in other current / non-current financial liabilities.
(3) Borrowings for the year ended 31March 21 includes borrowings of Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 148.15 million) carrying floating interest rates.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair values of the quoted investments traded in active market are determined by reference to quotes from the financial institutions; for example NAV for investment in mutual funds declared by mutual funds house.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The valuation techniques used to determine the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as level 2 include use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments and generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

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

There are no transfer of levels during the year.

As of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 the fair value of cash and cash equivalents and bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets and liabilities, borrowings, trade payables approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short term nature of these instruments.

For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortised cost, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value.

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35 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to provide finance to the Company to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's senior and top management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior and top management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company's senior management is supported by a Risk Management Policy adopted by the Board of Directors that advises on financial risk and appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. It is Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors review the policies periodically for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The major exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables and other rceivables. The Company is also exposed to credit risk from deposits with banks and financial institutions and foreign exchange transactions.

(i) Trade Receivables

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. Trade receivables and contract assets are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned through customers. Customer credit risk is managed by the Group subject to the credit policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit to each customer is given based on its credit rating score. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored in the receivable review committee for any expected default in repayment. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all customers. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 120 days' credit terms.

The Group follows a 'simplified approach' (i.e. based on lifetime Expected credit losses (ECL)) for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables (including lease receivables). A large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. For the purpose of measuring lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables, the Group estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. The Group, based on past trends and age based provisionin policy of the Company, recognizes allowance for trade receivables. Further, allowance is also recognised for cases indicating any specific trail of credit loss within the ageing brackets mentioned above. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several industries and operates in largely independent markets.

Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Any subsequent recovery is recognized as Income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Refer Note 12 for the carrying amount of credit exposure on Trade receivables in the Consolidated Balance Sheet date. There is no credit exposure on contract assets.

(ii) Financial Instruments & Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within Board assigned limits. Counterparty limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors throughout the year subject to the recommendation of the Company's Management Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 as it's carrying amounts as disclosed in notes 7, 8, 13 and 14 except for derivative financial instruments. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial derivative instrument is noted in note 35 (B) and liquidity table below.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain continuity of optimum levels of liquidity to meet its fund requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of financing through the use of cash credit facility, demand loans, commercial credit cards, vehicle refinance, unsecured loan, public deposit. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the Company's treasury department under guidance of the senior management. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Besides debt, with the recent infusion of equity, there is sufficient liquidity to meet the financial liabilities in the foreseeable future.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments is given in the table below:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
On Demand		
Borrowings	2,845.58	2,762.60
Upto 1 year		
Borrowing (including current maturities of long term borrowing)	629.29	532.18
Trade payable	905.75	662.77
Other financial liabilities	526.22	596.12
Lease liabilities	79.75	107.83
More than 1 year but less than 5 years		
Borrowing	765.50	968.44
Other financial liabilities	43.31	31.06
Lease liabilities	135.83	107.95
More than 5 years		
Borrowing	31.6	28.43

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020. The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2021. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, pension obligation and other post-retirement obligations and provisions. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company operates on very selective international destinations and is somewhat exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the trade payables. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (Rs.). The Company has major foreign currency risk in Bangladeshi Taka.

The Group's net exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting year is Rs. 16.06 million net payables (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil). These outstanding balances are unhedge as at the year end.

	Change in forex rates by 5%	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March 2021		
Foreign currency exposure	+ 5%	(0.08)
	- 5%	0.08
As at 31 March 2020		
Foreign currency exposure	+ 5%	-
	- 5%	-

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

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

Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ (decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March 2021*		
Borrowings	**+0.50%**	**-**
	-0.50%	**-**
As at 31 March 2020		
Borrowings	+0.50%	(0.74)
	-0.50%	0.74

*The Company has Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 148.15 million) outstanding borrowings/working capital facilities with floating interest rate as at 31 March 2021.

36 Capital management

(a) Risk management

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, Capital includes equity and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximizes shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company's endeavor is to maintain the gearing ratio below 200%.

The Company monitors capital using net debt to equity ratio, which is net debt (as reduced by Cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Borrowings (refer note 17)	4,149.00	4,091.59
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	(107.34)	(35.43)
Net debt	**4,041.66**	**4,046.16**
Equity	**4,408.96**	**4,094.42**
Net debt to equity ratio	**92%**	**99%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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37 Related party disclosures:

The related parties where control and significant influence exists are subsidiaries. Key Management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director whether executive or otherwise.

(a) Name of related party and related party relationship

Subsidiary companies
Transrail Logistics Limited
DARCL Logistics Nepal Private Limited
Fr8ology Private Limited
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited

Key management personnel
Krishan Kumar Agarwal (Chairman and Managing Director)
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal (Joint Managing Director)
Roshan Lal Aggarwal (Joint Managing Director)
Narender Kumar Agarwal (Joint Managing Director)
Hyoung Gun Kang (Whole Time Director & Deputy CEO)
Chol Hoi Kim (Chief Financial Officer) [up to 31 January 2021]
Jaehee Lee (Chief Financial Officer) [with effect from 1 June 2021]
Apoorva Kumar (Company Secretary)

Relatives of key management personnel
Sushma Agarwal
Yogesh Agarwal
Puneet Agarwal
Vineet Agarwal
Nitin Agarwal
Nitesh Agarwal
Nikhil Agarwal
Ishant Agarwal
Mahima Agarwal
Sakshi Agarwal
Shweta Gupta
Vibha Agarwal

Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives
Tek Chand & Sons (HUF)
ASM (India) Investments Private Limited
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited
TCG ESOP Trust
TCG Media Limited
J B T A Logistics Private Limited
Autoload Solutions LLP
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)
S. Dayal Construction Private Limited

Enterprises having significant influence
CJ Logistics Corporation

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(a) Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2021

Balance as at year end	Subsidiary Companies		Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loan received												
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	4.14	-	-	-	-	**-**	**4.14**
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	**100.00**	**-**
Trade receivable												
Transrail Logistics Limited	-	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**1.83**
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	2.82	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.82**	**2.82**
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	4.75	**0.66**	**4.75**
Security deposits												
S. Dayal Construction Private Limited	-	-	-	-	8.56	8.56	-	-	-	-	**8.56**	**8.56**
Trade payable												
Krishan Kumar Agarwal	-	-	20.03	22.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20.03**	**22.97**
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	-	-	20.91	22.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20.91**	**22.70**
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	-	-	21.27	22.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	**21.27**	**22.65**
Narender Kumar Agarwal	-	-	20.92	22.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	**20.92**	**22.89**
Hyoung Gun kang	-	-	0.60	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.60**	**0.79**
Chol Hoi Kim	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.70**
Apoorva Kumar	-	-	0.21	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.21**	**0.18**
Puneet Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.43	-	-	**0.36**	**0.43**
Vineet Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.34	-	-	**0.36**	**0.34**
Nitesh Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.52	-	-	**0.48**	**0.52**
Nitin Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.43	-	-	**0.55**	**0.43**
Nikhil Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.45	-	-	**0.54**	**0.45**
Mahima Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.29	-	-	**0.31**	**0.29**
Ishant Agarwal {refer footnote (iii)}	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.34	-	-	**0.40**	**0.34**
Transrail Logistics Limited	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.24**	**-**
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.05**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.02	-	-	-	-	**0.16**	**0.02**
S. Dayal Construction Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	**1.54**	**-**
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	**-**	**0.95**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(a) Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2021

Security deposits payable												
Krishan Kumar Agarwal	-	-	1.31	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	**1.31**
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	-	-	3.38	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	**3.38**
Narender Kumar Agarwal			1.66	1.66							1.66	**1.66**
Vineet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	-	0.60	**0.60**
Nitesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39	-	-	0.39	**0.39**
Mahima Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	-	-	0.09	**0.09**
Ishant Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	1.18	-	-	1.18	**1.18**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.05	-	-	-	-	1.05	**1.05**
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.04**
Other recoverable												
Transrail Logistics Limited	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.13**
Fr8ology Private Limited	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.02**
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	0.19	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	**0.11**
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	**-**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	**-**
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.02	28.20	21.02	**28.20**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021	**Subsidiary Companies**		**Key Management Personnel**		**Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives**		**Relatives of Key Management Personnel**		**Enterprises having significant influence**		**Total**	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Revenue from operations												
Transrail Logistics Limited	15.90	56.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.90**	**56.30**
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	1.07	-										
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	-	4.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**4.83**
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.47	4.16	**5.47**	**4.16**
Other income												
Rental income												
Transrail Logistics Limited	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**1.24**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.64	-	-	-	-	**1.50**	**1.64**
Income from resource sharing												
Transrail Logistics Limited	2.74	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.74**	**1.69**
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	0.06	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		**0.06**	**0.13**
Interest income												
Transrail Logistics Limited	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.58**
Interest paid												
Transrail Logistics Limited	3.57	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.57**	**0.73**
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.04	-	-	-	-	**0.13**	**0.04**
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited	-	-	-	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	**1.14**	**-**
Purchase of services												
-Cost of Services-Lorry Hire, haulage and other ancillary cost												
Transrail Logistics Limited	1.95	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.95**	**3.00**
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	0.02	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.02**	**0.95**
TCG Media Limited	-	-	-	-	1.68	1.68	-	-	-	-	**1.68**	**1.68**
Autoload Solutions LLP	-	-	-	-	1.38	0.15	-	-	-	-	**1.38**	**0.15**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron	-	-	-	-	4.66	1.00	-	-	-	-	**4.66**	**1.00**
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	-	-	135.55	54.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	**135.55**	**54.10**
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	11.84	**0.27**	**11.84**
S. Dayal Construction Private Limited	-	-	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	**1.32**	**-**
-Rent												
Sushma Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	**0.76**	**0.76**
Puneet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Tek Chand & Sons (HUF)	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45	-	-	-	-	**0.45**	**0.45**
Yogesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Shweta Gupta	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Vibha Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Vineet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Nitin Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Nitesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Ishant Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	**0.04**	**0.04**
Nikhil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	**0.15**	**0.15**
J B T A Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-	**0.76**	**0.76**
S. Dayal Construction Private Limited	-	-	-	-	15.63	11.27	-	-	-	-	**15.63**	**11.27**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021	Subsidiary Companies		Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
-Employee benefit expense												
Krishan Kumar Agarwal	-	-	23.32	34.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	**23.32**	**34.34**
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	-	-	17.94	29.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17.94**	**29.98**
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	-	-	17.98	29.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17.98**	**29.88**
Narender Kumar Agarwal	-	-	18.18	29.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18.18**	**29.98**
Hyoung Gun kang	-	-	15.69	15.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	**15.69**	**15.28**
Chol Hoi Kim	-	-	11.80	13.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11.80**	**13.63**
Apoorva Kumar	-	-	3.56	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.56**	**3.42**
Puneet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.13	14.25	-	-	**11.13**	**14.25**
Vineet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.15	11.93	-	-	**10.15**	**11.93**
Nitin Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.37	10.61	-	-	**8.37**	**10.61**
Nitesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.79	12.81	-	-	**9.79**	**12.81**
Mahima Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	6.70	-	-	**5.80**	**6.70**
Nikhil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.27	15.07	-	-	**8.27**	**15.07**
Ishant Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.74	9.65	-	-	**6.74**	**9.65**
Purchase of property plant and equipmemt												
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	1.39	1.12	-	-	-	-	**1.39**	**1.12**
Purchase of intangibles												
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	**0.31**	**-**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	**7.17**	**-**
Sale of property plant and equipment												
Transrail Logistics Limited	2.60	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2.60**	**0.09**
Advance Received for sale of Property												
Tek Chand & Sons (HUF)	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	**15.00**	**-**
Expenses recovered												
Transrail Logistics Limited	0.11	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.11**	**0.12**
Fr8ology Private Limited	0.01	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.01**	**0.09**
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.23	56.30	**59.23**	**56.30**
Expenses reimbursed												
Transrail Logistics Limited	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.10**
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	-	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**0.18**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021	**Subsidiary Companies**		**Key Management Personnel**		**Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives**		**Relatives of Key Management Personnel**		**Enterprises having significant influence**		**Total**	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	For the year ended 31 March 2020	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	For the year ended 31 March 2020	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	For the year ended 31 March 2020	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	For the year ended 31 March 2020	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Loan given												
Transrail Logistics Limited	**-**	340.30	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	**340.30**
Loan repaid to the Company												
Transrail Logistics Limited	**-**	340.30	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	**340.30**
Loan taken												
Transrail Logistics Limited	**177.50**	69.00	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**177.50**	**69.00**
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	**-**	-	**-**	-	**4.20**	7.10	**-**	-	**-**	-	**4.20**	**7.10**
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited	**-**	-	**-**	-	**100.00**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**100.00**	**-**
Loan repaid by the Company												
Transrail Logistics Limited	**177.50**	69.00	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**177.50**	**69.00**
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	**-**	-	**-**	-	**8.33**	3.00	**-**	-	**-**	-	**8.33**	**3.00**
Security deposits received												
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	**-**	-	**-**	2.78	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	**2.78**
Narender Kumar Agarwal	**-**	-	**-**	1.66	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	**1.66**
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	0.94	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	**0.94**
Equity investments												
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	**-**	0.00	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	**0.00**

Terms and Condition of transaction with related party

(i) The sales to and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivable or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has recorded impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties of Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 0.26 million). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(ii) For terms and conditions of laon taken from Daffodil Software Pvt. Ltd., refer note 17(E).

Terms and condition of Loan to Subsidiary Companies

(i) The loan granted to Transrail Logistics Limited is towards working capital margin or other business needs for Logistics services by way of infrastructure support. The loan is unsecured and repayable in full. The loan has been utilized for the purpose it was granted.

Notes:

(i) The above particulars do not include working capital loans and corporate term loans availed from banks, which are further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors, relatives and some of their related entities.
(ii) Does not include Rs. 9.20 million (31 March 2020: 9.20 million) provision for incentive to be distributed among relatives of KMP.
(iii) Amount outstanding on account of provision for expense accrued are not disclosed in balance as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020
(iv) As Gratuity expense is based on actuarial valuations, the same cannot be computed for individual employees and hence not included in employee benefits expenses to KMP.
(v) Security deposits payables represents the undiscounted value of the security deposits received.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

38 Gratuity and other post- employment benefits plan

A. Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)
The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months subject to a maximum of Rs 2.00 million. The scheme is funded with an insurance Company in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The benefit is payable on termination of service or retirement, whichever is earlier. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are borne by the Company.

Regulatory framework, funding arrangement and governance of the Plan
The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (Gratuity Act). The trustees of the gratuity fund have a fiduciary responsibility to act according to the provisions of the trust deed and rules. Since the fund is income tax approved, the Company and the trustees have to ensure that they are at all times fully compliant with the relevant provisions of the income tax act and rules. The Company is bound to pay the statutory minimum gratuity as prescribed under Gratuity Act. There are no minimum funding requirements for a gratuity plan in India.

Inherent risks
The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, there is a risk for the Company that any significant change in salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the profit and loss statement and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for Gratuity Plan.

Statement of profit & loss account
Net employee benefit expense recognized in employee cost:

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	19.24	16.76
Interest on net defined benefit liability /(assets)	5.03	3.83
Interest income on plan assets	-	(5.01)
	24.28	**15.58**

Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI):

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Actuarial changes arising from changes in		
- demographic assumptions	3.30	6.28
- financial assumptions	0.16	-
- experience adjustments	(17.17)	0.04
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in employee cost)	(0.89)	0.64
	(14.60)	**6.96**

Changes in obligation

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	143.52	120.91
Current service cost	19.24	16.76
Interest cost	9.58	8.84
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(13.71)	6.32
Benefits paid	(4.88)	(9.31)
Present value of obligation as at year end	**153.75**	**143.52**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Changes in plan assets

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	69.36	66.80
Interest income	4.54	5.01
Return on plan assets	0.89	(0.64)
Contributions by employer	-	7.50
Benefits paid	(4.89)	(9.31)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**69.90**	**69.36**

Net assets / liabilities recognized in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	153.74	143.52
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	69.91	69.36
Net liabilities / (assets) recognized in the balance sheet	83.83	74.15
Net Asset/(liability) recognised in Balance Sheet is bifurcated as:		
- Long term provision	50.82	44.88
- Short term provision	33.01	29.27

Investment details

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Insurance policies	100%	100%

Principle actuarial assumptions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate (per annum)	6.40%	6.79%
Expected return on plan assets (per annum)	6.40%	7.60%
Expected increase in salary costs (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	15.00%	12.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:

	Change in assumptions	Change in assumptions	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate	+ 1%	+ 1%	(5.43)	(7.66)
	- 1%	- 1%	9.47	8.64
Withdrawal rate	+ 1%	+ 1%	(7.23)	0.32
	- 1%	- 1%	(7.69)	(0.38)
Expected rate of salary increase	+ 1%	+ 1%	8.25	8.53
	- 1%	- 1%	(7.59)	(7.78)

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.

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

Projected plan cash flow:

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Expected benefits for year 1	33.01	29.27
Expected benefits for year 2	19.96	15.52
Expected benefits for year 3	18.68	15.14
Expected benefits for year 4	17.79	15.50
Expected benefits for year 5 and above	75.22	71.45

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 6.33 years (March 31, 2020: 9.23 years).

B. Defined contribution plan

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ened 31 March 2021	For the year ened 31 March 2020
Employers contribution to provident and other fund	67.92	64.30

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

39 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
- Value added tax / Sales tax matters (a)	0.37	5.05
- Goods and Service Tax matters (b)	18.94	35.79
- Income Tax matters (c)	33.06	26.44
- Other claims (d)	121.55	116.41
Uncalled liability on shares partly paid of Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	4.34	4.34
Bank guarantee outstanding (refer note e)	768.79	550.09
Unpaid Bonus (refer note f)	23.35	23.35

a) Value added tax / Sales Tax matters mainly relates to the demands raised by the VAT/Sales Tax authorities of various states on account of online transit forms not prepared by drivers under laws of those states. The matters are contested by the Company at various commisionerate level against the authorities.

b) GST demands relates to e-way bill issues like expiry of e-way bill, non updation of Part-B etc.. The matters are contested by the Company at various appellate authorities against the tax authorities.

c) Demands raised by the Income Tax Authorities relates to disputes on disallowance related to sec 14A and bad debts etc. The matters are contested by the Company at various appellate authorities against the tax authorities.

d) In view of the large number of cases pending at various forums / courts, it is not practicable to furnish the details of each case. Based on the discussions with the solicitors / favorable decisions in similar cases / legal opinion taken by the Company, the management believes that the Company has a strong chance of success in the cases.

e) Bank guarantee primarily pertains to performance guarantee given to various customers of the Company.

f) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ("the Act") was amended vide the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 notified on 1 January 2016. The Act, inter-alia, has been amended to take retrospective effect with effect from 1 April 2014 and accordingly the revised bonus by way of arrears related to the year ended 31 March 2015 is required to be paid to the eligible employees. Based on expert opinion obtained by the Company stay orders from various High Courts across the country against the amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act to the extent that it gives retrospective effect from 01 April 2014, the statutory bonus for financial year 2014-15 amounting to Rs. 23.35 million has not been recognized and treated as contingent liability in the current year as well as in the previous year. The Company will remain vigilant to watch the actual Court proceeding and clarification / notification from the Central Government and will review the accounting impact as on 31 March 2021.

g) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated 28 February 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

h) The Company has recorded a provision of Rs. 15.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 15.00 million) against these contingent liabilities as a matter of abundance caution.

40 Capital and other commitments

(a) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amount to Rs. 32.79 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 16.28 million).

(b) The Company has other commitments on accounts of contracts remaining to be executed which are entered into in the normal course of business. The Company does not have any other long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

(c) Transrail Logistics Limited (herein after referred to as "TRL") is wholly owned subsidiary of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited. The Company is aware of the financial situation of the TRL, which has been reported in the statutory financial statements of the Company as of 31 March 2021. TRL being wholly owned subsidiary, Company's Board through its Management Committee on request of TRL Board has already approved and extended the equity support by way of investment of Rs. 178.95 million in paid up equity share capital of TRL and has also continued to offer Rs. 100.00 million inter-corporate loan in its Committee meeting held on 15 June, 2020. In the Management Committee Meeting delegated by the Board held on 15 June, 2020, the Board of the Company through its Committee has confirmed and approved continuity of Parent support by way of financial, operational, infrastructure and manpower support, which will be reviewed on periodical basis.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

41 Employee Stock Option Plan

a) In terms of the approval accorded by the shareholders at their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on 9 February 2008, the Company on 19 February 2008, had given an interest free advance of Rs. 6.00 million to TCG ESOP Trust (‘the Trust’). The trust in turn purchased 600,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up from the Company for the purposes of granting share options to the employees of the Company. Subsequent to allotment of 600,000 shares to the trust, the Company in financial year 2007-2008 had allotted bonus in the ratio of 1:1 bonus share for each equity share held in the Company. Apart from the above advance, the Company had also given Rs. 0.20 million to the trust towards its formation etc. on 19 February 2008. The trust has refunded an amount of Rs. 6.00 million till the year ended 31 March 2013. TCG ESOP Trust holds 1,200,000 equity shares with face value of Rs 10 each. The trust is holding entire 1,200,000 equity shares of Rs.10/-each of the Company (including 600,000 Equity Shares issued as Bonus Shares) as on 31 March 2021. The Share Holder Agreement (SHA) with CJ Logistics Corporation (which holds 50% shareholding), inter-alia, requires the Company to cancel the shares held in this ESOP trust by obtaining prior approval from NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal). The Company has filed the petition to NCLT on 18 July 2021 for cancelation of these shares, which is yet to be approved by NCLT.

Upon cancellation of 12,00,000 equity shares held by TCG ESOP Trust, the Holding Company will also cancel 12,00,000 Equity Shares currently held by CJ Logistics Corporation.

42 Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for various items of Land, Buildings, vehicles and other equipment used in its operation. Lease of building generally have lease term between 1 to 20 Years, while leases of vehicles and other equipment generally have lease term of 1 to 5 years. The Company's obligation under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset.

The Company has certain leases of building and vehicles with less than 12 months and certain lease assets with low value. The Company applies the " short term lease" and " lease of low value asset" recognition exemption for these leases.

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets is as follows:

Particulars	Land	Building	Commercial Vehicles	Other Equipment	Amount
Balance as at 01 April, 2019	**3.50**	**133.03**	**70.16**	**21.91**	**228.60**
Additions (1)	-	30.67	53.61	3.17	87.45
Deletion	-	(3.27)	(0.71)	-	(3.98)
Depreciation	(0.05)	(39.81)	(69.19)	(15.24)	(124.29)
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	**3.45**	**120.62**	**53.87**	**9.84**	**187.78**
Additions (1)	1.48	104.98	8.68	1.28	116.42
Deletion	-	(12.64)	(7.05)	-	(19.69)
Depreciation	(0.23)	(56.26)	(41.36)	(8.79)	(106.64)
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**4.70**	**156.70**	**14.14**	**2.33**	**177.87**

(1) Additions includes addition of new leases, modification to existing lease in form of lease extension or restriction.

The movement in lease liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 31 2021**	**As at 31 March 31 2020**
Opening balance	**197.66**	**228.60**
Additions during the year	116.42	87.45
Finance cost accrued during the year	18.07	22.92
Deletions	(20.86)	(0.33)
Payment of lease liabilities	(120.25)	(140.98)
Closing balance	**191.04**	**197.66**
Current	**66.21**	**93.85**
Non- Current	**124.84**	**103.81**

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8%.(31 March 2020: 10%)

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

42 Leases (Cont.)

The following are the amount recognised in statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Depreciation expense on right of use assets	106.64	124.29
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18.07	22.92
Expense relating to short term lease (Included in cost of services)	78.94	75.57
Expense relating to short term lease (Included in other expense)	29.22	25.09
Profit/(Loss) on cancellation/termination of contract (refer note 25 and 30)	(1.17)	3.66
	231.70	**251.53**

Details of the contractual maturity of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

	As at 31 March, 2021	**As at 31 March, 2020**
Not later than one year	79.75	107.83
Later than one year but not later than five years	135.83	107.95
Later than five years	31.60	28.43

Company as lessor

Leases for which Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. Whenever the term of the lease transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other lease are classified as operating lease.
For operating lease, rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The Company has given certain commercial vehicle under operating lease arrangement, which are generally cancellable at the option of the Company.

	As at 31 March, 2021	**As at 31 March, 2020**
Rental Income for the year	30.44	89.74
Gross block of leased asset	357.96	388.09
Depreciation provided during the year ended	22.62	23.26
Accumulated depreciation	193.66	182.80
Written down value of leased asset	164.30	205.29

43 Unclaimed public deposit of Rs 6,724 (including interest) which was to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the FY 2020-21 has been subsequently deposited on 23 August 2021 with a delay of 433 days.

44 On 31 October 2019, the Company acquired 100% of the voting shares of CJ Korea Express India Private Limited (a non-listed Company based in India) from CJ Logistics Corporation, at fair value of Rs. 71. This has been disclosed under 'Non-current investments'.

45 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
(a) Gross amount required to be spent	7.44	6.36
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	14.99	8.44
(c) Amount spent during the year:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than(i) above	14.68	6.84

46 A sum of Rs. 71.07 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 82.91 million) is appearing under 'Claims receivable' (under note 8) from insurance companies and customers as at 31 March 2021. Also, 'Balance with government authorities' (under note 9) includes an amount of Rs 20.33 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 21.87 million) receivable against deposits given at various check posts. The Company believes that these amounts are recoverable. However, in view of the fact that the pace of recovery in respect of these balances is very slow and as a matter of abundance caution, the Company has made a provision of Rs. 49.35 million and Rs. 6.00 million as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs. 39.06 million and Rs. 1.50 million) against these claims receivable and security deposits respectively.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

47 The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act 1961. Since, the law requires existence of such information and documentation of to be contemporaneous in nature, Company has executed necessary agreement/document with all such related parties wherever transfer pricing is applicable. The management is of the opinion that it's transaction are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expenses and that of provision for tax.

48 Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013

Particulars of loans given as required by Section 186(4) of Companies Act 2013 are as follows:

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Due Date	Secured/ unsecured	Purpose of Loan	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Transrail Logistics Limited	10%	On demand	Unsecured	Business Operations	-	340.30
			Add: Opening balance		-	
			Less: Received back during the year		-	340.30
			Net Amount appearing in loans		-	-

49 Carve out assets

The Company entered into Shareholder Agreement with CJ Logistics Corporation, a Company registered under the Laws of Republic of Korea along with other Shareholders on 5 June 2017 which was further amended on 30 July 2017 and 6 April, 2018 and further on 9 August 2019. As per the terms of Agreement, certain properties have been agreed to be carved out from the Company by way of sale at the prevailing circle rate before the expiry of 12 months from the release of all carved out assets by the lenders which may be further extended for 12 months based on mutual consent of both parties. The mechanism for carving out assets is as under:

a) There are total 25 immovable properties in asset block of the Company having book value of Rs. 104.60 million as on 30 September 2016 and reference circle rate of Rs. 229.90 million (hereinafter referred to as ‘Aggregate reference circle rate’) as per the agreement which have been agreed to be carved out from the Company termed as “Carve- Out Assets” in a span of 12 months from the release of all carved out assets by the lenders which may be further extended for 12 months based on mutual consent of both parties.

b) After the pledge on all Carve-Out Assets has been removed by the lenders, Company Promoters and/or third-party purchasers identified by the Promoters shall have paid to the Company a sum which is equal to the book value of all Carve-Out Assets i.e. Rs. 104.60 million as part of sales proceeds. The Company may enter into agreements for sale of certain Carve-Out Assets of which the pledge has been removed by the lenders. Any amount received for sale of such Carve-Out Asset will be counted towards the First Tranche Amount. In event, all carve out assets are not bought by Promoters, KPE’s or third party (identified by promoters) within span of 12 months from the release of all carved out assets by the lenders which may be further extended for 12 months based on mutual consent of both parties., then Promoters shall pay to Company a sum equivalent to then prevailing circle rate of such remaining carve out assets less the first tranche amount and purchase all carve out assets.

c) In case, there is any shortfall between amount received in the Company on account of sale of all carve out asset and the aggregate reference circle rate, such shortfall will be adjusted by the Company from the Promoters on pro rata basis. In case, amount received in the Company on account of sale of all carve out asset exceeds the aggregate reference circle rate, such excess amount shall be paid to the Promoters on pro rata basis.

d) The Company will pay Rs. 10 million as retention bonus to each Promoter aggregating to Rs. 40 million after a period of 1 month from date of receipt of first tranche. Further the Company will pay Rs. 10 million as second retention bonus to each Promoter aggregating to Rs. 40 million after a period of 6 months from the first retention bonus. Subsequent to balance sheet date, the Company has paid Rs. 40 million to the promotors against the first tranch.

e) Tax on the sale of the carve out assets shall be paid by Company, provided that tax payable on sale of carve out assets in excess of Rs. 15.00 million shall forthwith be paid by the Promoters of the Company.

f) As at year end, lien on 16 assets have been vacated, out of the total 25 carve-out assets. Out of these 16 vacated assets, 6 assets have been sold till the year end and remaining 10 assets have been shown as “Assets Held for sale” in the books of accounts at their carrying value, as at 31 March 2021.

50 Net movement in provision for doubtful trade receivables, advances, claims, security deposits and other assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening	278.13	359.08
Additions / (reversal)	(19.77)	74.46
Write off	(93.28)	(155.41)
Closing	**165.08**	**278.13**

51 Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has filed application with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal on 19 July 2021 seeking sanction of the Scheme of Arrangement among amongst CJ Darcl Logistics Limited ('Transferee Company' or 'CJDL'), ASM (India) Investments Private Limited ('Transferor Company 1' or 'ASM'), Gargo Investments Private Limited ('Transferor Company 2' or 'GIPL') and Fr8ology Private Limited ('Transferor Company 3' or 'FPL'), and their respective shareholders and creditors (hereinafter referred to as the 'Scheme'), for

a.the amalgamation of ASM, GIPL, FPL into and with CJDL with effect from the Appointed Date as mentioned in the Scheme.

b. the reduction of the paid up share capital of CJDL by cancellation of 12,00,000 fully paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each of the Company held by TCG ESOP Trust without payment of any consideration to TCG ESOP Trust.

Appointed date is opening hours of business on 1 April 2021 and Effective Date will be pursuant to Order of NCLT.

The above scheme was listed on 13 August 2021 for first Motion Petition, which has now been adjourned for 24 September 2021.

52 The Chief Operating Decision maker primarily focusses on Transportation of goods and allied services in making decisions on operating matters. Accordingly, the Company operates only in one reportable segment i.e. Transportation of goods and allied services; and hence, no separate disclosure is required for Segment.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

53 The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity in India and across the globe. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations. Based on its review and current indicators of economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business.

54 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. The Ministry of Labour and Employment ('Ministry') has issued draft of the Code on Social Security (Central) Rules, 2020 on 13 November, 2020 and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group is assessing the impact of the Code and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

55 Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

56 Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, their consolidated profits including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board report but does not include the consolidated Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated

Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference financial statements system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matter

a. We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of two subsidiaries, whose Ind AS financial statements include total assets of Rs 94.04 million as at March 31, 2021 and total revenues of Rs 22.81 million and net cash outflows of Rs 4.82 million for the year ended on that date. These Ind AS financial statement and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, which financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the report of such other auditors.

b. The accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements include unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information in respect of one subsidiary, whose financial statements and other financial information reflect total assets of Rs 4.12 million as at and as at March 31, 2021, and total revenues of Rs 0.06 million and net cash inflow of Rs 0.23 million for the year ended on that date. These unaudited financial statements and other unaudited financial information have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion, in so far as it relates amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial statement and other unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements and other financial information are not material to the Group.

Our opinion above on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We/the other auditors whose reports we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

(c) The consolidated Balance Sheet, consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group's companies, incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 1" to this report;

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been paid/ provided by the Holding Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Based on the consideration of reports of statutory auditors of one subsidiary, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2021 has not been paid/provided; and in case of three subsidiaries, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us [and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, , as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 39 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2021.

iii. The Holding Company has transferred amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company except there has been a delay in transferring Unclaimed public deposit of Rs 6,724 (including interest) as referred to in Note 40 to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by subsidiaries incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2021.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 094941
UDIN: 21094941AAAADD4597

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: August 24, 2021

ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CJ DARCL LOGISTICS LIMITED

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of CJ Darcl Logistics Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, both, issued by ICAI, and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to these consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to these consolidated financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to these consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to two subsidiary companies, which is the company incorporated in India, is based on the report of the auditors of such subsidiary company incorporated in India.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 094941
UDIN: 21094941AAAADD4597

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: August 24, 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3a	2,048.23	2,136.02
Intangible assets	4	41.53	47.51
Capital work in progress	3a	10.88	90.87
Right-of-use assets	43	177.87	187.78
Investment properties	5	47.48	67.12
Financial assets			
i. Loans	6	15.63	16.83
ii. Other financial assets	7	44.42	36.05
Non- current tax assets (net)		281.67	525.21
Other non-current assets	8	35.71	70.15
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	30.67	32.97
Total non-current assets (A)		**2,734.09**	**3,210.51**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	9.29	15.91
Financial assets			
i. Investments	11	-	10.00
ii. Trade receivables	12	4,513.24	4,193.51
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	13	199.88	83.20
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	6.37	16.32
v. Loans	6	117.12	135.19
vi. Other financial assets	7	2,139.37	1,590.91
Current tax assets (net)		184.43	-
Other current assets	8	309.30	506.06
Total current assets (B)		**7,479.00**	**6,551.10**
Assets classified as held for sale (C)	3b	**48.45**	**59.41**
Total Assets (A+B+C)		**10,261.54**	**9,821.02**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	226.62	226.62
Other equity	16	4,255.19	3,926.78
Total equity (A)		**4,481.81**	**4,153.40**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	17	826.73	818.77
ii. Other financial liabilities	18	26.71	31.05
iii Lease liabilities	43	124.84	103.81
Employee benefit obligations	19	50.93	44.95
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	68.71	48.05
Total non-current liabilities (B)		**1,097.92**	**1,046.63**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	17	2,820.75	2,965.92
ii. Trade payables	21		
-Dues to micro and small enterprises		-	0.02
-Dues to enterprises other than micro and small enterprises		992.31	792.07
iii. Other financial liabilities	18	593.52	630.35
iv Lease liabilities	43	66.21	93.87
Provisions	22	15.28	15.12
Employee benefit obligations	19	107.18	87.08
Other current liabilities	23	86.57	36.56
Total current liabilities (C)		**4,681.81**	**4,620.99**
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		**10,261.54**	**9,821.02**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from contracts with customers	24	28,875.69	24,026.75
Other income	25	200.53	166.23
Total income		**29,076.22**	**24,192.98**
Expenses			
Cost of services	26	26,370.34	21,337.07
Employee benefit expenses	27	1,134.02	1,099.05
Finance costs	28	380.30	356.88
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	439.36	389.39
Other expenses	30	327.97	396.65
Total expenses		**28,651.99**	**23,579.04**
Profit before tax		**424.23**	**613.94**
Income tax expense	31		
- Current tax expense		87.49	105.93
- MAT credit entitlement		(2.47)	(6.91)
- Deferred tax charge		21.74	60.50
Profit after tax		**317.47**	**454.42**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of post employment benefit obligations	38	14.62	(6.94)
Income tax relating to these items		(3.68)	1.75
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of tax		**10.94**	**(5.19)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**328.41**	**449.23**
Earnings per equity share	32		
Basic earnings per equity share (Rs.)		**14.01**	**20.05**
Diluted earnings per equity share (Rs.)		**14.01**	**20.05**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

A) Equity share capital (refer note 15)

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2019	**22,662,142**	**226.62**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**22,662,142**	**226.62**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**22,662,142**	**226.62**

B) Other equity (refer note 16)

	General reserve [refer note 16 (1)]	Securities premium [refer note 16 (2)]	Capital redemption reserve [refer note 16 (3)]	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	**951.87**	**1,137.91**	**54.00**	**1,333.77**	**3,477.55**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	454.42	454.42
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	-	-	(5.19)	(5.19)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**951.87**	**1,137.91**	**54.00**	**1,783.00**	**3,926.78**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	317.47	317.47
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	-	-	10.94	10.94
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**951.87**	**1,137.91**	**54.00**	**2,111.41**	**4,255.19**

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Profit before taxation	424.23	613.94
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	439.36	389.39
	Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	(59.76)	(68.25)
	Interest income	(76.64)	(43.42)
	(Profit) / Loss on termination of lease contracts	(1.17)	3.66
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(10.84)	(2.33)
	Provision for doubtful trade receivables, advances and claims	4.71	69.43
	Bad debts written off	18.16	16.37
	Profit on sale of investments (net)	(0.00)	(0.03)
	Interest income on - unwinding of security deposits	(1.21)	-
	Finance costs	380.30	357.85
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,117.12**	**1,336.62**
	Changes in working capital :		
	(Increase) in trade receivables	(300.65)	(392.56)
	Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	6.62	(4.72)
	(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(600.99)	32.92
	Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	199.08	(38.17)
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	210.91	(148.40)
	Increase in other financial liabilities	11.99	14.35
	Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	49.53	(24.57)
	Increase in employee benefit obligations & provisions	40.04	26.20
	Cash generated from operations	**733.65**	**801.67**
	Net income tax paid (net of refund)	(18.53)	(172.86)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**715.12**	**628.81**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets (including CWIP)	(270.37)	(616.92)
	Proceeds from sale of Property, plant & equipment	110.25	102.09
	Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired (refer note 47)	-	11.82
	Purchase of mutual funds	(10.00)	(110.00)
	Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	20.00	100.03
	Interest received	84.65	44.77
	Net proceeds from fixed deposits with banks having maturity of 3 to 12 months	26.24	12.32
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(39.23)**	**(455.89)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	434.76	596.36
	Repayments of long-term borrowings	(498.59)	(456.65)
	Net proceeds / (repayment) of short-term borrowings	(12.53)	279.82
	Payment of lease liabilities (refer note 43)	(120.25)	(140.98)
	Net (decrease) in working capital borrowings	-	(62.02)
	Payment of interest and finance charges	(362.61)	(346.16)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(559.22)**	**(129.63)**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	116.67	43.30
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	83.20	39.91
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**199.88**	**83.20**

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited
Consolidated Cash Flow Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	5.99	7.75
Balances with scheduled banks:		
- in current accounts	186.81	74.01
-in deposit account (original maturity of 3 months or less)	7.08	1.44
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 13)	**199.88**	**83.20**

Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities on account of non-cash transactions:

Particulars	Borrowings (including interest accrued)	Lease Liabilities
Balance as at 1 April 2019	3,692.68	228.60
Non cash movement	-	87.12
Finance cost accrued	299.50	22.92
Payment of lease liability	-	(140.98)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings	357.51	-
Payment of interest*	(235.57)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**4,114.12**	**197.66**
Non cash movement	-	95.57
Finance cost accrued	319.82	18.07
Payment of lease liability	-	(120.25)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings	(76.36)	-
Payment of interest*	(183.23)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**4,174.35**	**191.05**

* Excluding interereest considered as part of repayment in hire purchase contracts

Summary of significant accounting policies **2**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Firm Registration no: 101049W/E300004
Chartered Accountants

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
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Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

CJ Darcl Logistics Limited ('the Company' or 'the Holding Company') with CIN No. U60222HR1986PLC068818, was incorporated originally as a Private Limited Company on 10 December 1986, which was converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from 01 December 1998. Name of the Company got changed to Darcl Logistics Limited effective 23 February 2010 and based on strategic transaction during the F.Y. 2017-18 with CJ Logistics Corporation, name of the Company got further changed to CJ Darcl Logistics Limited effective 13 September 2017. The Company is engaged in the business of carriers by road, rail and sea means of transportation, integrated logistics solutions and specialized logistics across multimodal transport operations.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue in accordance with resolution passed on 24 August 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Basis of preparation and consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements (CFS) of the Company and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the CFS.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis as a going concern and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and planned assets that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to nearest millions upto two decimals, except when otherwise stated.

a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiary companies. These consolidated financial statements are based, in so far as they relate to amounts included in respect of subsidiary companies, on the audited financial statements prepared for consolidation in accordance with the requirement of Indian Accounting Standard 110 – "Consolidated Financial Statements" of aforesaid entity.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group has:

- Power over the investee;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- Has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the investee.

Generally, there is a presumption that majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than majority of voting or similar rights over an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- Potential voting rights held by the Group

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

i. Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

ii. Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

iii. Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full).

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Recognise that distribution of shares of subsidiary to Group in Group’s capacity as owners
- Reclassifies the parent’s share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings, if required by other Ind ASs as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities

b) Following subsidiary companies have been considered in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements:

Name of the entity	**Country of Incorporation**	**Relationship**	**Percentage of voting power as at 31 March 2021**	**Percentage of voting power as at 31 March 2020**
Transrail Logistics Limited	India	Subsidiary	100%	100%
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	Nepal	Subsidiary	100%	100%
Fr8ology Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	100%	100%
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	100%	100%

ii) Property plant and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Freehold land is carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT/GST/VAT credit availed wherever applicable. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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

iii) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as estimated by the management which is in line with the useful life of assets as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of trucks and mobile phones, in which case the life of the assets has been assessed as 8/15/25 and 3 years, respectively, taking into account their nature and their estimated usage.

The Group has used the following lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Asset category	**Useful lives estimated by management (SLM)**	**Useful life of assets as per Schedule II of Company Act (SLM)**
Land – Freehold - Leasehold	- Over the period of lease	- Over the period of lease
Buildings	30/60 years	30/60 years
Rail Wagon and Containers	15 years	15 years
Plant and machinery	8 years	8 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years
Office equipment	3/5 years	5 years
Computers	3/6 years	3/6 years
Trucks	8 years	6 years
Trucks (Puller/Axle)	15/25 years	6 years
Other vehicles	8 years	8 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower	-

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income in Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of Intangible assets are assessed as either finite or infinite. There are no intangible assets with infinite useful life.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method as follows:

- Software licenses - estimated useful life or 5 years, whichever is lower.
- Railway license fee – over the license period of 20 years.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the assets are derecognised.

v) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management of the Group to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Examples of such estimates include allowance for impairment of trade receivables and provision for doubtful advances, employee benefits, income taxes, and impairment of non-financial assets and useful lives of fixed assets (refer note 33).

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to changes in these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known.

vi) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be 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 the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

vii) Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

a) The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,
b) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,
c) The asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

d) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

e) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

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

viii) Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group, is classified as investment property.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is recognized using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined.

The Group has used the following lives to provide depreciation on its Investment properties:

Asset category	Useful lives estimated by management (SLM)	Useful life of assets as per Schedule II of Company Act (SLM)
Building	60 Years	60 Years
Furniture and fittings	10 Years	10 Years
Office equipment	5/10 Years	5/10 Years

Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life / residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the carrying value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

ix) Leases

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

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. The Group’s lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for immovable properties, commercial vehicles and other equipments.

a) Right of use asset

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of lease contract, as follows:

- Land - 2 to 70 Years
- Leasehold land – 5 to 99 Years
- Buildings – 2 to 28 Years
- Commercial vehicles - 2 to 3 Years
- Other equipment - 2 to 5 Years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2(x) for impairment of non - financial assets.

b) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payment to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The re-measurement of lease liability is done by discounting the revised lease payments using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the effective date of modification.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Operating lease:

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms, unless payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase; such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rentals arising, if any, under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Finance lease:

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting period so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

x) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xi) Financial Instruments

i) Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies "Revenue from contracts with customers".

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b) Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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 other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss (P&L). Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is considered 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 statement of profit and loss. This category is applicable to investments in mutual funds.

Equity Investments

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

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as 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 statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

A financial asset is de-recognised only when

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay. A financial assets is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month expected credit loss (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.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. For the financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate.

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

Financial guarantees, issued in relation to obligations of subsidiaries, are initially recognised at fair value (as part of the cost of the investment in the subsidiary).

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

The financial guarantees are amortised over the life of the guarantee and are measured at each reporting date at the higher of:

- the remaining unamortized balance of the amount at initial recognition and
- the best estimate of expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

xi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note 33.

Performance obligations

At contract inception, the Group assess the goods and services promised in contracts with customers and identifies various performance obligations to provide distinct goods and services to the customers. The Group has determined following distinct goods and services that represent its primary performance obligations.

- **Transportation services:** Revenue is recognized for these performance obligations as they are satisfied over the contract term, which generally represents the transit period. The transit period can vary based upon the method of transport, generally a couple days for over the road, rail, and air transportation, or several weeks in the case of an ocean shipment. Group also provide certain ancillary logistics services, such as handling of goods, customs clearance services etc. The service period for these services is usually for a very short duration, generally few days or weeks. Hence, revenue from these services is recognised over the service period as the Group perform the primary obligation of transportation of goods.

- **Other allied services:** Revenue from leasing of vehicles (trains/trucks), renting of warehouse, fee-based management services are recognised over time as the customer simultaneously avails the benefits of these services. Hence, the revenue from such services is recognised on a monthly basis, basis the amount fixed as per the agreements.

Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for providing services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for transportation services provide the customer with incentives and include penalties levied on the Group. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future incentives and penalties, the Group has applied the expected value method for all contracts.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the same is invoiced to the customer, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional on satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instrument – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

Interest income

Interest income from a financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

xii) Inventories

Inventories comprise of tyres, tubes and other accessories for repairs and maintenance of own vehicles, which are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost is determined on weighted average cost basis. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory based on weighted average cost basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

xiii) Employee benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

Defined Contribution Plan: A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Group pays specified contributions to a separately entity. The Group has defined contribution plans for provident fund and employees' state insurance scheme. The Group's contribution in the above plans is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

The Group has no obligation other than contribution payable to these funds.

Defined Benefit Plans: The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan which is a combination of funded plan and unfunded plan. In case of funded plan, the Group makes contribution to a separately administered fund. The Group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimation of the payments. Any deficit in plan assets as compared to the liability based on an independent actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at periodic intervals.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other comprehensive income (OCI). They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under Employee benefits expense in statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailment and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense immediately.

(b) Short-term obligations and other long-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method at the end of the year. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognised to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xiv) Borrowing cost

Borrowing Costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the finance costs.

xv) Income tax expense

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

i. Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax is based on the taxable income and calculated using the applicable tax rates and tax laws. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

iii. Minimum Alternative Tax

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

xvi) Foreign Currency Transactions

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

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

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

xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Group (after adjusting the corresponding income/charge for dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares, unless the effect of the potential dilutive equity shares is anti-dilutive.

xviii) Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

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

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

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

xix) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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

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

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

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

xx) Dividend distribution to equity holders

The Group recognizes a liability to make cash distribution to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. The corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

xxi) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet comprise of balances with banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of consolidated cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

xxii) New amendments adopted during the year

MCA vide notification no. G.S.R. 463(E) dated July 24, 2020 has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2020 which amends following Ind AS:

- Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
- Ind AS 116, Leases
- Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements
- Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Ind AS 10, Events after the Reporting Period
- Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after the April 1, 2020, however, these do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

xxiii) Amendment to Schedule III Division II

MCA vide notification dated March 24, 2021, has amended disclosure requirements to division II of schedule III of the Act. The amendments are applicable from April 1, 2021.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

3a Property, plant and equipment

Description of assets	Gross Block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net Block
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Transfer from Investment properties (refer note 5)	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Depreciation charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	Transfer from Investment properties (refer note 5)	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Tangible assets											
Land - Freehold [1]	166.27	12.33	8.66	-	169.94	-	-	-	-	-	169.94
- Leasehold	23.03	18.60	-	-	41.63	0.75	0.60	-	-	1.35	40.28
Buildings [1][2]	220.23	-	3.50	13.34	230.09	13.67	4.12	0.34	0.68	18.13	211.96
Rail wagons	218.89	-	-	-	218.89	82.15	20.54	-	-	102.69	116.20
Rail containers	136.16	27.18	1.17	-	162.17	38.15	10.80	0.39	-	48.56	113.61
Plant and machinery	13.99	2.85	-	-	16.84	8.30	2.43	-	-	10.73	6.11
Furniture and fittings	84.03	8.27	0.82	4.54	96.02	23.16	8.66	0.40	0.76	32.18	63.84
Office Equipment	142.65	26.86	6.84	1.60	164.27	65.13	26.73	4.11	0.44	88.19	76.08
Computers	41.76	20.77	4.25	-	58.28	22.64	10.39	3.29	-	29.74	28.54
Trucks (including Puller and Axle)	1,971.70	118.06	175.39	-	1,914.37	672.09	219.27	144.79	-	746.57	1,167.80
Other vehicles	120.98	17.62	4.22	-	134.38	37.44	14.74	2.83	-	49.35	85.03
Leasehold improvements	27.55	2.77	-	-	30.32	8.15	6.04	-	-	14.19	16.13
Total	**3,167.24**	**255.31**	**204.85**	**19.48**	**3,237.20**	**971.63**	**324.32**	**156.15**	**1.88**	**1,141.68**	**2,095.52**
Less: Assets held for sale (refer note 48)											
Land - Freehold [2]	(42.02)	-	(7.57)	-	(34.45)	-	-	-	-	-	(34.45)
Buildings [2]	(17.40)	-	(3.49)	-	(13.91)	(1.17)	(0.23)	(0.33)	-	(1.07)	(12.84)
Total	**3,107.82**	**255.31**	**193.79**	**19.48**	**3,188.84**	**970.46**	**324.09**	**155.82**	**1.88**	**1,140.61**	**2,048.23**
Capital work in progress	**90.87**	**7.57**	**87.56**	**-**	**10.88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.88**

Description of assets	Gross Block					Accumulated Depreciation					Net Block
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Additions pursuant to acquisition of subsidiary (refer note 47)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	Depreciation charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	Additions pursuant to acquisition of subsidiary (refer note 47)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Tangible assets											
Land - Freehold [1]	179.31	-	13.04	-	166.27	-	-	-	-	-	166.27
- Leasehold	1.15	21.88	-	-	23.03	0.37	0.38	-	-	0.75	22.28
Buildings [1][2]	221.84	-	1.61	-	220.23	9.99	3.80	0.12	-	13.67	206.56
Rail wagons	218.89	-	-	-	218.89	61.61	20.54	-	-	82.15	136.74
Rail containers	138.12	-	1.96	-	136.16	29.04	9.56	0.45	-	38.15	98.01
Plant and machinery	13.99	-	-	-	13.99	7.93	0.52	0.15	-	8.30	5.69
Furniture and Fittings	71.65	7.86	0.56	5.08	84.03	13.55	7.37	0.23	2.47	23.16	60.87
Office Equipment	128.14	17.91	7.90	4.50	142.65	44.80	21.82	5.79	4.30	65.13	77.52
Computers	29.79	12.57	3.89	3.29	41.76	14.88	7.72	3.09	3.13	22.64	19.12
Trucks (including Puller and Axle)	1,418.23	536.18	34.91	52.20	1,971.70	489.50	165.80	28.07	44.86	672.09	1,299.61
Other Vehicles	97.35	37.60	14.04	0.07	120.98	30.82	13.04	6.49	0.07	37.44	83.54
Leasehold Improvements	27.28	0.27	-	-	27.55	2.38	5.77	-	-	8.15	19.40
Total	**2,545.74**	**634.27**	**77.91**	**65.14**	**3,167.24**	**704.87**	**256.33**	**44.39**	**54.83**	**971.63**	**2,195.61**
Less: Assets held for sale (refer note 48)											
Land - Freehold [2]	(50.04)	-	(8.02)	-	(42.02)	-	-	-	-	-	(42.02)
Buildings [2]	(18.89)	-	(0.32)	-	(18.57)	(0.93)	(0.26)	(0.02)	-	(1.17)	(17.40)
Total	**2,476.81**	**634.27**	**69.57**	**65.14**	**3,106.65**	**703.94**	**256.07**	**44.37**	**54.83**	**970.46**	**2,136.19**
Capital work in progress	**2.72**	**89.47**	**1.32**	**-**	**90.87**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**90.87**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(1) The title deeds for land and other properties at New Delhi, West Bengal, Haryana, Gujrat, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are in the former name of the Group i.e. Delhi Assam Roadways Corporation Limited.

(2) Includes title deed of the building amounting to Rs. 0.08 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 0.10 million) is pending for registration in the name of the Company. The said building is registered in the name of a director of the Company.

(3) Refer note 17 for assets pledged as securities towards funded and non-funded facilities.

(4) For detail in respect of carve out assets please refer note 48.

3b Assets held for sale

As per the terms of Shareholder agreement dated 5 June 2017 entered into by the Holding Company with CJ Logistics Corporation, certain properties have been agreed to be carved out from the group (refer note 48). The details relating to gross block and accumulated depreciation of aforementioned assets as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are included in the table below:

Description of assets	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Depreciation charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Land - Freehold	42.02	-	7.57	34.45	-	-	-	-	34.45
Buildings	18.56	-	3.50	15.06	1.17	0.23	0.33	1.06	14.00
Total Assets held for sale	**60.58**	**-**	**11.07**	**49.51**	**1.17**	**0.23**	**0.33**	**1.06**	**48.45**

Description of assets	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net block
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	Depreciation charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Land - Freehold	50.04	-	8.02	42.02	-	-	-	-	42.02
Buildings	18.89	-	0.33	18.56	0.93	0.26	0.02	1.17	17.39
Total Assets held for sale	**68.93**	**-**	**8.35**	**60.58**	**0.93**	**0.26**	**0.02**	**1.17**	**59.41**

4 Intangible assets

Description of assets	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Block
	As at 1 April 2020	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Amortisation charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Railway license	63.81	-	-	63.81	20.00	5.00	-	25.00	38.81
Software license fees	12.44	0.38	-	12.82	8.74	1.36	-	10.10	2.72
Total intangible assets	**76.25**	**0.38**	**-**	**76.63**	**28.74**	**6.36**	**-**	**35.10**	**41.53**

Description of assets	Gross Block					Accumulated Amortisation					Net Block
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustments	Additions pursuant to acquisition of subsidiary (refer note 47)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	Amortisation charge for the year	Deletions/ Adjustments	Additions pursuant to acquisition of subsidiary (refer note 47)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2020
Railway license	63.81	-	-	-	63.81	15.00	5.00	-	-	20.00	43.81
Software license fees	9.56	2.27	-	0.60	12.44	6.98	1.16	-	0.59	8.74	3.70
Total intangible assets	**73.37**	**2.27**	**-**	**0.60**	**76.25**	**21.98**	**6.16**	**-**	**0.59**	**28.74**	**47.51**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

5 Investment properties

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	71.74	63.83
Additions	-	7.91
Transfer to property, plant and equipments*	(19.48)	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**52.26**	**71.74**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation	4.62	2.00
Depreciation charge	2.04	2.62
Transfer to property, plant and equipments*	(1.88)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	**4.78**	**4.62**
Net carrying amount	**47.48**	**67.12**

* During the current financial year, the Company has started using part of investment properties for its business purposes; hence, the same has been transferred to property, plant and equipments.

a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Rental income	19.49	27.74
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	(5.25)	(3.17)
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	**14.24**	**24.57**
Depreciation	(2.04)	(2.62)
Profit from investment properties	**12.20**	**21.95**

b) Fair value

The fair value of the Company's investment properties held at amortised cost are set out in table below (valuation basis is level 2):

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment properties	114.31	133.67

c) Estimation of fair value

The Group obtains independent valuations for its investment properties on annual basis. The fair valuation is done basis on the current prices in an active market for similar properties. There were no changes made during the year in valuation method or processes to determine classification of the level.

6 Loans

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Security deposits (Unsecured)		
- Considered good	15.63	16.83
- Considered doubtful	1.00	1.00
	16.63	**17.83**
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(1.00)	(1.00)
Total	**15.63**	**16.83**
Current		
Security deposits (Unsecured)		
- Considered good	117.12	135.19
- Considered doubtful	9.43	1.73
	126.55	**136.92**
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(9.43)	(1.73)
Total	**117.12**	**135.19**

7 Other financial assets
(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non current		
Deposits with banks as margin money*	43.11	34.91
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1.31	1.14
Total	**44.42**	**36.05**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Current		
Claims receivable		
- Considered good	21.83	44.76
- Considered doubtful	49.35	39.05
	71.18	83.81
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(49.35)	(39.05)
	21.83	44.76
Contract assets#	1,922.65	1,294.85
Deposits with banks as margin money*	124.05	149.16
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	2.13	5.05
Surrender value of keyman insurance policy	4.30	7.88
Receivable from related party (refer note 37)	21.03	28.20
Other receivable		
- Considered good	43.38	61.01
- Considered doubtful	25.98	14.40
	69.36	75.41
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(25.98)	(14.40)
	43.38	61.01
Total	**2,139.37**	**1,590.91**

* The Company has pledged these deposits as margin money with various banks to fulfil collateral requirements against bank guarantees, public deposits, overdraft and others.
# Contract assets of Rs. 1,294.85 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 1,331.75 million) recognised at the beginning of the year has been transferred to trade receivables.

8 Other assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Capital advances	6.72	29.62
Advances other than capital advances:		
Prepaid expenses	6.91	4.80
Balance with government authorities		
- Considered good	22.08	35.73
- Considered doubtful	6.00	1.50
	28.08	37.23
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(6.00)	(1.50)
	22.08	35.73
Total	**35.71**	**70.15**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	72.78	67.21
Balance with government authorities	4.01	117.36
Advances to employees	34.54	90.62
Contract cost	69.24	58.60
Advances to vendors		
- Considered good	128.73	172.27
- Considered doubtful	24.86	24.86
	153.59	197.13
Less: allowances for considered doubtful	(24.86)	(24.86)
	128.73	172.27
Total	**309.30**	**506.06**

9 Deferred tax assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debt	0.19	5.16
Defined benefit obligations	0.20	0.15
Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles assets - impact of difference between tax and books depreciation / amortisation	0.23	0.08
Total deferred tax asset (A)	**0.62**	**5.39**
MAT credit entitlement* (B)	30.05	27.58
Total deferred tax (A+B)	**30.67**	**32.97**

* MAT credit entitlement of Rs. 30.05 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 27.58 million) is expiring within 10-15 years.

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)

	Provision for doubtful debt	Defined benefit obligations	Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles assets	Unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses	MAT credit entitlement	Total
As at April 1, 2019	**4.36**	**0.09**	**1.66**	**11.33**	**20.67**	**38.11**
(Charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss	0.80	0.07	(1.58)	(11.33)	6.91	(5.13)
- to other comprehensive income	-	(0.01)	-	-	-	(0.01)
As at March 31, 2020	**5.16**	**0.15**	**0.08**	**-**	**27.58**	**32.97**
(Charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss	(4.97)	0.04	0.16	-	2.47	(2.30)
- to other comprehensive income	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
As at March 31, 2021	**0.19**	**0.20**	**0.23**	**-**	**30.05**	**30.67**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

10 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Tyres, tubes and other spare parts	9.29	15.91
Total	**9.29**	**15.91**

11 Current investments

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Investment in mutual funds - Quoted (measured at FVTPL)		
Nil (31 March 2020 - 3,101 Unit of SBI overnight fund)	-	10.00
Total	**-**	**10.00**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	10.00
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	10.00

12 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good	4,513.24	4,193.51
Unsecured, considered doubtful	137.85	303.66
	4,651.09	**4,497.17**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(137.85)	(303.66)
Total	**4,513.24**	**4,193.51**

1) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively, in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
2) Trade receivables includes Rs. 0.66 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 4.75 million) receivables from related party.
3) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days.
4) Refer note 17 for the current assets pledged as securities towards secured borrowings.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Cash in hand	5.99	7.75
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	186.81	74.01
- in deposits accounts (having original maturity less than 3 months)	7.08	1.44
Total	**199.88**	**83.20**

14 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Fixed deposits with banks having original maturity of 3 to 12 months*	6.37	16.32
Total	**6.37**	**16.32**

* The Company has pledged Rs. 5.87 millions (31 March 2020: Rs. 10.02 million) of its deposits as margin money with banks to fulfil collateral requirements.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

16 Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
General reserve [1]		
Opening balance	951.87	951.87
Add: change during the year	-	-
Closing balance (A)	**951.87**	**951.87**
Securities premium [2]		
Opening balance	1,137.91	1,137.91
Add: change during the year	-	-
Closing balance (B)	**1,137.91**	**1,137.91**
Capital redemption reserve [3]		
Opening balance	54.00	54.00
Add: change during the year	-	-
Closing balance (C)	**54.00**	**54.00**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,783.00	1,333.77
Add: Profit for the year	317.47	454.42
Add: Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net of tax)	10.94	(5.19)
Closing balance (D)	**2,111.41**	**1,783.00**
Total (A+B+C+D)	**4,255.19**	**3,926.78**

(1) General reserve
Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn. However, the amount previously transferred to the general reserve can be utilized only in accordance with the specific requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

(2) Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(3) Capital redemption reserve
The Group recognizes profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments to capital reserve

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

17 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non current		
Secured		
Term loan from banks (refer note A)	995.95	989.98
Term loan from financial institution (refer note B)	17.57	51.27
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks (refer note C)	22.03	57.44
Deposits (refer note D)	192.68	159.61
Loan from related party (refer note E and note 37)	100.00	-
Total (A)	**1,328.23**	**1,258.30**
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings		
Secured loan		
Term loan from banks	416.53	314.15
Term loan from financial institution	17.57	33.70
Unsecured		
Term loan from banks	22.03	35.41
Deposits	45.37	56.27
Total (B)	**501.50**	**439.53**
Total (A-B)	**826.73**	**818.77**
Current		
Secured		
Cash credit (refer note a)	0.04	268.89
Working capital demand loan (refer note a)	2,243.68	2,476.92
Overdraft (refer note b)	1.85	145.32
Unsecured		
Working capital demand loan (refer note c)	500.00	-
Loans from related party (refer note d below and note 37)	-	4.10
Deposits (refer note e)	75.18	70.69
Total	**2,820.75**	**2,965.92**

Secured term loan from banks

A) Term loan amounting to Rs.772.40 million (31 March 2020: Rs.989.98 million) relates to rupee term loans from banks towards asset purchased under hire purchase/financing arrangement are secured by way of hypothecation of the respective assets. Some of these term loans are further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. These term loans carry fixed interest rates ranging from 7.90% to 9.72% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.91% to 9.76% per annum) and are repayable in balance monthly instalments ranging from 5 to 51 with equated monthly instalment ranging from Rs.0.01 million to Rs. 0.23 million.

Rs.164.98 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) relates to rupee term loan from bank towards working capital and is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's book debts (including unbilled receivables and current assets), equitable mortgage of certain properties owned by the Company, one of the fixed deposit and standby letter of credit arranged by CJ logistics Corporation Korea in favour of consortium banks. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. This term loan carry fixed interest rates of 7.40% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and are repayable in 15 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 11.47 million.

Rs.10.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) relates to rupee term loan from bank towards working capital and is secured by second charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's book debts (including unbilled receivables and current assets), equitable mortgage of certain properties owned by the Company, one of the fixed deposit, by guarantee National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited and standby letter of credit arranged by CJ logistics Corporation Korea in favour of consortium banks. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. This term loans carry fixed interest rates of 7.30% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and are repayable in 48 equal monthly instalments starting from 1 April 2022.

Rs.48.57 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) relates to rupee term loan from bank towards working capital and is secured by specific charge against one building. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. This term loan carry interest rate of 7.40% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and are repayable in 58 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 1.00 million.

Secured term loan from financial institutions

B) Term loan amounting to Rs.17.57 million (31 March 2020: Rs.51.27 million) relates to rupee term loans from financial institution towards asset purchased under hire purchase / financing arrangement and are secured by way of hypothecation of the respective assets. This is further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors of the Company. These term loans carry fixed interest rate 7.62% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.62% to 9.88% per annum) and are repayable in balance monthly instalments ranging from 5 to 7 with equated monthly instalment ranging from Rs. 0.02 million to Rs. 0.05 million.

Unsecured term loan from bank

C) Term loan amounting to Rs.22.03 million (31 March 2020: Rs.57.44 million) relates to unsecured rupee term loan from bank. This loan carries interest rate of 7.45% per annum (31 March 2020: 9.25% per annum) and is repayable in 7 equated monthly instalment of Rs.3.27 million. The said loan is backed by personal guarantee of some of the Directors of the Company.

Unsecured Public Deposit

D) Rs.192.68 million (31 March 2020: Rs.159.61 million) relates to Deposits from Public and carry interest rate ranging from 6.50% to 8.25% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.25% to 10.00% per annum) (including 0.50% per annum extra interest to senior citizens) and are repayable after period ranging from 13 month to 36 months from the respective dates of deposit.

Unsecured loan from related party

E) Loan amounting to Rs. 100 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) from related party carry interest rate @7.00% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil) and repayable after a period of 36 months from the date of disbursement of the loan. Lender have an option to request for repayment of this loan before maturity date - in such case, the Company shall deduct 1% interest rate from the contractual rate i.e. 7% per annum.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Secured short term borrowings

(a) Cash credit loans amounting to Rs.0.04 million (31 March 2020: Rs.268.89 million) and working capital demand loans amounting to Rs.2,243.68 million (31 March 2020: Rs.2,476.92 million) from banks under consortium limits are secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's book debts (including unbilled receivables and current assets), equitable mortgage of certain properties owned by the Company, one of the fixed deposit and standby letter of Credit arranged by CJ logistics Corporation Korea in favor of consortium banks. The said loans are further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the Directors of the Company. Cash credit loans are renewed at the end of one year or any extension given by the banks from the date of respective sanctions and carries fixed interest rate of 8.05% per annum (31 March 2020: 8.50% to 10.15% per annum). Working capital demand loans from banks have bullet repayment and carries fixed interest rate ranging from 6.35% to 7.40% per annum (31 March 2020: 7.95% to 8.70% per annum).

(b) Overdraft from banks amounting to Rs.1.85 million (31 March 2020: Rs.145.32 million) are secured by way of pledge of some of the fixed deposits with the banks. These overdrafts carries respective fixed interest rate.

Unsecured short term borrowings

(c) Working capital demand loans Rs. 500.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil) from banks outside consortium limits are backed by Corporate Guarantee by CJ logistics Corporation Korea. This demand loan have bullet repayment within 6 months from the date of disbursement and carries fixed interest of 5.90% per annum (31 March 2020: Nil).

(d) Loan from related party amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 4.10) carries interest rate Nil (31 March 2020: 9.00% per annum) and repayable on demand.

(e) Deposits amounting to Rs. 75.18 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 70.69) from public carry interest rate ranging from 6.00% to 7.75% per annum (31 March 2020: 6.75% to 7.75% per annum) (including 0.50% per annum extra interest to senior citizens) and are repayable after period ranging from 1 months to 12 months (31 March 2020: 1 months to 12 months) from the respective dates of deposit.

18 Other Financial Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Security deposits#	17.02	25.14
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	9.69	5.91
Total	**26.71**	**31.05**
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 17)	501.51	439.53
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	15.69	16.70
Unclaimed matured deposits and interest accrued thereon	1.67	2.51
Payable for capital expenditures	0.79	118.35
Security deposits#	17.75	8.74
Contract liability$	15.77	17.41
Advance against sale of assets*	26.00	10.44
Others	14.34	16.67
Total	**593.52**	**630.35**

Includes amounts payables to related parties of Rs. 18.22 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 18.22). Refer note 37.
* Includes advance received from related parties of Rs. 15.00 million (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil). Refer note 37.

$ Net decrease by Rs. 1.65 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 2.29 million) is on account of cash received excluding revenue recognised during the year from contract liability at the beginning of the year.

19 Employee Benefit Obligations

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Non-current		
Gratuity (refer note 38)	50.93	44.95
Total	**50.93**	**44.95**
Current		
Compensated absences	74.16	57.80
Gratuity (refer note 38)	33.02	29.28
Total	**107.18**	**87.08**

20 Deferred Tax Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles assets - impact of difference between tax and books depreciation / amortisation	188.20	176.26
Right-of-use assets	44.77	47.26
Others	1.08	1.98
Total (A)	**234.05**	**225.50**
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets		
Defined benefit obligations	39.63	33.80
Provision for doubtful debt & advances	49.73	73.77
Lease liabilities	48.08	49.75
Expenses allowed as deduction on payment basis	27.90	20.13
Total (B)	**165.34**	**177.45**
Net deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	**68.71**	**48.05**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities (net)

	Property, plant and equipment and Intangibles	Right-of-use assets	Others	Defined benefit obligations	Provision for doubtful debt & advances	Lease liabilities	Expenses allowed as deduction on payment basis	Total
As at April 1, 2019	**194.02**	**-**	**2.31**	**(36.32)**	**(130.72)**	**-**	**(27.95)**	**1.34**
Charged/ (credited):								
- to profit or loss	(17.76)	47.26	(0.33)	4.28	56.95	(49.75)	7.82	48.47
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1.76)	-	-	-	(1.76)
As at March 31, 2020	**176.26**	**47.26**	**1.98**	**(33.80)**	**(73.77)**	**(49.75)**	**(20.13)**	**48.05**
Charged/ (credited):								
- to profit or loss	11.94	(2.49)	(0.90)	(9.51)	24.04	1.67	(7.77)	16.98
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3.68	-	-	-	3.68
As at March 31, 2021	**188.20**	**44.77**	**1.08**	**(39.63)**	**(49.73)**	**(48.08)**	**(27.90)**	**68.71**

Deferred tax liability has not been recognised in respect of temporary differences pertaining to the investment in one of the subsidiary, as the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The temporary differences associated with respect to such investment in a subsidiary are represented by their retained earnings (on the basis of the standalone financial statements), aggregating Rs. 75.51 Million and Rs. 58.98 Million as of March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, respectively.

21 Trade Payables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current		
Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises*	-	0.02
Dues to enterprises other than Micro and Small Enterprises	903.43	695.39
Payables to related parties (refer note 37)	88.88	96.66
Total	**992.31**	**792.07**

*Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. The entire closing balance represents the principal amount payable to these enterprises. There are no interests due or outstanding on the same.

22 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current		
Provision for contingencies	15.28	15.12
Total	**15.28**	**15.12**

The Group has recorded a provision of Rs. 15.28 million as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs. 15.12 million) against contingent liabilities as a matter of abundance caution (refer note 39).

23 Other Liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current		
Statutory dues	86.57	36.56
Total	**86.57**	**36.56**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

15 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised equity share capital		
45,000,000 (31 March 2020: 45,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	450.00	450.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity shares		
23,862,142 (31 March 2020: 23,862,142) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	238.62	238.62
Less: Shares held by ESOP Trust at the year end	(12.00)	(12.00)
	226.62	**226.62**

(a) Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Number of share at beginning of the year	23,862,142	238.62	23,862,142	238.62
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares held by ESOP Trust at the year end	(1,200,000)	(12.00)	(1,200,000)	(12.00)
Number of share at the end of the year	**22,662,142**	**226.62**	**22,662,142**	**226.62**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Holding Company*

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
CJ Logistics Corporation	11,931,071	50.00%	11,931,071	50.00%
ASM (India) Investments Private Limited	3,238,064	13.57%	3,238,064	13.57%
Gargo Investments Private Limited	2,770,805	11.61%	2,770,805	11.61%
TCG Esop Trust	1,200,000	5.03%	1,200,000	5.03%

* The disclosure is based on the legal ownership of the shares held as at the year end.

(d) Shares reserved for issue under options

1,200,000 shares (31 March 2020: 1,200,000) shares of Rs. 10 each are outstanding towards employee stock options which is currently being held by TCG ESOP Trust. The Share Holder Agreement (SHA) with CJ Logistics Corporation (which holds 50% shareholding), inter-alia, requires the Company to cancel the shares held in this ESOP trust by obtaining prior approval from NCLT (National Company Law Tribunal). The Company has filed the petition to NCLT for cancellation of these shares on 18 July 2021 (Refer note 42).

(e) Aggregate number of shares bought back the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date :

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Equity shares					
Bought back	-	-	-	-	5,400,000

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

24 Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Rendering of services (Services transferred over time)		
Transportation of goods	28,685.11	23,880.44
Other services	190.58	146.31
Revenue from contracts with customers	**28,875.69**	**24,026.75**

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Revenue as per contracted price	28,928.99	24,133.70
Adjustments		
Incentives and penalties	(53.30)	(106.95)
Revenue from contracts with customers	**28,875.69**	**24,026.75**

Revenue from rendering of services is earned primarily from customers within India.

Revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year of Rs. 17.41 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 19.70 million). Revenue related to performance obligation satisfied in previous period is Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Nil).

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation (partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March 2021 is Rs. 350.75 million (31 March 2020: 238.09 million). Such remaining performance obligation are expected to be recognised within one year.

25 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest income on - Bank deposits	12.68	14.91
Interest income on - unwinding of security deposits	1.21	-
Interest income on - Income tax refund	62.75	25.20
Interest income on - Others	2.99	3.31
Rental income	23.67	23.91
Change in surrender value of keyman insurance policy	0.79	1.26
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	59.76	68.25
Profit on sale of investments (net)	0.00	0.03
Foreign exchange gain (net)	-	1.54
Bad debts earlier written off, now recovered	-	5.51
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	19.95	4.41
Profit on termination of lease contract	1.17	-
Miscellaneous income	15.56	17.90
Total	**200.53**	**166.23**

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

26 Cost of services*

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Lorry hire, haulage and other ancillary cost	25,760.98	20,907.37
Rent expense	78.94	75.57
Vehicle taxes	40.57	39.60
Repairs and maintenance	100.14	101.27
Consumption of tyres, tubes and other spare parts	83.87	81.31
Vehicle and marine insurance	70.43	63.38
Claims for losses and damage (net)	86.40	15.00
Commission to agents	9.35	8.17
Other charges	139.66	45.41
Total	**26,370.34**	**21,337.08**

*includes expenses incurred on running of trucks and rail container owned by the Group.

27 Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Salary, wages and bonus	1,015.78	987.84
Gratuity expenses (refer note 38)	24.35	20.64
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	68.32	64.63
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	25.57	25.94
Total	**1,134.02**	**1,099.05**

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest:		
- on borrowings#	319.82	299.50
- on lease liabilities (refer note 43)	18.07	22.92
- on others - delayed payment of TDS / GST	0.16	0.34
Other finance charges*	42.25	34.12
Total	**380.30**	**356.88**

underlying borrowings are carried at amortised cost.
* Includes forward premium of Rs. 29.72 (31 March 2020: Nil), paid to bank.

29 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment* (refer note 3 and 5)	326.36	258.95
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	6.36	6.15
Depreciation of right-to-use assets (refer note 43)	106.64	124.29
Total	**439.36**	**389.39**

*including depreciation amounting to Rs. 2.04 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 2.62 million) on building classified as investment properties.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

30 Other expenses

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Non-executive directors' commission		1.42	1.42
Directors sitting fees		0.83	1.27
Rent		29.75	25.91
Rates and taxes		1.50	2.25
Communication		24.38	24.66
Legal and professional		41.90	25.85
Commission		3.90	3.60
Advertisement and publicity		9.27	14.73
Business promotion and entertainment		4.98	9.10
Travelling and conveyance		12.95	40.68
Printing and stationery		13.47	10.33
Insurance		25.00	11.70
Vehicles running and maintenance		17.24	20.59
Repairs and maintenance (others)		29.61	26.58
Electricity and water		15.96	18.79
Payments to auditor (refer details below)		5.08	6.02
Donations		4.80	2.67
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility		17.97	7.45
Provision for doubtful trade receivables, advances, claims and other assets (refer note 46)		4.71	72.05
Bad debts, advances and claims written off (refer note 46)	129.32		
Less: Adjusted from provision for doubtful debts and advances	(111.17)	18.16	16.38
Outsourced manpower expenses		24.55	26.74
Loss on termination of lease contract		-	3.66
Miscellaneous expenses		20.54	24.22
Total		**327.97**	**396.65**

Payment to auditors comprises:		
As auditor:		
Audit fee	4.96	4.72
Certification fees	0.12	0.89
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.41
	5.08	**6.02**

31 Income tax expenses

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

(a) Profit or loss section

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current Tax		
- Current tax on profits for the year	88.67	104.65
- Adjustment for tax for earlier years	(1.18)	1.28
MAT credit entitlement	(2.47)	(6.91)
Deferred tax charge		
- Relating to addition / reversal of temporary difference	21.74	60.87
- Relating to change in tax rate	-	(0.38)
Total tax expense	**106.76**	**159.52**
Income tax effect of re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans taken to other comprehensive income	**(3.68)**	**1.75**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before income tax expense	424.23	613.94
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (Year ended 31 March 2020 – 25.168%)	106.77	154.52
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Expense not allowable under income tax as deductible expense	7.26	1.73
Additional benefits allowable as per income tax for the expenses incurred	(5.26)	-
Adjustment due to change in income tax rate	-	(0.38)
Adjustment due to different income tax rates applicable to subsidiaries	0.56	1.41
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(1.18)	1.28
Effect of unrecognised business losses	1.10	-
Others	(2.49)	0.96
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**106.76**	**159.52**

During the previous year, the Holding Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Holding Company has recognised provision for Income Tax for FY 2019-20 and re-measured its Deferred tax liability basis the rate prescribed in the said section. Accordingly, deferred tax liability as at 31 March 2020 have been decreased by Rs. 0.38 million. The tax charge for FY 2019-20 have decreased by Rs. 0.38 million.

32 Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	317.47	454.42
Effect of dilution	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders for the effect of dilution	**317.47**	**454.42**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	22,662,142	22,662,142
Effect of dilution	-	-
	22,662,142	**22,662,142**
Basic EPS (in Rs.)	**14.01**	**20.05**
Diluted EPS in Rs.)	**14.01**	**20.05**

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33 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's financial statements in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures (including contingent liabilities). The managment believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

A. Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Determining the lease term of the contract with renewal and termination option - Group as a lessee

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

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

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease.

Operating lease commitments – Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

B. Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

i) Revenue from contracts with customers

• Determining method to estimate variable consideration

Certain contracts for the transportation of goods include incentives or penalties, that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Group is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled. The Group determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the transportation of goods with incentives or penalties, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics.

•Estimating number of days for application of percentage of completion method

The Group records revenue by estimating the total number days the vehicle will take to deliver the goods. Number of days usually begin from the date of preparation of consignment note, to either actual delivery date or expected date of delivery agreed with customer.

ii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the respective companies will pay normal income tax and will be able to utilize such credit during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in Deferred Tax Assets. The respective companies review the same at each balance sheet date and if required, writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that respective companies will be able to absorb such credit during the specified period. For further details about taxes refer note 9, 20 and 31.

iii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity and compensated absences benefits)

The Group's obligation on account of gratuity and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds with term that correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations refer note 38.

iv) Provision for trade receivable

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. For the purpose of measuring the expected credit loss for trade receivables, the Group estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible on assessment of facts & circumstances. For details of allowance for doubtful debts please refer Note 12.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. 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 ('CGU').

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments. There is no indicator of impairement of non-financial assets as at 31 March 2021.

vi) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Evaluations of uncertain provisions and contingent liabilities and assets requires judgement and assumptions regarding the probability of realization and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be incurred. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts. Refer note 39 for further details about Contingent liabilities and related provisions.

vii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See note 34 for further disclosures.

viii) Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

The useful life to depreciate property, plant and equipment is based on technical obsolescence, nature of assets, estimated usage of the assets, operating conditions of the asset, and manufacturers' warranties, maintenance and support period, etc. The charge for the depreciation is derived after considering the expected residual value at end of the useful life. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed by the management at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Further details about property, plant and equipment are given in note 3 and 4.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

34 Fair value measurements

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by category

	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	-	10.00	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	4,513.24	-	-	4,193.51
Loans (1)	-	-	132.75	-	-	152.02
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	199.88	-	-	83.20
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.37	-	-	16.32
Other financial assets (1)	-	-	2,183.79	-	-	1,626.97
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**7,036.02**	**10.00**	**-**	**6,072.01**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (3)(4)	-	-	4,148.98	-	-	4,224.23
Trade payables	-	-	992.33	-	-	792.07
Other financial liabilities (2)(4)	-	-	118.72	-	-	221.87
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**5,260.02**	**-**	**-**	**5,238.17**

(1) Included in other current / non-current financial assets.

(2) Included in other current / non-current financial liabilities.

(3) Borrowings includes borrowings of Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 148.15 million) carrying floating interest rates.

(4) Current maturities of long term borrowings of Rs. 501.51 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 439.53 million), has been reclassfied from Other financial liabilities to Borrowings.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath.

i) Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	Carying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2021					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2020					
Investments	10.00	10.00	-	-	10.00
Total financial assets	**10.00**	**10.00**	**-**	**-**	**10.00**

ii) Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost

	Carying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2021					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	4,513.24	-	-	4,513.24	4,513.24
Loans	132.75	-	132.64	-	132.64
Cash and cash equivalents	199.88	-	-	199.88	199.88
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	6.37	-	-	6.37	6.37
Other financial assets	2,183.79	-	-	2,183.79	2,183.79
Total financial assets	**7,036.02**	**-**	**132.64**	**6,903.28**	**7,035.92**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	4,148.98	-	4,248.65	-	4,248.65
Trade payables	992.33	-	-	992.33	992.33
Other financial liabilities	118.72	-	-	118.72	118.72
Total financial liabilities	**5,260.02**	**-**	**4,248.65**	**1,111.05**	**5,359.69**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Carying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2020					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	4,193.51	-	-	4,193.51	4,193.51
Loans	152.02	-	151.94	-	151.94
Cash and cash equivalents	83.20	-	-	83.20	83.20
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	16.32	-	-	16.32	16.32
Other financial assets	1,626.97	-	-	1,626.97	1,626.97
Total financial assets	**6,072.02**	**-**	**151.94**	**5,919.99**	**6,071.94**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	4,224.23	-	4,380.31	-	4,380.31
Trade payables	792.07	-	-	792.08	792.08
Other financial liabilities	221.87	-	-	221.87	221.87
Total financial liabilities	**5,238.17**	**-**	**4,380**	**1,013.95**	**5,394.27**

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.
- The fair values of the quoted investments traded in active market are determined by reference to quotes from the financial institutions; for example NAV for investment in mutual funds declared by mutual funds house.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The valuation techniques used to determine the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as level 2 include use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments and generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

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

There are no transfer of levels during the year.

As of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 the fair value of cash and cash equivalents and bank balances, trade receivables, other current financial assets and liabilities, borrowings, trade payables approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short term nature of these instruments.

For other financial assets and liabilities that are measured at amortised cost, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value.

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35 Financial risk management objectives & policies

The Group’s principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to provide finance to the Group to support its operations. The Group’s principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Group’s senior and top management oversees the management of these risks. The Group’s senior and top management ensures that the Group’s financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group’s policies and risk objectives. The Group's senior management is supported by a Risk Management Policy adopted by the Board of Directors that advises on financial risk and appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. It is Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors review the policies periodically for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. The major exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables and other rceivables. The Group is also exposed to credit risk from deposits with banks and financial institutions and foreign exchange transactions.

(i) Trade receivables and Contract assets

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counter party resulting in a financial loss. Trade receivables and contract assets are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned through customers. Customer credit risk is managed by the Group subject to the credit policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit to each customer is given based on its credit rating score. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored in the receivable review committee for any expected default in repayment. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all customers. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 120 days’ credit terms.

The Group follows a ‘simplified approach’ (i.e. based on lifetime Expected credit losses (ECL)) for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables (including lease receivables). A large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. For the purpose of measuring lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables, the Group estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. The Group, based on past trends and age based provisionin policy of the Company, recognizes allowance for trade receivables. Further, allowance is also recognised for cases indicating any specific trail of credit loss within the ageing brackets mentioned above. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as low, as its customers are located in several industries and operates in largely independent markets.

Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Any subsequent recovery is recognized as Income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Refer Note 12 for the carrying amount of credit exposure on Trade receivables in the Consolidated Balance Sheet date. There is no credit exposure on contract assets.

(ii) Financial instruments & cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group’s treasury department in accordance with the Group’s policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within Board assigned limits. Counterparty limits are reviewed by the Group’s Board of Directors throughout the year subject to the recommendation of the Group’s Management Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty’s potential failure to make payments. The Groups’s maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 on its carrying amounts as disclosed in notes 7, 8, 13 and 14.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Group’s objective is to at all times maintain continuity of optimum levels of liquidity to meet its fund requirements. The Group closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate source of financing through the use of cash credit facility, demand loans, commercial credit cards, vehicle refinance, unsecured loan, public deposit. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the Group's treasury department under guidance of the senior management. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Besides debt, with the recent infusion of equity, there is sufficient liquidity to meet the financial liabilities in the foreseeable future.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments is given in the table below:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
On Demand		
Borrowings	2,845.58	2,762.60
Less than 1 year		
Borrowing and interest thereon (including current maturities of long term borrowing)	629.29	532.18
Trade payable	992.31	792.09
Other financial liabilities	94.20	190.82
Lease liabilities	79.75	107.83
1 to 5 years		
Borrowing and interest thereon	765.50	968.44
Other financial liabilities	27.65	31.05
Lease liabilities	135.83	107.95
More than 5 years		
Lease liabilities	31.60	28.43

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and foreign currency receivables and payables. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020. The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2021. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity, pension obligation and other post-retirement obligations and provisions. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group operates on very selective international destinations and is somewhat exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the trade payables. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (Rs.). The Group has major foreign currency risk in Bangladeshi Taka.

The Group's net exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting year is Rs. 16.06 million net payables (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil). These outstanding balances are unhedge as at the year end.

	Change in forex rates by 5%	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March 2021		
Net foreign currency exposure	+ 5%	(0.80)
	- 5%	0.80
As at 31 March 2020		
Net foreign currency exposure	+ 5%	-
	- 5%	-

(ii) Interest rate risk

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

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Sensitivity
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
As at 31 March 2021*		
Borrowings	+0.50%	-
	-0.50%	-
As at 31 March 2020		
Borrowings	+0.50%	(0.74)
	-0.50%	0.74

*The Group has Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 148.15 million) outstanding borrowings/working capital facilities with floating interest rate as at 31 March 2021.

36 Capital management

Risk management
For the purposes of the Group's capital management, Capital includes equity and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximizes shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group's endeavor is to maintain the gearing ratio below 200%.

The Group monitors capital using net debt to equity ratio, which is net debt (as reduced by Cash and cash equivalent) divided by total equity.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Borrowings (refer note 17)	4,148.98	4,224.22
Cash and cash equivalent (refer note 13)	(199.88)	83.20
Net debt	**3,949.10**	**4,307.42**
Equity	**4,481.81**	**4,153.40**
Net debt to equity ratio	**88%**	**104%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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37 Related party disclosures:

The related parties where control and significant influence exists are subsidiaries. Key Management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any Director whether executive or otherwise.

(a) Name of related party and related party relationship

Key management personnel

Krishan Kumar Agarwal (Chairman and Managing Director)
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal (Joint Managing Director)
Roshan Lal Aggarwal (Joint Managing Director)
Narender Kumar Agarwal (Joint Managing Director)
Hyoung Gun Kang (Whole Time Director & Deputy CEO)
Chol Hoi Kim (Chief Financial Officer) [till 31 January 2021]
Jaehee Lee (Chief Financial Officer) [w.e.f. 01 June 2021]
Apoorva Kumar (Company Secretary)

Relatives of key management personnel

Sushma Agarwal
Yogesh Agarwal
Puneet Agarwal
Vineet Agarwal
Nitin Agarwal
Nitesh Agarwal
Nikhil Agarwal
Ishant Agarwal
Mahima Agarwal

Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives

Tek Chand & Sons (HUF)
ASM (India) Investments Private Limited
Daffodil Software Limited
TCG ESOP Trust
TCG Media Limited
J B T A Logistics Private Limited
TCG Impex Private Limited
Autoload Solutions LLP
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)
S. Dayal Construction Private Limited

Enterprises having significant influence

CJ Logistics Corporation

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

(a) Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March 2021 and balances outstanding as at 31 March 2021

Balance as at year end	**Subsidiary Companies**		**Key Management Personnel**		**Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives**		**Relatives of Key Management Personnel (refer note (iv))**		**Enterprises having significant influence**		**Total**	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Loan Received												
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	4.14	-	-	-	-	-	4.14
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited			-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
Trade receivable												
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.66	4.75	0.66	4.75
Trade payable												
Krishan Kumar Agarwal	-	-	20.03	22.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.03	22.97
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	-	-	20.91	22.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.91	22.70
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	-	-	21.27	22.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.27	22.65
Narendar Kumar Agarwal	-	-	20.92	22.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.92	22.89
Hyoung Gun kang	-	-	0.60	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	0.79
Chol Hoi Kim	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70
Apoorva Kumar	-	-	0.21	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.18
Puneet Agarwal (refer note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.43	-	-	0.36	0.43
Vineet Agarwal (refer note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.34	-	-	0.36	0.34
Nitesh Agarwal (refer note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.52	-	-	0.48	0.52
Nitin Agarwal (refer note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.43	-	-	0.55	0.43
Nikhil Agarwal (refer note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.45	-	-	0.54	0.45
Mahima Aggarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.29	-	-	0.31	0.29
Ishant Agarwal (refer note (ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.34	-	-	0.40	0.34
Transrail Logistics Limited	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.02
S Dayal Construction Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	-
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	0.95
Security deposits payable (refer note (v))												
Krishan Kumar Agarwal	-	-	1.31	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	1.31
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	-	-	3.38	3.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.38	3.38
Narender Kumar Agarwal	-	-	1.66	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66	1.66
Vineet Agarwal			-	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.60
Nitesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39	-	-	0.39	0.39
Mahima Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.09
Ishant Agarwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	1.18	-	-	1.18	1.18
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.05	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.05
S Dayal Construction Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-	-	8.56	8.56	-	-	-	-	8.56	8.56
Advance against sale of assets												
TC Agarwal HUF	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-
Other recoverable												
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.02	28.20	21.02	28.20

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives		Relatives of Key Management Personnel (refer note (iv))		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
Transactions	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Revenue from operations										
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.47	4.16	5.47	4.16
Other income										
Rental income										
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	1.50	1.64	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.64
Interest expense										
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	0.13	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.04
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited	-	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	-
Purchase of services										
-Cost of Services-Lorry Hire, haulage and other ancillary cost										
TCG Media Limited	-	-	1.68	1.68	-	-	-	-	1.68	1.68
Autoload Solutions LLP	-	-	1.38	0.15	-	-	-	-	1.38	0.15
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	4.66	1.00	-	-	-	-	4.66	1.00
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	135.55	54.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	135.55	54.10
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	11.84	0.27	11.84
S Dayal Construction Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	-
-Rent										
Sushma Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	0.76	0.76
Puneet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Tek Chand & Sons (HUF)	-	-	0.45	0.45	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45
Yogesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Shweta Gupta	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Vibha Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Vineet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Nitin Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Nitesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Ishant Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	0.04	0.04
Nikhil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	0.15	0.15
JBTA Logistics Private Limited	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.76
S Dayal Construction Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	15.63	11.27	-	-	-	-	15.63	11.27

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives		Relatives of Key Management Personnel (refer note (iv))		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
Transactions	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
-Employee benefit expense										
Krishan Kumar Agarwal	23.32	34.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.32	34.34
Darshan Kumar Aggarwal	17.94	29.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.94	29.98
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	17.98	29.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.98	29.88
Narender Kumar Agarwal	18.18	29.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.18	29.98
Hyoung Gun kang	15.69	15.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.69	15.28
Chol Hoi Kim	11.80	13.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.80	13.63
Apoorva Kumar	3.56	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.56	3.42
Puneet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	11.13	14.25	-	-	11.13	14.25
Vineet Agarwal	-	-	-	-	10.15	11.93	-	-	10.15	11.93
Nitin Agarwal	-	-	-	-	8.37	10.61	-	-	8.37	10.61
Nitesh Agarwal	-	-	-	-	9.79	12.81	-	-	9.79	12.81
Mahima Agarwal	-	-	-	-	5.80	6.70	-	-	5.80	6.70
Nikhil Agarwal	-	-	-	-	8.27	15.07	-	-	8.27	15.07
Ishant Agarwal	-	-	-	-	6.74	9.65	-	-	6.74	9.65
Purchase of intangible assets										
Daffodil Software Limited	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	7.17	-
Purchase of Property, plant and equipments										
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	1.39	1.12	-	-	-	-	1.39	1.12
Expenses recovered										
CJ Logistics Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.23	56.30	59.23	56.30

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

	Key Management Personnel		Enterprises owned/significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives		Relatives of Key Management Personnel (refer note (iv))		Enterprises having significant influence		Total	
Transactions	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Advance received against sale of Property, plant and equipments										
TC Agarwal HUF	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-
Loan taken										
Daffodil Software Pvt. Limited	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	4.20	7.10	-	-	-	-	4.20	7.10
Loan repaid										
ASM (India) Investment Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	8.30	3.00	-	-	-	-	8.33	3.00
Security deposits received										
Roshan Lal Aggarwal	-	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.78
Narender Kumar Agarwal	-	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66
Fretron Private Limited (Formerly known as Fretron LLP)	-	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	-	-	0.94

Terms and Condition of transaction with related party

(i) The sales to and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivable or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has recorded impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties of Rs. Nil (31 March 2020: Rs. 0.26 million). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

(ii) For terms and conditions of laon taken from Daffodil Software Pvt. Ltd., refer note 17(E).

Notes:

(i) The above particulars do not include working capital loans and corporate term loans availed from banks, which are further secured by way of personal guarantee of some of the directors, relatives and some of their related entities.
(ii) Does not include Rs. 9.20 million (31 March 2020: 9.20 million) provision for incentive to be distributed among relatives of KMP.
(iii) Amount outstanding on account of provision for expense accrued are not disclosed in balance as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.
(iv) As Gratuity expense is based on actuarial valuations, the same cannot be computed for individual employees and hence not included in employee benefits expenses to KMP.
(v) Security deposits payables represents the undiscounted value of the security deposits received.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

38 Gratuity and other post- employment benefits plan

A. Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)
The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months subject to a maximum of Rs 2.00 million. The scheme is funded with an insurance Group in the form of qualifying insurance policy. The benefit is payable on termination of service or retirement, whichever is earlier. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are borne by the Group.

Regulatory framework, funding arrangement and governance of the Plan
The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (Gratuity Act). The trustees of the gratuity fund have a fiduciary responsibility to act according to the provisions of the trust deed and rules. Since the fund is income tax approved, the Group and the trustees have to ensure that they are at all times fully compliant with the relevant provisions of the income tax act and rules. The Group is bound to pay the statutory minimum gratuity as prescribed under Gratuity Act. There are no minimum funding requirements for a gratuity plan in India.

Inherent risks
The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Group and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, there is a risk for the Group that any significant change in salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the consolidated profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for Gratuity Plan.

Statement of profit & loss account
Net employee benefit expense recognised in employee cost:

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current service cost	19.31	16.81
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (assets)	5.04	3.83
Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss account	**24.35**	**20.64**

Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Actuarial changes arising from changes in		
- demographic assumptions	0.16	-
- financial assumptions	3.30	6.28
- experience adjustments	(17.19)	0.02
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in employee cost)	(0.89)	0.64
	(14.62)	**6.94**

Changes in Defined benefit obligation

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	143.59	121.01
Current service cost	19.31	16.81
Interest cost	9.58	8.84
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(13.73)	6.30
Benefits paid	(4.88)	(9.37)
Present value of obligation as at year end	**153.87**	**143.59**

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

Changes in plan assets

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Fair value of plan assets as at the beginning of the year	69.36	66.80
Interest income	4.54	5.01
Return on Plan assets	0.89	(0.64)
Contributions by employer	-	7.50
Benefits paid	(4.88)	(9.31)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	**69.91**	**69.36**

Net assets / liabilities recognised in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	153.87	143.59
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	69.91	69.36
Net liabilities / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet	83.95	74.23
Net Asset/(liability) recognised in Balance Sheet is bifurcated as:		
- Long term provision	50.93	44.95
- Short term provision	33.02	29.28

Investment details

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Insurance policies	100%	100%

Principle actuarial assumptions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate (per annum)	6.40%	6.79%
Expected return on plan assets (per annum)	6.40%	6.79%
Expected increase in salary costs (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate	15.00%	12.00%
Mortality	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate	IALM 2012-14 Ultimate
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on defined benefit obligation is as below:

	Change in assumptions	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Discount rate	+ 1%	(5.44)	(7.59)
	- 1%	9.48	8.73
Withdrawal rate	+ 1%	(7.22)	0.41
	- 1%	(7.69)	(0.30)
Expected rate of salary increase	+ 1%	8.25	8.61
	- 1%	(7.59)	(7.70)

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by the Actuary.

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

Projected plan cash flow:
The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Expected benefits for year 1	33.02	29.28
Expected benefits for year 2	19.96	15.52
Expected benefits for year 3	18.68	15.14
Expected benefits for year 4	17.79	15.50
Expected benefits for year 5 and above	75.33	71.52

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 6.33 years - 26.00 years (March 31, 2020: 9.23 years - 27 years).

B. Defined contribution plan
During the year, the Group has recognised the following amounts in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ened 31 March 2021	For the year ened 31 March 2020
Employers contribution to provident and other fund	68.32	64.63

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

39 Contingent liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts		
- Value added tax / Sales tax matters (a)	32.69	21.39
- Goods and Service Tax matters (b)	0.37	5.05
- Income Tax matters (c)	18.94	35.79
- Other claims (d)	121.55	116.41
Uncalled liability on shares partly paid of Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	4.34	4.34
Bank guarantee outstanding (refer note e)	796.46	597.69
Unpaid Bonus (refer note f)	24.00	24.00

a) Value added tax / Sales Tax matters mainly relates to the demands raised by the VAT/Sales Tax authorities of various states on account of online transit forms not prepared by drivers under laws of those states. The matters are contested by the Group at various commisionerate level against the authorities.

b) GST demands relates to e-way bill issues like expiry of e-way bill, non updation of Part-B etc.. The matters are contested by the Group at various appellate authorities against the tax authorities.

c) Demands raised by the Income Tax Authorities relates to disputes on disallowance related to sec 14A and bad debts etc. The matters are contested by the Group at various appellate authorities against the tax authorities.

d) In view of the large number of cases pending at various forums / courts, it is not practicable to furnish the details of each case. Based on the discussions with the solicitors / favorable decisions in similar cases / legal opinion taken by the Group, the management believes that the Group has a strong chance of success in the cases.

e) Bank guarantee primarily pertains to performance guarantee given to various customers of the Company.

f) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ("the Act") was amended vide the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 notified on 1 January 2016. The Act, inter-alia, has been amended to take retrospective effect with effect from 1 April 2014 and accordingly the revised bonus by way of arrears related to the year ended 31 March 2015 is required to be paid to the eligible employees. Based on expert opinion obtained by the Group stay orders from various High Courts across the country against the amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act to the extent that it gives retrospective effect from 01 April 2014, the statutory bonus for financial year 2014-15 amounting to Rs. 24.00 million has not been recognized and treated as contingent liability in the current year as well as in the previous year. The Group will remain vigilant to watch the actual Court proceeding and clarification / notification from the Central Government and will review the accounting impact as on 31 March 2021.

g) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated 28 February 2019. As a matter of caution, the Group has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Group will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

h) The Group has recorded a provision of Rs. 15.28 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 15.12 million) against these contingent liabilities as a matter of abundance caution.

40 Unclaimed public deposit of Rs 6,724 (including interest) which was to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the FY 2020-21 has been subsequently deposited on 23 August 2021 with a delay of 433 days.

41 Capital and other commitments

(a) The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) amount to Rs. 32.79 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 16.28 million).

(b) The Company has other commitments on accounts of contracts remaining to be executed which are entered into in the normal course of business. The Company does not have any other long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there will be any material foreseeable losses.

42 Employee stock option plan

In terms of the approval accorded by the shareholders at their Extra-Ordinary General Meeting held on 9 February 2008, the Holding Company on 19 February 2008, had given an interest free advance of Rs. 6.00 million to TCG ESOP Trust ('the Trust'). The trust in turn purchased 600,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up from the Holding Company for the purposes of granting share options to the employees of the Company. Subsequent to allotment of 600,000 shares to the trust, the Company in financial year 2007-2008 had allotted bonus in the ratio of 1:1 bonus share for each equity share held in the Company. Apart from the above advance, the Company had also given Rs. 0.20 million to the trust towards its formation etc. on 19 February 2008. The trust has refunded an amount of Rs. 6.00 million till the year ended 31 March 2013. TCG ESOP Trust holds 1,200,000 equity shares with face value of Rs 10 each. The trust is holding entire 1,200,000 equity shares of Rs.10/-each of the Holding Company (including 600,000 Equity Shares issued as Bonus Shares) as on 31 March 2021. The Share Holder Agreement (SHA) with CJ Logistics Corporation (which holds 50% shareholding), inter-alia, requires the Company to cancel the shares held in this ESOP trust by obtaining prior approval from National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). The Holding Company has filed the petition to NCLT on 18 July, 2021 for cancelation of these shares, which is yet to be approved by NCLT.

Upon cancellation of 12,00,000 equity shares held by TCG ESOP Trust, the Holding Company will also cancel 12,00,000 Equity Shares currently held by CJ Logistics Corporation.

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(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

43 Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group has lease contracts for various items of Land, Buildings, vehicles and other equipment used in its operation. Lease of building generally have lease term between 1 to 20 Years, while leases of vehicles and other equipment generally have lease term of 1 to 5 years. The Group's obligation under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased asset.

The Group has certain leases of building and vehicles with less than 12 months and certain lease assets with low value. The Group applies the "short term lease" and "lease of low value asset" recognition exemption for these leases.

The changes in the carrying value of ROU assets is as follows:

Particulars	Land	Building	Commercial Vehicles	Other Equipment	Total
As at 01 April 2019	3.50	133.03	70.16	21.91	228.60
Additions (1)	-	30.67	53.61	3.17	87.45
Deletion	-	(3.27)	(0.71)	-	(3.98)
Depreciation expense	(0.05)	(39.81)	(69.19)	(15.24)	(124.29)
As at 31 March 2020	**3.45**	**120.62**	**53.87**	**9.84**	**187.78**
Additions (1)	1.48	104.98	8.68	1.28	116.42
Deletion	-	(12.64)	(7.05)	-	(19.69)
Depreciation expense	(0.23)	(56.26)	(41.36)	(8.79)	(106.64)
As at 31 March 2021	**4.70**	**156.70**	**14.14**	**2.33**	**177.87**

(1) Additions includes addition of new leases, modification to existing lease in form of lease extension or restriction.

The movement in lease liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 31 2021	As at 31 March 31 2020
Opening balance	**197.65**	**228.60**
Additions during the year	116.44	87.44
Finance cost accrued during the year	18.07	22.92
Deletions/adjustments	(20.86)	(0.33)
Payment of lease liabilities	(120.25)	(140.98)
Closing balance	**191.05**	**197.65**
Current	**66.21**	**93.87**
Non- Current	**124.84**	**103.81**

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8%.(31March 2020: 10%)

The following are the amount recognised in statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Depreciation expense on right of use assets	106.64	124.29
Interest expense on lease liabilities	18.07	22.92
Expense relating to short term lease (refer note 26)	78.94	75.57
Expense relating to short term lease (refer note 30)	29.75	25.91
Profit/(Loss) on cancellation/termination of contract (refer note 25 and 30)	(1.17)	3.66
	232.23	**252.35**

Details of the contractual maturity of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Not later than one year	79.75	107.83
Later than one year but not later than five years	135.83	107.95
Later than five years	31.60	28.43

Group as lessor

Leases for which Group is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. Whenever the term of the lease transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other lease are classified as operating lease.

For operating lease, rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. The Group has given certain commercial vehicle under operating lease arrangement, which are generally cancellable at the option of the Group.

	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Rental Income for the year	32.39	92.74
Gross block of leased asset	366.92	395.55
Depreciation provided during the period	25.26	23.48
Accumulated depreciation	200.86	190.10
Written down value of leased asset	166.05	205.45

44 The Group has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents are required by the transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act 1961. Since, the law requires existence of such information and documentation of to be contemporaneous in nature, Group is in the process of updating the documentation entered with the joint venture during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence latest by the due date under that law. The management is of the opinion that it's transaction are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expenses and that of provision for tax.

45 A sum of Rs. 71.18 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 83.81 million) is appearing under 'Claims receivable' (under note 7) from insurance companies and customers as at 31 March 2021. Also, ‘Balance with government authorities’ (under note 8) includes an amount of Rs 32.09 million (31 March 2020: Rs. 154.60 million) receivable against deposits given at various check posts. The Company believes that these amounts are recoverable. However, in view of the fact that the pace of recovery in respect of these balances is very slow and as a matter of abundance caution, the Company has made a provision of Rs. 49.35 million and Rs. 6.00 million as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs. 39.06 million and Rs. 1.50 million) against these claims receivable and deposits, respectively.

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46 Net movement in provision for doubtful trade receivables, advances, claims, security deposits and other assets:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening	**386.21**	**377.09**
Additions / (reversal)	(20.66)	156.62
Write off	(111.17)	(147.50)
Closing	**254.38**	**386.21**

47 Business combinations
Acquisitions CJ Korea Express India Private Limited during the year ended 31 March 2020

On 31 October 2019, the Group acquired 100% of the voting shares of CJ Korea Express India Private Limited (‘CJK’), a non-listed company based in India. CJK is mainly engaged in the business of carriers by road, air and sea means of transportation, integrated logistics solutions and specialized logistics across multimodal transport operations.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed
The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of CJ Korea Express India Private Limited as at the date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition Amount in Rs. million
Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	10.32
Long-term loans and advances	51.93
Other non-current assets	3.96
Trade receivables	249.03
Cash and bank balances	12.07
Short-term loans and advances	32.27
Other current assets	10.44
	370.02
Liabilities	
Short term borrowings	210.07
Trade payables	126.99
Other current liabilities	4.77
Short-term provisions	28.19
	370.02
Net assets at fair value*	**0.00**
Total purchase consideration paid (cash consideration paid)*	**0.00**

*Rs. 71 in absolute

The fair value of the trade receivables amounting to Rs. 249.03 million. The gross amount of trade receivables is Rs. 256.40 million. However, none of the trade receivables is credit impaired and it is expected that the full contractual amounts can be collected.

Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:

Transaction costs of the acquisition (included in cash flows from operating activities)	-
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary (included in cash flows from investing activities)	-12.07
Net cash flow on acquisition	**-12.07**

All other disclosures as required under IND AS 103 are impracticable as:
i) there were no contingent consideration arrangements entered into with the acquiree,
ii) no contingent liabilities have been recognised,

iii) there are no such transactions that are recognized separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination,

iv) the above business combination is not a bargain-purchase,
v) the above business combination is not achieved in stages.

(All amounts in Rupees million, unless stated otherwise)

48 Carve out assets

The Company entered into Shareholder Agreement with CJ Logistics Corporation, a Company registered under the Laws of Republic of Korea along with other Shareholders on 5 June 2017 which was further amended on 30 July 2017 and 6 April, 2018 and further on 9 August, 2019. As per the terms of Agreement, certain properties have been agreed to be carved out from the Company by way of sale at the prevailing circle rate before the expiry of 12 months from the release of all carved out assets by the lenders which may be further extended for 12 months based on mutual consent of both parties. The mechanism for carving out assets is as under:

a) There are total 25 immovable properties in asset block of the Group having book value of Rs. 104.60 million as on 30 September 2016 and reference circle rate of Rs. 229.90 million (hereinafter referred to as 'Aggregate reference circle rate') as per the agreement which have been agreed to be carved out from the Group termed as "Carve- Out Assets" in a span of 12 months from the release of all carved out assets by the lenders which may be further extended for 12 months based on mutual consent of both parties.

b) After the pledge on all Carve-Out Assets has been removed by the lenders, Group Promoters and/or third-party purchasers identified by the Promoters shall have paid to the Group a sum which is equal to the book value of all Carve-Out Assets i.e. Rs. 104.60 million as part of sales proceeds. The Group may enter into agreements for sale of certain Carve-Out Assets of which the pledge has been removed by the lenders. Any amount received for sale of such Carve-Out Asset will be counted towards the First Tranche Amount. In event, all carve out assets are not bought by Promoters, KPE's or third party (identified by promoters) within span of 12 months from the release of all carved out assets by the lenders which may be further extended for 12 months based on mutual consent of both parties, then Promoters shall pay to the Group a sum equivalent to then prevailing circle rate of such remaining carve out assets less the first tranche amount and purchase all carve out assets.

c) In case, there is any shortfall between amount received in the Group on account of sale of all carve out asset and the aggregate reference circle rate, such shortfall will be adjusted by the Group from the Promoters on pro rata basis. In case, amount received in the Group on account of sale of all carve out asset exceeds the aggregate reference circle rate, such excess amount shall be paid to the Promoters on pro rata basis.

d) The Group will pay Rs. 10 million as retention bonus to each Promoter aggregating to Rs. 40 million after a period of 1 month from date of receipt of first tranche. Further the Group will pay Rs. 10 million as second retention bonus to each Promoter aggregating to Rs. 40 million after a period of 6 months from the first retention bonus. Subsequent to balance sheet date, the Group has paid Rs. 40 million to the promotors against the first tranch.

e) Tax on the sale of the carve out assets shall be paid by Group, provided that tax payable on sale of carve out assets in excess of Rs. 15.00 million shall forthwith be paid by the Promoters of the Group.

f) As at 31 March 2021, out of the total 25 carve-out assets, lien on 16 assets have been released. Out of these 16 assets, 6 assets have been sold till the year end and remaining 10 assets have been shown as "Assets Held for sale" in the books of accounts at their carrying value as at 31 March 2021.

49 Group Information

Information about subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group includes subsidiaries listed in the table below:

Name of the subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	% equity interest
			31 March 2021
Transrail Logistics Limited	India	Transportation & logistics services	100%
Fr8ology Private Limited	India	IT enable logistics services	100%
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	Nepal	Transportation & logistics services	100%
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	India	Transportation & logistics services	100%

Entities with significant influence over the Group

CJ Logistics Corporation (Korean Inc) owns 50.00% of the equity shares in CJ Darcl Logistics Limited.

50 Additional disclosure as per requirement of Schedule III

Net Assets of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

Name of the entity	As at 31 March 2021							
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income/(loss)		Share in total comprehensive income/(loss)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/(loss)	Amount in Rs. Million
Holding Company								
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited	94.27%	4,224.93	96.17%	305.30	99.91%	10.93	96.29%	316.23
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Transrail Logistics Limited	5.68%	254.45	5.20%	16.51	0.09%	0.01	5.03%	16.53
Fr8ology Private Limited	0.09%	3.90	0.01%	0.02	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.02
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	-0.04%	(1.71)	-1.07%	(3.40)	0.00%	-	-1.04%	(3.40)
Foreign								
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	0.01%	0.24	-0.30%	(0.95)	0.00%	-	-0.30%	(0.97)
	100.00%	**4,481.81**	**100.00%**	**317.47**	**100.00%**	**10.94**	**100.00%**	**328.41**

Name of the entity	As at 31 March 2020							
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income/(loss)		Share in comprehensive income/(loss)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/(loss)	Amount in Rs. Million
Holding Company								
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited	94.11%	3,908.69	91.29%	414.83	100.27%	(5.20)	91.18%	409.62
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Transrail Logistics Limited	5.73%	237.93	8.54%	38.80	-0.27%	0.01	8.64%	38.81
Fr8ology Private Limited	0.09%	3.88	-0.05%	(0.24)	0.00%	-	-0.05%	(0.24)
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	0.04%	1.69	0.37%	1.69	0.00%	-	0.38%	1.69
Foreign								
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	0.03%	1.21	-0.15%	(0.67)	0.00%	-	-0.15%	(0.66)
	100.00%	**4,153.40**	**100.00%**	**454.41**	**100.00%**	**(5.19)**	**100.00%**	**449.22**

51 Subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has filed application with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal on 19 July 2021 seeking sanction of the Scheme of Arrangement among amongst CJ Darcl Logistics Limited ('Transferee Company' or 'CJDL'), ASM (India) Investments Private Limited ('Transferor Company 1' or 'ASM'), Gargo Investments Private Limited ('Transferor Company 2' or 'GIPL') and Fr8ology Private Limited ('Transferor Company 3' or 'FPL'), and their respective shareholders and creditors (hereinafter referred to as the 'Scheme'), for

a. the amalgamation of ASM, GIPL, FPL into and with CJDL with effect from the Appointed Date as mentioned in the Scheme.

b. the reduction of the paid up share capital of CJDL by cancellation of 12,00,000 fully paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each of the Company held by TCG ESOP Trust without payment of any consideration to TCG ESOP Trust.

Appointed date is opening hours of business on 1 April 2021 and Effective Date will be pursuant to Order of NCLT.

The above scheme was listed on 13 August 2021 for first Motion Petition, which has now been adjourned for 24 September 2021.

52 The Chief Operating Decision maker primarily focusses on Transportation of goods and allied services in making decisions on operating matters. Accordingly, the Group operates only in one reportable segment i.e. Transportation of goods and allied services; and hence, no separate disclosure is required for Segment.

53 The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity in India and across the globe. The Group has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations. Based on its review and current indicators of economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial statements. The Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business.

54 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. The Ministry of Labour and Employment ('Ministry') has issued draft of the Code on Social Security (Central) Rules, 2020 on November 13, 2020 and has
invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group is assessing the impact of the Code and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

55 Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

56 Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Group.

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountant
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No. 094941

Krishan Kumar Agarwal
(Chairman and Managing Director)
DIN: 00151179

Narender Kumar Agarwal
(Joint Managing Director)
DIN: 00052456

Jaehee Lee
(Chief Financial Officer)

Apoorva Kumar
(Company Secretary)
FCS: 4905

Hira Lal Yadav
(AGM - Accounts)

Dinesh Sharma
(AGM - Accounts)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 August 2021

Place: Gurugram
Date: 24 August 2021

Name of the entity	As at 31 March 2021							
	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income/(loss)		Share in total comprehensive income/(loss)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income/(loss)	Amount in Rs. Million	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income/(loss)	Amount in Rs. Million
Parent								
CJ Darcl Logistics Limited (Net of elimination)	**94.27%**	4,224.90	**96.17%**	305.29	**99.86%**	10.93	**96.29%**	316.22
Subsidiaries								
Indian								
Transrail Logistics Limited	**5.68%**	254.46	**5.20%**	16.51	**0.14%**	0.02	**5.03%**	16.53
Fr8ology Private Limited	**0.09%**	3.90	**0.01%**	0.02	**0.00%**	-	**0.01%**	0.02
CJ Korea Express India Private Limited	**-0.04%**	-1.71	**-1.07%**	-3.40			**-1.04%**	**-3.40**
Foreign								
Darcl Logistics Nepal Private Limited	**0.01%**	0.24	**-0.31%**	-0.97	**0.00%**	-	**-0.30%**	-0.97
Total	**100%**	**4,481.78**	**100%**	**317**	**100%**	**10.94**	**100%**	**328.39**