CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Agastyar Manor, No.20, Raja Street
T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017.
Tel : +91-44-2431 1480 / 81 / 82 / 83 / 84
Fax : +91-44-2431 1485
Web : www.cngsn.com ; Email : info@cngsn.com

Dr. C.N. GANGADARAN B.Com., FCA, MBIM (Lond.), Ph.d.
CHINNASAMY GANESAN B.Com., FCA, DISA (ICAI)
S. NEELAKANTAN B.Com., FCA
D. KALAIALAGAN B.Com., FCA, DISA (ICAI)
R. THIRUMALMARUGAN M.Com., FCA
K. PARTHASARATHY B.Com., FCA
B. RAMAKRISHNAN B.Com., Grad. CWA, FCA
NYAPATHY SRILATHA M.Com., FCA, PGDFM
V. VIVEK ANAND B.Com., FCA
E.K. SRIVATSAN B.Com., ACA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of SICAL BANGALORE LOGISTICS PARK LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of SICAL BANGALORE LOGISTICS PARK LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and statement of cash flows 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 financial statements give the information required by 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, **2019,** and its cash flows for the year ended and statements of changes of equity on that date.

Basis for Opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.
Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements:

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

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

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

GMGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHENNAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(g) 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, 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 financial statements – Refer Note 9 to the financial statements (Contingent Liabilities).

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the current year, no remuneration has been paid by the company to its directors.

For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FR No 004915S

Sneelakantan

S.NEELAKANTAN
Partner
Memb.No.028656

Dated: 16/05/2019
Place: Chennai

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure 1 to the auditor's report

Referred to in Paragraph 1 of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date

i. a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets
b. As explained to us, all the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification
c. According to the informations and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the company the title deeds are in the name of the company

ii. The company does not have any inventory as on 31st March 2019.
Based on the above para, matters referred in clause ii of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act.
(Based on the above para, matters referred in clause iii (a), iii (b) and (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 are not applicable).

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company has not granted any loans, guarantees or given security or made any investment referred to in Section 185 and Section 186 of the Companies Act.
(Based on the above para, matters referred in clause iv of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable).

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company hasnot accepted any deposits during the year. Accordingly, reporting under this clause does not arise.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act 2013.

vii.

a) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, Goods and Service Tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed statutory dues payable which have remained outstanding as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

b) The company does not have any dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax to be deposited on account of dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank, Government or dues to debenture holders.

ix. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer during the Current year and the term loans were applied for the purposes for which those were raised.

x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the financial period.

xi. In our opinion, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided during the year. Accordingly, clause xi of Para 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company.
Based on the above para, matters referred in clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

Based on the above para, matters referred in clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

Based on the above para, matters referred in clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable

xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FR No 004915S

S.NEELAKANTAN
Partner
Memb.No.028656

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dated: 16/05/2019
Place: Chennai

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report

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 over financial reporting of **M/s SICAL BANGALORE LOGISTICS PARK LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2019 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance 168 Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 system over financial reporting.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ CHENNAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2019, 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.

For CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FR No 004915S

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Neelakantan

S.NEELAKANTAN
Partner
Memb.No.028656

Dated: 16/05/2019
Place: Chennai

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Balance sheet

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	2,852.85	2,759.00
Capital work-in-progress	2	2,171.49	2,142.00
Financial Assets	3		
- Other non-current financial assets	3.1	10.00	10.00
Other non-current assets	4	377.80	339.43
		5,412.14	5,250.43
Current assets			
Financial Assets	5		
- Cash and cash equivalents	5.1	1.43	1.00
Other current assets	6	1.86	0.90
		3.29	1.90
Total Assets		**5,415.43**	**5,252.33**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	7	3.00	3.00
Other Equity		-	-
		3.00	3.00
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	8	5,412.43	5,249.33
		5,412.43	5,249.33
Total Equity and Liabilities		**5,415.43**	**5,252.33**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 13		

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

As per our report of even date attached
for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

S.Neelakantan
Partner
Membership No. 028656
Chennai
Date: 16 May 2019

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ CHENNAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited

Kush S Desai
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Bangalore
Date: 16 May 2019

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Cash Flows Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 Mar 2019	For the year ended 31 Mar 2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		-	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		-	-
Changes in			
- Current/Non current financial assets		-	-
- Current/Non current assets		(0.96)	(0.82)
- Current/Non current liabilities		2.76	0.40
Cash generated from operations		1.80	(0.42)
Income taxes paid		-	-
Cash generated from operations [A]		**1.80**	**(0.42)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (Including Capital Work in Progress)		(161.71)	(48.20)
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]		**(161.71)**	**(48.20)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds issue of shares		-	-
Proceeds from parent and group companies		160.34	48.62
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]		**160.34**	**48.62**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]		**0.43**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1.00**	**1.00**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1.43**	**1.00**
Components of cash and cash equivalents	7		
Cash on hand		-	-
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		1.43	1.00
Total cash and cash equivalents		**1.43**	**1.00**
Significant accounting policies	1		
Notes to the accounts	2 to 13		

As per our report of even date attached
For **CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 004915S
LLP No : S200036

S.Neelakantan
Partner
Membership No. 028656
Chennai
Date: 16 May 2019

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHENNAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited

Kush S Desai
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Bangalore
Date: 16 May 2019

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts
For the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Company overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited ('SBLPL') has been incorporated on 31 May 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Sical Infra Assets Limited ('SIAL'). The Company was incorporated to construct and operate at Bangalore, the state-of-art rail terminal facility, to develop container yards, warehouses and bonded warehouses in the terminal and also function as Private Rail Terminal ('PFT') / Inland Container Depots ('ICDs')/ Container Freight Stations ('CFSs') for the purpose of storage of containers which are meant for domestic as well for EXIM purpose. Since the commercial operations of the Company is yet to start, the Company does not have Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 19.

The Board of Directors of the Company as on 15 October 2016 approved a scheme of arrangement (demerger) with Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited and their respective shareholders and creditors for hiving off the Bangalore ICD and obtained the order of the Honourable NCLT, Chennai Bench on 12 December 2017 and the regulatory approvals on 22 June 2018. The effective date of the demerger is 1 June 2016 and accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared giving effect to the scheme.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 16 May 2019.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

1.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised 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 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Income taxes: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 1.12.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment: Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected use fullife and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(iii) Other estimates: The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

1.6 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

1.7 Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

(i) *Financial assets at amortised cost:* A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(b) 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 (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding book overdrafts that are repayable on demand, and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost: Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Fair value measurement

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
► In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

1.11 Impairment

(i) Financial assets: In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs 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.

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

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised 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. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: 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.

b) Non-financial assets: The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the recoverable. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit and loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) 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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

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

1.13 Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

1.14 Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(a) Current income tax: Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

(b) Deferred income tax: Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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

1.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.16 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

2 Property, plant and equipment's

Current year 2018-19

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2018	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018
Tangible assets										
Land	2,759.00	93.85	-	2,852.85	-	-	-	-	2,852.85	2,759.00
Total	**2,759.00**	**93.85**	-	**2,852.85**	-	-	-	-	**2,852.85**	**2,759.00**
Capital work in progress	2,142.00	29.49	-	2,171.49	-	-	-	-	2,171.49	2,142.00
Grand total	**2,142.00**	**29.49**	-	**2,171.49**	-	-	-	-	**2,171.49**	**2,142.00**

Previous year 2017-18

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 1 April 2017	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Tangible assets										
Land	2,759.00	-	-	2,759.00	-	-	-	-	2,759.00	2,759.00
Total	**2,759.00**	-	-	**2,759.00**	-	-	-	-	**2,759.00**	**2,759.00**
Capital work in progress	2,142.00	-	-	2,142.00	-	-	-	-	2,142.00	2,142.00
Grand total	**2,142.00**	-	-	**2,142.00**	-	-	-	-	**2,142.00**	**2,142.00**

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ CHENNAI

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

3	Financial assets		*Rs. in lakhs*
3.1	**Other non current financial assets**	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
	Security deposits	10.00	10.00
		10.00	**10.00**

			Rs. in lakhs
4	**Other non-current assets**	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
	Capital advances	377.80	339.43
		377.80	**339.43**

Current assets

5	Financial assets		*Rs. in lakhs*
5.1	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
	Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)		
	- in current accounts	1.43	1.00
		1.43	**1.00**

			Rs. in lakhs
6	**Other current assets**	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	**As at 31 March 2018**
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other advances		
	- Balance with Government Authorities	1.86	0.90
		1.86	**0.90**

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHENNAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

7 **Share capital**

Particulars	Authorised			Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up	
	Number of share	Face value	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of share	Total value (Rs. in lakhs)
Previous Year 2017-18					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening Balance as on 1 Apr 2017	1,00,10,000		1,001.00	10,000	1.00
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2018	1,00,10,000		1,001.00	10,000	1.00
Series A Optionally Convertible Preference Shares		10			
Opening Balance as on 1 Apr 2017	4,00,00,000		4,000.00	20,000	2.00
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2018	4,00,00,000		4,000.00	20,000	2.00
Current Year 2018-19					
Equity Shares		10			
Opening Balance as on 1 Apr 2018	1,00,10,000		1,001.00	10,000	1.00
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2019	1,00,10,000		1,001.00	10,000	1.00
Series A Optionally Convertible Preference Shares		10			
Opening Balance as on 1 Apr 2018	4,00,00,000		4,000.00	20,000	2.00
Closing balance as on 31 Mar 2019	4,00,00,000		4,000.00	20,000	2.00

Note: Pursuant to scheme of demerger approved by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Chennai the authorised share capital of the Company stands increased to Rs. 5,001 lakh divided into 1,00,10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each and 4,00,00,000 preference shares of Rs.10 each. Refer note 12.

i **The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:**

Equity shares -

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors shall be subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts if any, in proportion to their shareholding.

Series A Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (Series A OCPS) -

The Company has one class of OCPS having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Dividend rights - The Series A OCPS are issued at a minimum preferential dividend rate of 0.01% per annum (the "OCPS Preferential Dividend"). The OCPS Preferential Dividend is non-cumulative and shall be paid prior and in preference to any dividend or distribution payable upon shares of any other class or series in the same fiscal year. The OCPS Preferential Dividend shall be due only when declared by the Board. The Series A OCPS will not have a right to any surplus dividend over and above the OCPS Preferential Dividend. Conversion terms - The holder of the Series A OCPS may at any time prior to the expiry of 20 years exercise the option to convert the Series A OCPS in to equity shares. The option to convert or redeem the Series A OCPS shall be exercised solely by the holder. Subject to the prior written consent of the holder of Series A OCPS and approval of the Board, each Series A OCPS may also convert into equity shares at such other conversion ratio, subject always to compliance with applicable law. Redemption terms - The Series A OCPS will be redeemable in whole or in part at the expiry of 20 years from the date of issuance of the Series A OCPS or any time prior to the expiry of 20 years from the date of issuance of the Series A OCPS at the option of the holder. The Series A OCPS may be redeemed at the price at which such Series A OCPS were issued and premium as may be determined by the Board. Voting rights - The holders of the Series A OCPS shall not be entitled to have any voting rights,

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

PART I - BALANCE SHEET

ii Shares of the company held by holding company:

Particulars	Equity shares and Series A OCPS with voting rights Number of shares
As at 31 March 2019:	
Sical Infra Assets Limited	100%
As at 31 March 2018:	
Sical Infra Assets Limited	100%

iii Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Sical Infra Assets Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
Series A OCPS				
Sical Infra Assets Limited	20,000	100.00%	20,000	100.00%

iv The Company had allotted 20,000 Series A OCPS of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 2 lakh to its Holding Company pursuant to the scheme of demerger approved by National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Chennai Bench. Refer note 12.

v There are no shares for which calls remain unpaid.

Current liabilities

Rs. in lakhs

8 Other current liabilities	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Dues to related parties		
- Sical Infra Assets Limited (refer note 10)	5,075.00	5,075.00
- Sical Logistics Limited (refer note 10)	107.93	107.93
- Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited (refer note 10)	226.34	66.00
Statutory Remittances	3.16	0.40
	5,412.43	**5,249.33**

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

9 **Commitments and contingent liabilities**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debt (other than those where in the possibility of any economic outflow in settlement is remote)	-	-
Estimated amount of capital commitments not provided	-	-

10 **Related parties disclosures**

(i) **List of related parties:**

Name of Company	Relationship
Holding Company & Group	
Sical Logistics Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Sical Infra Assets Limited ('SIAL')	Holding Company
Sical Multimodal and Rail Transport Limited ('SMART')	Fellow subsidiary
Sical Sattva Rail Terminal Private Limited ('SSRTPL')	Joint Venture of SMART

(ii) **Details of directors of the Company:**

Name of personnel	Designation
Mr. R Ram Mohan	Director
Mr. Kush S Desai	Director
Mr. Sumith R Kamath	Director

(iii) **Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company & group
	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Loans and advance received	
SMART	160.34

Particulars	Holding Company & group
	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Loans and advance received	
SMART	48.62

(iii) **Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Holding Company & group
	As at 31 March 2019
Other current liabilities	
SIAL	5,075.00
SLL	107.93
SMART	226.34

Particulars	Holding Company & group
	As at 31 March 2018
Other current liabilities	
SIAL	5,075.00
SLL	107.93
SMART	66.00

11 **Segment Reporting**

The Company is yet to commence its commercial operations and hence the same is not applicable.

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited
Notes to the accounts

12 The Board of Directors of the Company had proposed a Scheme of Arrangement [Demerger] on 15 October 2016 for hiving off the Bangalore ICD to a separate SPV - Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited. The order approving the demerger scheme was received from the National Company Law Tribunal [NCLT], Chennai on 12 December 2017 and the required regulatory procedures to give effect of the NCLT order were completed on 22 June 2018. The appointed date of the scheme is 1 June 2016. Accordingly, the previous year numbers have been restated to give effect to the NCLT order.

13 Corresponding figures for the previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

for **CNGSN & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number . 004915S
LLP No : S200036

S.Neelakantan
Partner
Membership No. 028656
Chennai
Date: 16 May 2019

CNGSN & ASSOCIATES LLP CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sical Bangalore Logistics Park Limited

Kush S Desai
Director

Sumith R Kamath
Director

Bangalore
Date: 16 May 2019