

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF CCCL PEARL CITY FOOD PORT SEZ LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matters described in *Basis for Qualified opinion* Section of our report, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- a) As stated in Note No: 31(a), during the financial year, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench ("NCLT") admitted an insolvency and bankruptcy petition filed by a financial creditor against Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited ("the Ultimate Holding Company") and appointed Mr. Krishnasamy Vasudevan to act as Resolution Professional (RP) with direction to initiate appropriate action contemplated with extant provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and other related rules. As stated in Note No: 32, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on 'going concern' basis notwithstanding the fact that the Company is having continuous losses; current liabilities are in excess of current assets; continuous dependent on group companies to ease liquidity crunch. Further, the Property Plant and Equipment held by the Company is provided as security for the loans availed by the Ultimate Holding Company which is currently under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP"). These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern which in turn depends on getting support from group companies, generation of incremental operational cash flows which again depends on the Management's ability to retain the hypothecated Property Plant and Equipment which are not wholly within the control of the Company and the ultimate outcome of these matters is at present not ascertainable as the Ultimate Holding Company is currently under CIRP. Further as stated in Note no. 31 (b) one of the principal lenders of the Ultimate Holding Company, has issued possession notice on this

Company under SARFAESI Act as the immovable properties of this Company have been mortgaged against the loans availed by the Ultimate Holding Company. The Company has filed an appeal against this notice U/s 17(1) of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and matter is pending before Hon'ble Debts Recovery Tribunal, Chennai

- b) *As stated in the Note no. 33(a) of the Financial Statements, the Company has not made full assessment of impairment of tangible assets as required under Ind AS 36 on Impairment of Assets. Therefore, we are unable to comment on consequential impairment, if any, that is required to be made in carrying value of property, plant and equipment.*

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act ("SAs"). 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 ("ICAI") together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on the financial statements.

Responsibility of Management for 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our

opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) we have sought and *except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above*, have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Change in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;
 - (d) *Except for the matters described in basis for qualified opinion paragraph above*, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) *The matters described in the basis for qualified opinion section may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;*
 - (f) *The Ultimate Holding Company, Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited has committed default in repayment of Non-convertible Debentures and Optionally convertible debentures and interest thereon as on the due-date and default continued for a period of more than one year. We are of the opinion that the Directors of the Company as of March 31, 2022 who are also the directors of the Ultimate Holding Company are disqualified from being appointed as Directors under 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, on account of disqualification under 164(2) of the Act, in terms of Section 167(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the office of the directors shall become vacant and that the office shall become vacant in all the companies, other than the company which is in default. Consequently, in our opinion, directors shall vacate the office in all other companies including this company, apart from the Ultimate Holding Company. As stated in Note 33(c), in view of the CIRP proceedings in the Ultimate Holding Company, the process for induction of new directors for replacement, with the prior consent of the Committee Of Creditors, as required by the provisions of IBC, is in progress and that the existing directors would ensure all compliances until such replacement;*
 - (g) *The qualifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the "Basis for qualified opinion" paragraph above*
 - (h) 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 B". Our report expresses a qualified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control over financial reporting;

(i) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, no managerial remuneration is paid / provided by the Company.

(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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
- ii. The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts; and
- iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

For Sundar Srini & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number:004201S


S Sridhar



Partner

Membership No: 025504

UDIN: 22025504ALTJIR1663

Place: Chennai

Date: June 27, 2022

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company does not have any right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not have intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, title deeds of immovable properties, classified as Property Plant & Equipment are held in the name of the Company. The original title deeds have been mortgaged with the lenders of the Ultimate Holding Company from whom the Ultimate Holding Company has borrowed.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

(e) As represented to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The company does not hold any inventory and accordingly paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable

(iii) The Company has not made investment in or granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Further, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Therefore, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act or made any investments. Therefore, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the Company is not regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues in respect of, income-tax, Goods and Services tax, cess, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance and other material statutory dues, as applicable with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, the company has not taken any loans or borrowings from banks or financial institutions.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries or associates or joint ventures and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable

- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Thus, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Thus, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no core investment companies within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016).
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit to an extent of Rs. 19,93,521 and in the immediately preceding financial year to an extent of Rs. 73,45,488.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and as stated in

point (a) of under "Basis of Qualified Opinion" there exists a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern indicating that Company may not be capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

- (xx) In our opinion and based on our examination, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act in respect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company and thus reporting under paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For Sundar Srini & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number:004201S


S Sridhar
Partner



Membership No: 022504

UDIN: 22025504ALTJIR1663

Place: Chennai

Date: June 27, 2022

Annexure - B 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 **CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company 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 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 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") issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 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 judgment, 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 qualified audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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 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 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.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at March 31, 2022:

(a) The Company's internal financial controls over assessment of impairment in carrying value of tangible assets was not effective. This could potentially result in the misstatement of its tangible assets.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, 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 March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 and the material weakness have affected our opinion on the financial statements of the Company and we have issued a qualified opinion on the financial statements.

For Sundar Srini & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 004201S



S Sridhar

Partner

Membership No: 025504

UDIN: 22025504ALTJIR1663

Place: Chennai

Date: June 27, 2022

CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

In Rs.

| Particulars | Note | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|--|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. ASSETS | | | |
| 1 Non-current assets | | | |
| (a) Property, Plant and Equipment | 4 | 73,49,70,819 | 74,75,02,855 |
| Total non-current assets | | 73,49,70,819 | 74,75,02,855 |
| 2 Current Assets | | | |
| (a) Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Trade Receivables | 5 | 12,61,157 | 10,11,670 |
| (ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents | 6 | 24,08,547 | 1,22,354 |
| (iii) Other Financial Assets | 7 | 9,58,551 | 9,28,726 |
| (b) Current Tax Assets (net) | | 6,44,346 | 1,26,839 |
| (c) Other Current Assets | 8 | 12,94,040 | 11,12,455 |
| Total current assets | | 65,66,641 | 33,02,044 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 74,15,37,460 | 75,08,04,899 |
| II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| EQUITY | | | |
| (a) Equity Share Capital | 9 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 |
| (b) Other Equity | 10 | 18,80,53,995 | 19,98,53,614 |
| Total equity | | 18,85,53,995 | 20,03,53,614 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| 1 Non-current liabilities | | | |
| (a) Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 11 | 46,22,22,587 | 45,72,17,653 |
| (b) Deferred tax liabilities | 12 | 8,34,04,217 | 8,64,40,205 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 54,56,26,804 | 54,36,57,858 |
| 2 Current liabilities | | | |
| (a) Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Trade payables | 13 | | |
| - Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises | | | |
| - Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 4,86,406 | 2,76,565 |
| (ii) Other Financial Liabilities | 14 | 67,64,366 | 59,10,670 |
| (b) Other current liabilities | 15 | 1,05,889 | 6,06,192 |
| Total current liabilities | | 73,56,661 | 67,93,427 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 74,15,37,460 | 75,08,04,899 |

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

1 - 34

In terms of our report attached

For Sundar Srini & Sridhar

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 0042015



S. Sridhar
Partner

Membership No : 025504

Place Chennai

Date June 27, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

CIN - U45209TN2009PLC073089



V.G. Janarthanam
Director

DIN - 00426422

S. Sivaramakrishnan
Director

DIN - 00431791

CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2022

In Rs.

| Particulars | Note | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the year ended March 31, 2021 |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Revenue From Operations | 16 | 54,68,065 | 38,55,218 |
| Other Income | 17 | - | 7,02,541 |
| Total Income (I) | | 54,68,065 | 45,57,759 |
| II Expenses | | | |
| Operating Expense | 18 | 33,70,380 | 46,71,128 |
| Employees' Benefit Expense | 19 | 5,00,194 | 4,98,745 |
| Depreciation & Amortization Expense | 20 | 1,25,32,036 | 1,38,66,905 |
| Other Expense | 21 | 39,01,062 | 61,59,712 |
| Total Expenses (II) | | 2,03,03,672 | 2,51,96,490 |
| III (Loss) before tax (I-II) | | (1,48,35,607) | (2,06,38,731) |
| IV Tax expense: | 12 | | |
| (1) Current tax | | - | - |
| (2) Deferred tax | | (30,35,988) | (22,76,991) |
| V (Loss) for the year (III - IV) | (A) | (1,17,99,619) | (1,83,61,740) |
| VI Other Comprehensive Income | (B) | | |
| (a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| (b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V+VI) | (A) + (B) | (1,17,99,619) | (1,83,61,740) |
| VIII Earnings Per Equity Share in Rs (Nominal value per share Rs. 10) | 22 | | |
| (1) Basic | | (235.99) | (367.23) |
| (2) Diluted | | (235.99) | (367.23) |
| See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements | 1 - 34 | | |

In terms of our report attached

For Sundar Sridhar & Sridhar

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 0042015

S. Sridhar
Partner

Membership Number: 025504

Place: Chennai

Date : June 27, 2022



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited**

CIN - U45209TN2009PLC073089

V. G. Janarthanam

**V.G. Janarthanam
Director**

DIN - 00426422

S. Sivaramakrishnan

**S Sivaramakrishnan
Director**

DIN - 00431791

CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

Statement of Changes In Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2022

| Particulars | In Rs. | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|--|--|
| | Equity Share Capital | Retained Earnings | Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company | |
| Balance as at April 01, 2020 | 5,00,000 | 23,98,51,822 | 24,03,51,822 | |
| Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors | - | - | - | |
| Restated balance as at April 01, 2020 | 5,00,000 | 23,98,51,822 | 24,03,51,822 | |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | - | (1,83,61,740) | (1,83,61,740) | |
| Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax | - | - | - | |
| Balance at March 31, 2021 | 5,00,000 | 22,14,90,082 | 22,19,90,082 | |
| Balance as at April 01, 2021 | 5,00,000 | 22,14,90,082 | 22,19,90,082 | |
| Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors | - | - | - | |
| Restated balance as at April 01, 2021 | 5,00,000 | 22,14,90,082 | 22,19,90,082 | |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | - | (1,17,99,619) | (1,17,99,619) | |
| Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax | - | - | - | |
| Balance as at March 31, 2022 | 5,00,000 | 20,96,90,463 | 21,01,90,463 | |

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements 1-34

In terms of our report attached

For Sundar Sridhar & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 004201S



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

CIN - U45209TN2009PLC073089

S. Sridhar
Partner

Membership No : 025504

Place : Chennai






Date : June 27, 2022

V.G. Janarthanam
Director

DIN - 00426422

S Sivaramakrishnan
Director

DIN - 00431791

| CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited | | |
|---|---|---|
| Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 | | |
| Particulars | In Rs. | |
| | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the year ended March 31, 2021 |
| A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities | | |
| Net Profit / (Loss) before tax | (1,48,35,607) | (2,06,38,731) |
| Adjustment for:- | | |
| Depreciation | 1,25,32,036 | 1,38,66,905 |
| Allowance for Expected Credit Loss | 3,10,050 | |
| Bad debts written-off | - | 63,169 |
| Writeback of liabilities | - | (7,00,000) |
| Operating Profit / (loss) before Working Capital Changes | (19,93,521) | (74,08,657) |
| Adjustment for:- | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in trade receivables | (5,59,537) | 6,33,094 |
| (Increase)/decrease in tax assets | (5,17,507) | (1,26,839) |
| (Increase)/decrease Other assets | (2,11,410) | (9,68,660) |
| Increase/(decrease) in Trade payables | 2,09,841 | 1,35,225 |
| Increase/(decrease) in Other current financial liabilities | 8,53,696 | (3,60,000) |
| Increase/(decrease) in Other current liabilities | (5,00,303) | 1,86,738 |
| Cash (used in)/generated from operations | (27,18,741) | (79,09,099) |
| Direct taxes paid (net of refund) | - | - |
| Net cash flow (used in) Operating Activities | (27,18,741) | (79,09,099) |
| B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities | | |
| Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment | - | - |
| Net cash flow from Investing Activities | - | - |
| C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from long-term borrowings | 50,04,934 | 1,41,12,073 |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings | - | (64,26,469) |
| Net cash flow from Financing Activities | 50,04,934 | 76,85,604 |
| Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | 22,86,193 | (2,23,495) |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year | 1,22,354 | 3,45,849 |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year - As per Balance Sheet - Note 6 | 24,08,547 | 1,22,354 |
| See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements | 1-34 | |
| In terms of our report attached | | |
| For Sundar Srini & Sridhar Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No: 0042015   S. Sridhar Partner Membership No: 025504 Place: Chennai Date: June 27, 2022 |  | For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited CIN - U45209TN2009PLC073089  V.G. Janarthanam Director DIN - 00426422  S Sivaramakrishnan Director DIN: 00431791 |

CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

1. Company Overview

The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle established for the promotion and development of the sector specific Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the food processing sector. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of CCCL Infrastructure Limited and a step-down subsidiary of Consolidated Construction Consortium Ltd. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at 8/33, Padmavathiyar Road, Jeypore Colony, Gopalapuram, Chennai.

The Special Economic Zone has been established over 294 acres of Land in the Tuticorin District of Tamil Nadu. As on the March 31, 2022, 100.00% (PY -100.00%) of the Equity Share Capital of the Company is held by CCCL Infrastructure Limited.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 27, 2022.

3. Significant Accounting Policies:

3.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies. Fair valuations related to financial assets and financial liabilities are categorized into level 1, level 2 and level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable.

The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared in the format prescribed in Division II- Ind AS Schedule III ("Schedule III") to the Companies Act, 2013 and are adequately presented by way of notes forming part of accounts along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under indirect method and presented as per the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".



CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.2 Current and Non-Current Classification

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

- (a) it is expected to be realized or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- (a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- (d) it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

3.3 Use of Estimates and judgment

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.

CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

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:

Provision for Income tax & deferred tax assets – The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

Useful lives of Property Plant & Equipment– The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Fair value measurements – 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, the fair value is measured using internal 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.

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.

Estimation uncertainty relating to COVID-19 outbreak - The Company has considered internal and certain external sources of information including credit reports, economic forecasts and industry reports up to the date of approval of the financial statements in determining the impact on various elements of its financial statements. The Company has used the principles of prudence in applying judgments, estimates and assumptions including sensitivity analysis and based on the current estimates, the Company expects to fully recover the carrying amount of trade receivables. The eventual outcome of impact of the global health pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements.



CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

3.4 Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

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

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Inputs for asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3.5 Revenue Recognition

Since lease contracts are not within the scope of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", the Company has not adopted the same and will continue to recognize income as per Ind AS 116 "Leases"

a) Recognition of Revenue from Letting out of Property

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of the ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental Income from operating lease shall be recognised on straight-line basis unless the escalation in rentals is in line with expected inflationary costs. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which it is earned.

b) Other Income

The Company recognizes income under the below mentioned heads, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

a. Interest Income from Financial Instruments

Interest income is accrued on a time proportionate basis taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Interest Income on disputed revenue is recognized on realization basis.



CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

b. Others

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

3.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Property plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

(iii) Capital Work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the Written Down Value (WDV) Method computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below):

| Category of the Assets | Useful Life |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Buildings | 30 years |
| Plant & Machinery | 15 years |
| Office Equipments including computers | 3-5 years |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 10 years |

The depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each financial year.



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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

(v) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognized.

3.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value -in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years

3.8 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('Rs.' Or '₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the respective transactions.

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items



CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
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denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

3.9 Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

ii) Financial Assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii) Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.



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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

The Company does not have any instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

iv) Financial Assets at fair value through other profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

v) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

vi) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

vii) Impairment of Financial Assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

viii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily de-recognized when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset,

CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
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or

- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred the control of the asset.

ix) De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized when the related obligation expires or is discharged or cancelled. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability provided when it is certain that the Company would be able to discharge the liability as modified. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is then recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

3.10 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current 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 that period and reflects the uncertainty related to income tax, if any. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. 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 settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, 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 profit or loss at the time of the transaction. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is



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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 are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, 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 assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as an income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or substantive enactment date.

Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, it is recorded by way of a credit to the standalone statement of profit and loss and shown as deferred tax assets. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified future period.

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.

3.11 Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution plans i.e., Company's contribution to provident fund and employee state insurance are determined under the relevant statute and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of incurrence when the services are rendered by the employees.



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Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages, performance incentives, medical benefits and other short-term benefits in the period the related service is rendered, at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

3.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued 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.

3.13 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to chief operating decision maker.

3.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur



CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory
Information for the year ended 31st March 2022

3.15 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past event and it is probable that an outflow embodying economic benefits of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined based on best estimates required to settle each obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. The Company uses significant judgements to disclose contingent liabilities

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements

3.16 Exceptional items

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts

3.17 Prior Period Adjustments

Errors of material amount relating to prior period(s) are disclosed by a note with nature of prior period errors, amount of correction of each such prior period presented retrospectively, to the extent practicable along with change in basic and diluted earnings per share. However, where retrospective restatement is not practicable for a particular period then the circumstances that lead to the existence of that condition and the description of how and from where the error is corrected are disclosed in Notes on Accounts.



CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

| Particulars | Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2021 | Additions | Deletions | Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022 | Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021 | Depreciation for the year | Deletions | Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022 | Net Carrying Value as at March 31, 2022 |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Freehold Land* | 61,62,20,500 | - | - | 61,62,20,500 | - | - | - | - | 61,62,20,500 |
| Building* (Free Hold) | 24,15,15,277 | - | - | 24,15,15,277 | 11,08,55,789 | 1,24,12,650 | - | 12,32,68,439 | 11,82,46,838 |
| Plant & Machinery | 19,77,478 | - | - | 19,77,478 | 13,88,821 | 1,05,528 | - | 14,94,349 | 4,83,129 |
| Office Equipments | 1,09,090 | - | - | 1,09,090 | 81,196 | 12,223 | - | 93,419 | 15,671 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 45,500 | - | - | 45,500 | 39,184 | 1,635 | - | 40,819 | 4,681 |
| Total | 85,98,67,845 | - | - | 85,98,67,845 | 11,23,64,990 | 1,25,32,036 | - | 12,48,97,026 | 73,49,70,819 |

*The lenders of the ultimate holding company, Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited (CCCL) have first pari passu charge and second pari passu on the property plant and equipment of the subsidiaries of CCCL including this company viz. SEZ/Non-SEZ Land against which CCCL has borrowed funds



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The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In Rs.)

| Particulars | Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2020 | Additions | Deletions | Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021 | Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020 | Depreciation for the year | Deletions | Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021 | Net Carrying Value as at March 31, 2021 |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Freehold Land* | 61,62,20,500 | - | - | 61,62,20,500 | - | - | - | - | 61,62,20,500 |
| Building* (Free Hold) | 24,15,15,277 | - | - | 24,15,15,277 | 9,71,40,152 | 1,37,15,637 | - | 11,08,55,789 | 13,06,59,488 |
| Plant & Machinery | 19,77,478 | - | - | 19,77,478 | 12,60,241 | 1,28,580 | - | 13,88,821 | 5,88,657 |
| Office Equipments | 1,09,090 | - | - | 1,09,090 | 58,945 | 22,251 | - | 81,196 | 27,894 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 45,500 | - | - | 45,500 | 38,747 | 437 | - | 39,184 | 6,316 |
| Total | 85,98,67,845 | - | - | 85,98,67,845 | 9,84,98,085 | 1,38,66,905 | - | 11,23,64,990 | 74,75,02,855 |

*The lenders of the ultimate holding company, Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited (CCCL) have first pari passu charge and second pari passu on the property plant and equipment of the subsidiaries of CCCL including this company viz. SEZ/Non-SEZ Land against which CCCL has borrowed funds.



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5. Trade Receivables

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unsecured | | |
| - Trade Receivables | 12,61,157 | 10,11,670 |
| - Allowance for Doubtful receivables | - | - |
| Considered Good (A) | 12,61,157 | 10,11,670 |
| - Trade Receivables | 15,55,212 | 12,45,162 |
| - Allowance for Doubtful receivables | (15,55,212) | (12,45,162) |
| Credit Impaired (B) | - | - |
| Total | 12,61,157 | 10,11,670 |

Trade receivables -Ageing Schedule

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment (In Rs) | | | | | Total (in Rs) |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Less than 6 months | 6 months - 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| Undisputed - considered good | | | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2022 | 8,71,546 | 3,40,466 | 33,718 | | 15,427 | 12,61,157 |
| As at March 31, 2021 | 7,98,846 | 1,59,872 | 40,104 | | 12,848 | 10,11,670 |
| Undisputed - considered doubtful | | | | | | |
| As at March 31, 2022 | 47,700 | 2,62,350 | - | - | 12,45,162 | 15,55,212 |
| As at March 31, 2021 | - | - | - | - | 12,45,162 | 12,45,162 |
| Grand total as at March 31, 2022 | | | | | | 28,16,369 |
| Grand total as at March 31, 2021 | | | | | | 22,56,832 |
| Less: Allowance for Credit Loss as at March 31, 2022 | | | | | | 15,55,212 |
| Less: Allowance for Credit Loss as at March 31, 2021 | | | | | | 12,45,162 |
| Trade Receivables -Net as at March 31, 2022 | | | | | | 12,61,157 |
| Trade Receivables -Net as at March 31, 2021 | | | | | | 10,11,670 |

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6. Cash & Cash Equivalents

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balances with Banks | | |
| - Current Accounts | 24,07,863 | 1,21,670 |
| Cash on hand | 684 | 684 |
| Total | 24,08,547 | 1,22,354 |

7. Other Financial Assets

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unsecured, considered good | | |
| Security deposit | 9,58,551 | 9,28,726 |
| Total | 9,58,551 | 9,28,726 |

8. Other Current Assets

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unsecured, considered good | | |
| Advance to Suppliers/Sub contractors | 11,88,827 | 9,85,078 |
| Prepaid Expenses | 1,05,213 | 1,27,377 |
| Total | 12,94,040 | 11,12,455 |



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9. Equity Share Capital

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | | As at March 31, 2021 | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | No of shares | In Rs. | No of shares | In Rs. |
| Authorized : | | | | |
| Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each | 1,00,00,000 | 10,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 | 10,00,00,000 |
| Issued, subscribed and fully paid | | | | |
| Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |
| | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |

9.1 Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

| Particulars | FY 2021-2022 | | FY 2020-2021 | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | No of Shares | in Rs. | No of Shares | in Rs. |
| Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up | | | | |
| At the beginning of the year | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Changes in Equity share capital due to Prior Period Errors | - | - | - | - |
| Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting Period | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |
| Issued during the year | - | - | - | - |
| At the end of the year | 50,000 | 5,00,000 | 50,000 | 5,00,000 |

- The Company is the Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CCCL Infrastructure Limited.
- 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.
- For the year ended 31st March, 2022, the Board of Directors has not proposed any dividend. (PY – Nil)
- In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



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9.2 Shares held by Holding company, its subsidiaries and associates

| Name of the Shareholder | As at March 31, 2022 | | As at March 31, 2021 | |
|---|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | % | Nos. | % | Nos. |
| CCCL Infrastructure Limited – Holding company | 100 | 50,000 | 100 | 50,000 |

9.3 Shares in the company held by the Shareholder holding more than 5 percent

| Name of the Shareholder | As at March 31, 2022 | | As at March 31, 2021 | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|
| | % | Nos. | % | Nos. |
| CCCL Infrastructure Limited | 100 | 50,000 | 100 | 50,000 |

9.4 Share held by Promoters

| Promoter Name | As at March 31, 2022 | | As at March 31, 2021 | | % Change during the Year |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| | No of Shares | % of Total shares | No of Shares | % of Total shares | |
| CCCL Infrastructure Limited | 50,000 | 100% | 50,000 | 100% | 0.00% |

10. Other Equity

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Retained Earnings | 18,80,53,995 | 19,98,53,614 |
| Total | 18,80,53,995 | 19,98,53,614 |

• **Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company and adjustments arising on account of transition to Ind AS, net of taxes.



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11. Non-Current Borrowings

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unsecured | | |
| Loan from Holding Company | 41,92,47,019 | 41,53,76,427 |
| Loan from Ultimate Holding Company | 3,95,04,818 | 3,83,70,476 |
| Loan from Fellow Subsidiary | 34,70,750 | 34,70,750 |
| Terms of Repayment - Not Specified | | |
| Interest - Nil | | |
| Total | 46,22,22,587 | 45,72,17,653 |

12. Deferred tax liabilities

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities (on Property, Plant and Equipment) | | |
| Opening balance | 8,64,40,205 | 8,87,17,196 |
| Less: Reversal of deferred tax liabilities recognised in profit or loss | (30,35,988) | (22,76,991) |
| Total | 8,34,04,217 | 8,64,40,205 |

Note - No tax credits are recognized on the carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation, in the absence of reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.



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12.1 Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting loss multiplied by India's domestic tax rates

| Particulars | Year ended March 31, 2022 | Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | In Rs. | |
| a. Income tax recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss | | |
| Current tax | | |
| In respect of the current year | - | - |
| Deferred tax | | |
| In respect of the current year | (30,35,988) | (22,76,991) |
| Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss | (30,35,988) | (22,76,991) |
| b. Income tax recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income | - | - |
| c. Reconciliation of tax expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 | | |
| Accounting Profit / (loss) before tax | (1,48,35,607) | (2,06,38,731) |
| Applicable tax rate | 26.00% | 26.00% |
| Income tax expense calculated at applicable tax rate - A | (38,57,258) | (53,66,070) |
| Adjustment on account of: | | |
| (i) Tax impact on non-deductible expense | - | - |
| (ii) Non-recognition of tax impact on the carried forward losses | 38,57,258 | 53,66,070 |
| (iii) Recognition of tax expense on the change in the indexed cost of PPE (fair valued) and also for the change in the tax rate | (30,35,988) | (22,76,991) |
| Total - B | 8,21,270 | 30,89,079 |
| Total income tax recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss (A + B) | (30,35,988) | (22,76,991) |



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13. Trade Payables

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | - | - |
| Dues to enterprises other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 4,86,406 | 2,76,565 |
| Total | 4,86,406 | 2,76,565 |

Trade Payable –Ageing Schedule

| Particulars | Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 years | More than 3 years | |
| As at March 31, 2022 | In Rs. | | | | |
| a.) Micro, small and medium enterprises | - | - | - | - | - |
| b.) Others | 4,48,741 | 37,665 | | | 4,86,406 |
| C) Disputed Dues -MSMEs | - | - | - | - | - |
| d) Disputed Dues -Others | - | - | - | - | - |
| As at March 31, 2021 | In Rs. | | | | |
| a.) Micro, small and medium enterprises | - | - | - | - | - |
| b.) Others | 2,39,537 | 37,028 | | | 2,76,565 |
| C) Disputed Dues –MSMEs | - | - | - | - | - |
| d) Disputed Dues -Others | - | - | - | - | - |

Disclosure as required under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, there are no overdues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. There is no interest due or outstanding on the same. During the year ended March 31, 2022 & March 31, 2021 there was no due which was paid beyond the appointed day as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006. The Information is provided based on information received and available with the Company.



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14. Other Current Financial Liabilities

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Security Deposits | 15,98,495 | 9,14,319 |
| Accrued Expenses | 51,26,981 | 49,57,462 |
| Salary payable | 38,890 | 38,890 |
| Total | 67,64,366 | 59,10,670 |

15. Other Current Liabilities

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Statutory Dues | 1,05,889 | 6,06,192 |
| Total | 1,05,889 | 6,06,192 |

16. Revenue from Operations

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Gross Rental Income | 54,68,065 | 38,55,218 |
| Total | 54,68,065 | 38,55,218 |

17. Other Income

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Liabilities Written Back | - | 7,00,000 |
| Miscellaneous Income | - | 2,541 |
| Total | - | 7,02,541 |



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18. Operating Expenses

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Repair & Maintenance | 12,21,269 | 25,73,716 |
| Power and Fuel | 21,49,111 | 20,97,412 |
| Total | 33,70,380 | 46,71,128 |

19. Employee Benefits Expense

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Salaries and Allowances | 4,85,134 | 4,83,553 |
| Contributions to Provident Fund | 15,060 | 15,192 |
| Total | 5,00,194 | 4,98,745 |

20. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| On Property Plant and Equipment | 1,25,32,036 | 1,38,66,905 |
| Total | 1,25,32,036 | 1,38,66,905 |



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21. Other Expenses

(in Rs.)

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|--|---|---|
| Travelling and Conveyance | 17,523 | 2,03,250 |
| Auditors' remuneration | | |
| - Audit Fees | 55,000 | 55,000 |
| - Other services | - | - |
| Bank Charges | 3,106 | 2,662 |
| Insurance Expenses | 1,69,500 | 1,80,411 |
| Telephone and Other Communication Expenses | 5,628 | 4,357 |
| Printing and Stationery | 10,925 | 13,843 |
| Rates & Taxes | 15,54,636 | 11,44,391 |
| Rent | 25,450 | 84,000 |
| Legal & Consultancy Charges | 11,40,600 | 34,21,204 |
| Pooja Expenses | 23,713 | 21,864 |
| Allowance for Expected credit loss | 3,10,050 | - |
| Security Charges | 3,09,106 | 8,76,159 |
| Bad Debts written off | - | 63,169 |
| Other Expenses | 2,75,825 | 89,402 |
| Total | 39,01,062 | 61,59,712 |

22. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders' of the Company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.



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

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Profit /(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the company and used in calculation of EPS (in Rs.) | (1,17,99,619) | (1,83,61,740) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares | | |
| Basic (in Numbers) | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Diluted (in Numbers) | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Nominal value of shares (in Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Earnings / (loss) per share (in Rs.) | | |
| Basic | (235.99) | (367.23) |
| Diluted | (235.99) | (367.23) |

23. Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments – Disclosures": Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management

a) Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the financial assets and financial liabilities by category and Management considers that carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the financial statements at amortized cost represent the best estimate of fair value:

| As at March 31, 2022 | Carrying Amount in Rs | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|------|
| | FVTPL | FVTOCI | Amortized Cost | Cost |
| Financial Assets | | | | |
| Current | | | | |
| Trade receivables | - | - | 12,61,157 | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | 24,08,547 | - |
| Other financial assets | - | - | 9,58,551 | - |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Non-Current | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | 46,22,22,587 | - |
| Current | | | | |
| Trade payables | - | - | 4,86,406 | - |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | 67,64,366 | - |

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| As at March 31, 2021 | Carrying Amount in Rs | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|------|
| | FVTPL | FVTOCI | Amortized Cost | Cost |
| Financial Assets | | | | |
| Current | | | | |
| Trade receivables | - | - | 10,11,670 | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents | - | - | 1,22,354 | - |
| Other financial assets | - | - | 9,28,726 | - |
| Financial Liabilities | | | | |
| Non-Current | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | 45,72,17,653 | - |
| Current | | | | |
| Trade payables | - | - | 2,76,565 | - |
| Other financial liabilities | - | - | 59,10,670 | - |

b) Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior 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, which are summarized below:

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company has no exposure to commodity prices as it does not deal in derivative instruments whose underlying is a commodity. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

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. Borrowing from the Holding Company does not attract interest, hence the same does not affect the Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021

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B. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. It principally arises from the Company's Trade Receivables, Cash & Cash Equivalents, and Other Advances made

Trade Receivables

The Company's customer profile includes public sector enterprises and state-owned companies. The Company has a detailed review mechanism of overdue customer receivables at various levels within organization to ensure proper attention and focus for realization. Credit risk on trade receivables is very low as the customers of the Company mainly consist of the entities having strong credit worthiness.

Cash and cash equivalents

The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand) is limited because the counterparties are banks with good credit ratings.

C. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintain financial flexibility.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile remaining contractual maturity period at the balance sheet date for its financial liabilities based on the undiscounted cash flows.

| Particulars | Less than 12 months | More than 12 months | As on 31 March 2022 |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | In Rs. | | |
| Long term Borrowings | | 46,22,22,587 | 46,22,22,587 |
| Trade Payables | 4,86,406 | | 4,86,406 |
| Other Payables | 67,64,366 | | 67,64,366 |
| Total | 72,50,772 | 46,22,22,587 | 46,94,73,359 |



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| Particulars | Less than 12 months | More than 12 months | As on 31 March 2021 |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | In Rs. | | |
| Long term Borrowings | | 45,72,17,653 | 45,72,17,653 |
| Trade Payables | 2,76,565 | | 2,76,565 |
| Other Payables | 59,10,670 | | 59,10,670 |
| Total | 61,87,235 | 45,72,17,653 | 46,34,04,888 |

c) Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The objective of the company's capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits other stakeholders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The company monitors capital structure using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

| Particulars | In Rs. (except data on ratio) | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | As at March 31, 2022 | As at March 31, 2021 |
| Debt | 46,94,73,359 | 46,34,04,888 |
| Less: Cash and Bank Balances | (24,08,547) | (1,22,354) |
| Net Debt (A) | 46,70,64,812 | 46,32,82,534 |
| Total Equity | 18,85,53,995 | 20,03,53,614 |
| Total Equity + Net Debt - (B) | 65,56,18,807 | 66,36,36,148 |
| Gearing Ratio (A) / (B) | 71% | 70% |



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24. Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 19 “Employee Benefits”

Defined Benefit Contributions

Contribution to Defined contribution plans, recognized as expense for the year is as under

| Particulars | For the Year ended March 31, 2022 | For the Year ended March 31, 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| | In Rs. | |
| Employers’ Contribution to Employees Provident Fund | 15,060 | 15,192 |
| Total | 15,060 | 15,192 |

25. Un-hedged Foreign Currency Exposures

There are no foreign currency exposures as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 - Nil) that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise.

26. Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 108 “Operating Segments” - Segment Information

The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operations of the Company as a provider of infrastructural facilities and other ancillary services, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the Management. Further, the Company's operations are in India only.

27. Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 24 “Related Parties”

| Relationship | Name of the related parties | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|
| Ultimate Holding Company | Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited | |
| Holding Company | CCCL Infrastructure Limited | |
| Fellow Subsidiaries | Consolidated Interiors Limited | |
| | Noble Consolidated Glazings Limited | |
| | CCCL Power Infrastructure Limited | |
| | Delhi South Extension Car Park Limited | |
| Key Managerial Personnel | Name | Designation |
| | S Sivaramakrishnan | Director |
| | V G Janarthanam | Director |
| | R Sarabeswar | Director |



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a. Balances Outstanding

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2022 | As at 31st March 2021 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | In Rs. | |
| Loan from Ultimate Holding Company Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited | 3,95,04,818 | 3,83,70,476 |
| Loan from Holding Company CCCL Infrastructure Limited | 41,92,47,019 | 41,53,76,427 |
| Loans from Fellow Subsidiary Consolidated Interiors Ltd | 34,70,750 | 34,70,750 |

b. Transactions during the year

| Particulars | For the year ended 31st March 2022 | For the year ended 31st March 2021 |
|--|--|--|
| | In Rs. | |
| Loans Taken from Holding Company CCCL Infrastructure Limited | 38,70,592 | - |
| Repayment of Loan from Holding Company CCCL Infrastructure Limited | - | 64,26,469 |
| Loan taken from Ultimate Holding Company Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited | 11,34,342 | 1,41,12,073 |
| Repayment of Loan from Ultimate Holding Company Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited | - | - |

28. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(In Rs.)

| Particulars | As at 31st March 2022 | As at 31st March 2021 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | |
| Capital Commitments | Nil | Nil |
| Claims against the Company acknowledged as debt | Nil | Nil |



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29. Additional Regulatory requirements -Financial Ratios

| S.No | Ratio/Measure | Methodology | For the year ended March 31, 2022 | For the year ended March 31, 2021 | Variance |
|------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Current Ratio | Current assets over current liabilities | 0.89 | 0.49 | 84% ⁽¹⁾ |
| 2 | Debt-Equity Ratio | Debt over total shareholders' equity | 2.45 | 2.28 | 7% |
| 3 | Debt Service Coverage Ratio | EBITDA over current debt | -0.31 | -1.00 | -66% ⁽²⁾ |
| 4 | Return on Equity Ratio | PAT over total average equity | -0.06 | -0.09 | -31% ⁽²⁾ |
| 5 | Trade Receivables turnover ratio | Revenue from operations over average trade receivables | 4.81 | 2.84 | 70% ⁽³⁾ |
| 6 | Trade payables turnover ratio | Adjusted expenses over average trade payables | 19.06 | 24.56 | -22% |
| 7 | Net capital turnover ratio | Revenue from operations over average working capital | Negative Working Capital | | - |
| 8 | Net profit ratio | Net profit over revenue | -2.16 | -4.76 | -55% ⁽⁴⁾ |
| 9 | Return on Capital employed | PBIT over capital employed | -0.02 | -0.03 | -27% ⁽⁵⁾ |

1 Increase in cash and cash equivalents resulting in higher current assets

2 Lower negative EBITDA

3 Higher revenue and also higher realization

4 Higher revenue and lower net loss

5 Lower loss for the year

30. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On March 23, 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods

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beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 109 – Annual improvements to Ind AS (2021)–The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements

31. Significant Events during the Financial Year

(a) During the financial year, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench ("NCLT") admitted an insolvency and bankruptcy petition filed by a financial creditor against Consolidated Construction Consortium Limited ("the Ultimate Holding Company") and appointed Mr. Krishnasamy Vasudevan to act as Resolution Professional (RP) with direction to initiate appropriate action contemplated with extant provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and other related rules.

(b) During the financial year, State Bank of India, one of the lenders of the Ultimate Holding Company, has issued possession notice on this Company under SARFAESI Act as the immovable properties of this Company have been mortgaged against the loans availed by the Ultimate Holding Company. The Company has filed an appeal against this notice U/s 17(1) of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and matter is pending before Hon'ble Debts Recovery Tribunal, Chennai.

32. Going Concern

As stated in Note 31, the Ultimate Holding Company is currently under CIRP. The financial statements have been prepared on 'going concern' basis notwithstanding the fact that the Company is having continuous losses; current liabilities are in excess of current assets; continuous dependent on group companies to ease liquidity crunch. Further, the Property Plant and Equipment held by the Company is secured against the loans availed by the Ultimate Holding Company which is currently under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP"). These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern which in turn depends on getting support from group companies, generation of



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incremental operational cash flows which again depends on the Management's ability to retain the hypothecated Property Plant and Equipment which are not wholly within the control of the Company and the ultimate outcome of these matters is at present not ascertainable as the Ultimate Holding Company is currently under CIRP and as per the Code, it is required that the Holding Company be managed as going concern during CIRP.

33. Others

(a) As stated in Note 31, the Ultimate Holding Company is currently under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP). Further, as stated in footnote to Note No 4, the Property Plant and Equipment held by the Company is provided as security for the loans availed by the Ultimate Holding Company. As a part of CIRP, submission of resolution plans from potential resolution applicants will be invited which shall be put up for necessary approvals before the Committee of Creditor ('CoC') and the NCLT. The CIRP process of Ultimate Holding Company is currently in progress and management has not carried out any impairment assessment as required under Ind AS 36 on Impairment of Assets, if any, as at March 31, 2022 in the value of PPE. Management believes the carrying value of PPE is realizable in the normal course of business.

(b) Balances of Creditors and other receivables etc are subject to confirmation and reconciliation if any.

(c) In view of the CIRP proceedings in the Ultimate Holding Company, the process for induction of new directors for replacement, with the prior consent of the Committee Of Creditors, as required by the provisions of IBC, is in progress and that the existing directors would ensure all compliances until such replacement.

(d) There are no subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

34. Comparatives

Previous year figures have been re-grouped/ re-classified wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

For Sundar Sridhar & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No - 0042015

S Sridhar
Partner

Membership No: 025504

Place: Chennai

Date: June 27, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
CCCL Pearl City Food Port SEZ Limited

CIN - U45209TN2009PLC073089

VG Janarthanam
Director

DIN: 00426422

S Sivaramakrishnan
Director

DIN: 00431791