



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF GATI SHIP LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GATI SHIP LIMITED. ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2024, and its profits and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 7 to the financial statements, which indicates the company is having a CENVAT carried forward amount of Rs. 89,923 (in hundreds) pertains to amount receivable under Finance Act, 1994 which is held as receivable as service tax audit report is yet to be received by the company for the FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 up to June. Our opinion is not qualified in respect to this matter.



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Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 16 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of Rs. 3,072 (in hundreds) during the year ended 31st March 2024 [a net loss of Rs. 2,186 (in hundreds) during the year ended 31st March 2023], these conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Although company does not have operations, it's financial statements are prepared on going concern basis as the company expects to receive financial support from Allcargo Gati Limited (holding company). Our opinion is not qualified in respect to this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon:

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial control 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then 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, then 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 entity 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 the Board of Directors, 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 the Board of Directors 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note. 17 to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.



iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March 2024.

iv.

(a) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether,

- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether,

- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

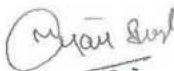
(c) Based on our audit procedures, we have considered it reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

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

For Laxminiwas & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 011168S



Vijay Singh

Partner

Membership Number: 221671

UDIN: 24221671BKBM CN8769

Hyderabad

Date: 14 May 2024



Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of GATI SHIP LIMITED. of even date)

- (i)
 - a. The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, accordingly Para 3 (i) clause (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) is not applicable, hence not commented upon.
- (ii).
 - (a) The company has no inventory, accordingly the provisions of Para 3 (ii) clause (a) of CARO, 2020 are not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not been sanctioned with any working capital in excess of Five crore rupees from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; accordingly the provisions of Para 3 (ii) clause (b) of CARO, 2020 is not applicable.
- (iii). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examinations of the records of the company, the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, Clause 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, Company has not undertaken any transactions within the purview of section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, Clause (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- (v). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of Clause (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (vi). According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company. Therefore, the Clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (vii). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, in respect of the statutory dues:
 - a. The company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employee state



insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it as on 31st March 2024. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Duty Of Customs, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- b. There are no statutory dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any disputes, except for the following:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Amount under dispute (In Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Service Tax	Service Tax	568.84	2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12	Commissioner passed the order; appeal was filed before CESTAT.

- (viii). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Therefore, the Clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(ix).

- According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records, during the period the company has not obtained any loans or borrowings, accordingly the provision of Para 3 clause (ix)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lenders. Therefore, clause (ix)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company has not obtained term loans, accordingly the provisions of Para 3 clause (ix)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, no funds raised on a short-term basis



during the year. Therefore, clause (ix)(d) of the order is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

- e. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. Accordingly, the provisions of Para 3 clause (ix)(e) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- f. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates. Accordingly, the provisions of Para 3 clause (ix)(f) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.

(x).

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, no money was raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, Clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, Clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xi).

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, Clause (xi)(a) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no fraud has been reported during the year, hence the compliance with Clause (xi) (b) of the order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no whistle-blower complaints in the company. Therefore, the Para 3 (xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

- (xii). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, Clause (xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



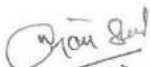
- (xiii). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 based on the size and nature of the business, Internal audit is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, Clause xiv (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented on the same.
- (xv). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, Clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi).
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Clause (xvi)(a) of the order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not conducted any Non- Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities from the Reverse Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Clause (xvi)(b) of the order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company is not a core investment company. Accordingly, Clause (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
 - d. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, neither the company nor its group of company is a core investment company. Accordingly, Clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (xvii). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not incurred cash losses in the current and immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there has been no resignation of the



statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, Clause (xviii) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

- (xix). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, on the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not 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. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx). According to the information and explanation provided to us and based on the examination of records of the company, the company is not covered within the limits specified as per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, the Clause (xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xxi). According to the information and explanation provided to us and based on the examination of records of the company, it does not hold any subsidiary, Joint venture and associate. Accordingly, the Clause (xxi) of the order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For Laxminiwas & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 011168S



Vijay Singh
Partner
Membership Number: 221671
UDIN: 24221671BKBMCN8769

Hyderabad
Date: 14 May 2024



Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the members of GATI SHIP LIMITED. of even date)

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 GATI SHIP LIMITED. ("the Company") as of 31st March 2024 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") and issued by Institute of Chartered accountants of India 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

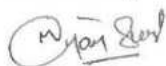
Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2024, 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. (the "Guidance Note")

For Laxminiwas & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 011168S



Vijay Singh

Partner

Membership Number: 221671

UDIN: 24221671BKBMCN8769

Hyderabad

Date: 14 May 2024



GATI SHIP LIMITED
CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024

(₹ in hundred)

PARTICULARS	Notes	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial assets	3	42,050	42,050
Total Non - Current Assets		42,050	42,050
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	-	-
(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	5	680	721
(iii) Short term loans and Advances	6	-	-
Other Current Assets	7	89,923	89,923
Total Current Assets		90,603	90,643
TOTAL ASSETS		1,32,653	1,32,693
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(i) Equity Share Capital	8	10,01,000	10,01,000
(ii) Other Equity		(8,96,866)	(8,93,794)
TOTAL EQUITY		1,04,134	1,07,206
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	24,951	23,550
Total Non-Current Liabilities		24,951	23,550
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	10	3,425	1,815
Other Current Liabilities	11	143	122
Total Current Liabilities		3,569	1,937
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,32,653	1,32,693

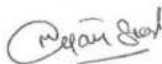
The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our Report of even date

For Laxminiwas & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Regn No. 011168S



Vijay Singh

Partner

Membership No. 221671

Hyderabad

Date: 12th May 2024



For and on behalf of the board of Directors



Ismail Mehaboob Usman Sheriff

Director

DIN: 02794895



Suresh Prasad Newatia

Director

DIN: 00409945



GATISHIP LIMITED
CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

(₹ in hundred)

S.No.	PARTICULARS	Notes	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
I	INCOME			
	Other Income	12	-	249
	TOTAL (I)		-	249
II	EXPENDITURE			
	Finance Costs	13	1,821	1,221
	Other Expenses	14	1,251	1,213
	TOTAL (II)		3,072	2,434
III	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (I-II)		(3,072)	(2,186)
IV	Tax Expense		-	-
V	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (III-IV)		(3,072)	(2,186)
VI	Total Profit / (loss) for the period		(3,072)	(2,186)
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Basic (Rs.)	15	(0.03)	(0.02)
	Diluted (Rs.)		(0.03)	(0.02)

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements

1-22

In terms of our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the board of Directors

For Laxminiwas & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 011168S
In terms of our Report of even date

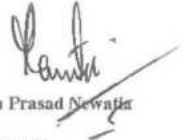

Vijay Singh

Partner
Membership No. 221671
Hyderabad
Date: 12th May 2024





Ismail Mehaboob Usman Sheriff
Director
DIN: 02794895


Suresh Prasad Newatia
Director
DIN: 00409945



GATISHIP LIMITED
CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

(₹ in hundred)

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
(I) Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net Loss for the year	(3,072)	(2,186)
Adjustment for Non-Cash and Non-Operating Items:		
Interest income	-	(136)
Capitalization of Interest	1,401	-
Operating Loss before working capital changes	(1,671)	(2,321)
(Increase) / Decrease in Sundry debtors (Net of Bad debts)	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	-	232
(Increase) / Decrease in Non Current Assets	-	(42,050)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	1,610	1,349
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	21	47
Cash generated from operations	(40)	(42,743)
Income tax paid (net of refund)	-	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(40)	(42,743)
(II) Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	-	913
Net Cash from Investing Activities	-	913
(III) Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Receipt from borrowings	-	42,050
Repayment from borrowings	-	(18,500)
Net Cash from Investing Activities	-	23,550
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	(40)	(18,280)
Cash and Cash equivalents in the beginning of the year	721	19,001
Cash and Cash equivalents in the end of the year	680	721

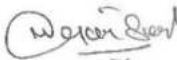
Notes :

1. The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the " Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.
2. Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where ever necessary.

In terms of our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the board of Directors

For Laxminiwas & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 011168S



Vijay Singh
Partner
Membership No. 221671
Hyderabad
Date: 12th May 2024





Ismail Mehaboob Usman Sheriff
Director
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Suresh Prasad Newatia
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GATI SHIP LIMITED

CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699

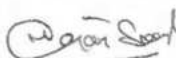
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2024

(a) Equity Share Capital	(₹ in hundred)
Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022	10,01,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	10,01,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10,01,000

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	1,70,00,000	86,78,968	-	(2,65,72,762)	(8,93,794)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(3,072)	(3,072)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	1,70,00,000	86,78,968	-	(2,65,75,834)	(8,96,866)
Balance as at April 1, 2022	1,70,00,000	86,78,968	-	(2,65,70,577)	(8,91,609)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(2,186)	(2,186)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	1,70,00,000	86,78,968	-	(2,65,72,762)	(8,93,794)
Balance as at April 1, 2021	1,70,00,000	86,78,968	-	(2,65,69,390)	(8,90,422)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(1,187)	(1,187)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	1,70,00,000	86,78,968	-	(2,65,70,577)	(8,91,609)

In terms of our Report of even date

For Laxminiwas & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 011168S



Vijay Singh
Partner
Membership No. 221671
Hyderabad
Date: 12th May 2024



For and on behalf of the board of Directors



Ismail Mehaboob Usman Sheriff
Director
DIN: 02794895




Suresh Prasad Newatia
Director
DIN: 00409945

Gati Ship Limited

CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Notes**1 Corporate information**

Gati Ship Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 04th October, 2010 to carry on the business of operating ships and all other ancillary, incidental and related activities. The Shipping division which was part of Gati Limited was transferred on 31st March 2012 to Gati Ship Private Limited (Later changed to Gati Ship Limited).

2.0 Significant accounting policies**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and in compliance, in all material aspects, with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read along with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended and other provisions of the Act. The presentation of the Financial Statements is based on Ind AS Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of Preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values. Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Going Concern

The Shipping business has been closed down during 2015. However, these accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis as the management believes that the company will be able to meet all its liabilities out of the cash and bank balances in hand. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classifications of the carrying amount of Assets and classification of Liabilities that might have to be done should the company be unable to continue as Going Concern.

Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (Rs.) which is also the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

2.4 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.5 Current Vs non-current classification

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

- (i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- (ii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iii) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- (ii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iii) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.



Gati Shlp Limited

CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Notes

2.6 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net off variable consideration) allocated to the performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various elements like discounts etc. Offered by the company as part of the contract. The variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow.

Interest income

Interest Income from financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.8 Income Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax:

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Fixed assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, non refundable taxes and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its present location and condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Advances paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as "Capital Advances" under Long term Loans and Advances and cost of fixed assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under "Capital Work- in- Progress".

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Fixed assets costing Rs. 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Subsequent cost

Subsequent costs incurred for replacement of a major component of an asset should be included in the asset's carrying cost or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate. The carrying value of the replaced component should be charged to Profit and Loss account when replaced.



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Notes

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised 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 included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The Company does not have any plant and equipment during the current year and previous year

2.10 Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in OCI (Other Comprehensive Income) in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (ii) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- (i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- (ii) Net interest expense or income

No Such Expenses incurred during the current year and previous year

2.11 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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



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Gati Ship Limited

CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Notes

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated balance sheet) when:

(i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

(ii) The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

(a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



Gati Ship Limited

CIN : U61100TG2010PLC070699

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Notes

2.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the loss after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the loss after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

2.14 Impairment of assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated and impairment is recognised, if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except in case of revalued assets.

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent Assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

2.16 Disclosure of Impact of COVID 19

The Sale and Profitability of the company has not been impacted due to COVID 19. The Company has assessed the recoverability of the assets including receivables, property plant and equipment, intangible assets and it is estimated that there is no effect on these assets.



GATI SHIP LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in hundred)

(3)	Other non-current assets	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Balances with statutory authorities	42,050	42,050
		42,050	42,050

Note:

Company has paid an amount of Rs. 42,050 (₹ in Hundred) as payment under protest against the indirect tax litigations pending before the appropriate forums, contingent liabilities related to the same have been disclosed in Gati Limited

(4)	TRADE RECEIVABLES	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Unsecured		
	Considered Good	-	-
	Considered Doubtful	-	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Receivables/write off	-	-
		-	-

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction#					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction#					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,250
iv) Disputed Trade receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed Trade receivables - Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,250

(5)	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Cash on Hand	1	1
	Deposits with a maturity of less than three months	-	-
	Balances with banks		
	In Current Accounts	679	720
		680	721

(6)	SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Unsecured		
	Interest Accrued	-	-
		-	-
	Considered Good	-	-
	Considered Doubtful	-	-
		-	-

(7)	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	CENVAT credit receivable (Refer Note 1)	89,923	89,923
	Tax deducted at Source	-	-
		89,923	89,923

Note 1: The cenvat carried forward amount reflected above pertains to amount receivable under Finance Act, 1994 which is held as receivable as service tax audit report is yet to be received by the company for the FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 upto June.



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(8)	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023

Authorized share capital :
105,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each

10,50,000	10,50,000
10,50,000	10,50,000

Issued,Subscribed and Paid-up :
1,00,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up

10,01,000	10,01,000
10,01,000	10,01,000

Notes:

a) 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. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

(a) Reconciliation of the Shares outstanding

Particular	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023	
	No. of shares	Rupees	No. of shares	Rupees
Shares at the beginning of the Year	1,00,100	10,01,000	1,00,100	10,01,000
Additional share issued/redeemed during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares at the end of the Year	1,00,100	10,01,000	1,00,100	10,01,000

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares

Particular	As at 31st March, 2024		As at 31st March, 2023		% Change during year
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
Gati Ltd and Nominees	48,000	47.95	48,000	47.95	-
Riba Constructions Private Limited	40,000	39.98	40,000	39.98	-
Harvy Contrade Limited	12,100	12.09	12,100	12.09	-
Total	1,00,100	100	1,00,100	100	-

(c) Details of shareholdings by the Promoter's as at 31st March, 2024

Name of the Promoter	As at 31st March, 2024			As at 31st March, 2023		
	Number of Shares	% of holding	% Change during year	Number of Shares	% of holding	% Change during year
Gati Limited	47,999	100%	-	47,999	100%	-
Peter H Jayakumar (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
J Subramanian (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
Anantha R. Kumar (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
N K Pandey (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
G S Ravi Kumar (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.10	0%	-	0.10	0%	-
Ramesh Sivaraman (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.10	0%	-	0.10	0%	-
Total	48,000	100%	-	48,000	100%	-

(d) Details of shareholdings by the Promoter's as at 31st March, 2022

Name of the Promoter	As at 31st March, 2023			As at 31st March, 2022		
	Number of Shares	% of holding	% Change during year	Number of Shares	% of holding	% Change during year
Gati Limited	47,999	100%	-	47,999	100%	-
Peter H Jayakumar (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
J Subramanian (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
Anantha R. Kumar (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
N K Pandey (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.20	0%	-	0.20	0%	-
G S Ravi Kumar (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.10	0%	-	0.10	0%	-
Ramesh Sivaraman (Nominee of Gati Limited)	0.10	0%	-	0.10	0%	-
Total	48,000	100%	-	48,000	100%	-

(9)	Borrowings	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Unsecured		
	ICD taken -from related parties(GIETL):		
	Opening Balance of ICD	23,550	
	Receipt of ICD	-	42,050
	Add:Interest during the period	1,401	-
	Less: Repayment of ICD	-	(18,600)
		<u>24,951</u>	<u>23,550</u>

Note:

The Inter company deposit (ICD) taken from Gati import export trading limited (GIETL) for the term of one year from 21st June,2022 and same will repay upon the expiry of aforesaid term of one year together with interest thereon at the rate of 6.5% p.a. & the aforesaid ICD taken to finance the amount paid under the protest for the service tax appeal (Refer Note No. 3). According to the letter dated 20th June 2023, the Inter company deposit (ICD) taken from Gati import export trading limited (GIETL) has been renewed for another one-year period.

(10)	Other Financial Liabilities	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Other Liabilities*	3,425	1,815
		3,425	1,815

Out of total other liabilities Rs 1,55,971 is payable to promoter company "Alicargo Gati Limited".

(11)	Other Current Liabilities	As at	As at
		31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
	Statutory Dues	143	122
		143	122



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GATI SHIP LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(₹ in hundred)

	Year ended 31st March, 2024	Year ended 31st March, 2023
(12) OTHER INCOME		
Other Income	-	113
Interest Income	-	136
Total	-	249
(13) Finance Costs		
Interest expenses-other	1,821	1,221
Total	1,821	1,221
(14) OTHER EXPENSES		
Rent expenses	943	392
Provision for Doubtful Receivables	-	-
Audit fees	300	300
Write off TDS on Interest	-	232
Miscellaneous expenses	7	290
Total	1,251	1,213
(14.1) Payments to the auditor as:		
(a) Statutory Audit fees	300	300
Total	300	300



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(15) Earnings Per Share

Particulars	(₹ in hundred)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
Basic and Diluted:		
Profit / (Loss) for the year (Numerator)	(3,072)	(2,186)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Denominator)	1,00,100	1,00,100
Per value per share (Rs. in INR)	10	10
Earning per share - Basic and Diluted (Rs. in INR)	(0.03)	(0.02)

(16) Going Concern

The Shipping business has been closed down during 2015. However, these accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis as the management believes that the company will be able to meet all its liabilities out of the cash and bank balances in hand. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classifications of the carrying amount of Assets and classification of Liabilities that might have to be done should the company be unable to continue as Going Concern.

(17) Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities. Company has paid an amount of Rs. 42,050 (₹ in Hundred) as payment under protest against the indirect tax litigations pending before the appropriate forums, contingent liabilities related to the same have been disclosed in Gati Limited (Refer Note No. 3)

(18) Details of dues to Micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The Management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31st March 2020 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in the view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act.

Particular	(₹ in hundred)	
	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
b) The amount of interest paid by the Company along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year;	Nil	Nil
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Nil	Nil
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year;	Nil	Nil
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil

(19) Related Party Disclosures**(A) List of Related Parties:**

(i) Gati Limited - Holding Company

(ii) Gati Import Export Trading Limited

Related parties have been identified by the Management and relied upon by the Auditors.

(B) Summary of the transactions with related parties :

Nature of transactions	(₹ in hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a) Rent payable to Gati limited	943	392
b) ICD taken - from Gati Import Export Trading Limited (GIETL)		
(i) Net ICD outstanding:		
Opening Balance of ICD	23,550	-
Capitalization of Interest	1,401	-
Receipt of ICD	-	42,050
Less: Repayment of ICD	-	18,500
Total outstanding	24,951	23,550
(ii) Interest payable on ICD taken	1,337	1,099
Total	27,231	25,041

Nature of Transaction	(₹ in hundred)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023
Rental Expenses-Gati Limited	943	392
Interest Expenses- GIETL	1,821	1,221
Total	28,569	26,139



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(20) Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

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

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy			
	Other Financial Assets/Financial Liabilities	Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As on 31/03/2024				
Financial assets not measured at fair value:				
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalent	680	-	-	-
Short term loans and Advances	-	-	-	-
Total	680	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	3,425	-	-	-
Short term provisions	-	-	-	-
Total	3,425	-	-	-
As on 31/03/2023				
Financial assets not measured at fair value:				
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalent	721	-	-	-
Short term loans and Advances	-	-	-	-
Total	721	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities	1,815	-	-	-
Short term provisions	-	-	-	-
Total	1,815	-	-	-

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimise potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management assessment and policies and processes are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's risk assessment and management policies and processes.

Credit risk

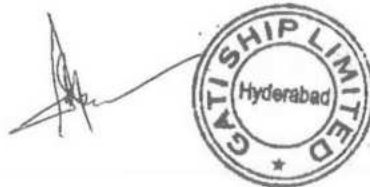
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(21) Segment Information

The company's operations mainly consist of only one segment - shipping cargo services. There have been no operations in the current financial year.



(22) Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio	90,603	3,569	25.39	46.79	-46%	Due to increased in Current liabilities
Debt Equity ratio	3,569	1,04,134	0.03	0.02	90%	Due to increased in Current liabilities
Debt service coverage ratio	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	(3,072)	1,04,134	(0.03)	(0.02)	45%	Due to decrease in expenses as compared to last year
Inventory turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Trade payables turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Net profit ratio	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Return on Capital employed	(3,072)	1,04,134	(0.03)	(0.02)	45%	Due to decrease in expenses as compared to last year
Return on investment	(3,072)	1,04,134	(0.03)	(0.01)	172%	Due to decrease in expenses as compared to last year

In terms of our Report of even date

For Laxminiwas & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. 011168S

Vijay Singh
Partner
Membership No. 221671
Hyderabad
Date: 12th May 2024



For and on behalf of the board of Directors

Ismail Mehaboob Usman Sheriff
Director
DIN: 02794895

Suresh Prasad Newatia
Director
DIN: 00409945

