ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

(Registration number: 200614235E)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

CONTENTS **PAGE**

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT	1 - 2
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER	3 - 5
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	6
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	7
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	8
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	9
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	10 - 37
DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS	38 - 39

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of **ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.** (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

1. OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended;

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due; and

(c) no consolidated financial statements have been prepared as the Company itself is wholly-owned by another corporation, and the ultimate holding Company prepares consolidated financial statements.

2. DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Pranav Sevanti Vora
Anand Sanjay
Janakaraj Jeyakumar
Jagetiya Ashok

3. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

4. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The directors who held office at the end of the financial period had no interest in the shares of the Company and its related corporations as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings required to be kept by the Company under section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act").

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT – cont'd

5. SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

6. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Prudential Public Accounting Corporation, Public Accountants and Chartered Accountants, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board

.....
Janakaraj Jeyakumar
Director

.....
Anand Sanjay
Director

Date: 28 April 2023

Prudential public accounting corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.** (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, and statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1967 (the "Act") and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2023 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 and 2.

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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD. - cont'd

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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 directors' responsibilities include 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 SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) 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.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD. - cont'd

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements – cont'd

(d) 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.

(e) 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 directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Prudential PAC

PRUDENTIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
SINGAPORE

Date: 28 April 2023

PRUDENTIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTING CORPORATION * PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 US$	2022 US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets:			
Plant and equipment	(8)	**81**	590
Investment in subsidiaries	(9)	**89,904**	89,904
Total non-current assets		**89,985**	90,494
Current assets:			
Inventories	(10)	**8,288,341**	8,665,671
Trade and other receivables	(11)	**224,365,534**	180,297,088
Bank balances	(12)	**7,178,484**	6,644,847
Total current assets		**239,832,359**	195,607,606
Total assets		**239,922,344**	195,698,100
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
Share capital	(13)	**645**	645
Retained earnings		**6,311,875**	3,514,155
Total equity		**6,312,520**	3,514,800
Current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables	(14)	**233,609,824**	192,183,300
Total current liabilities		**233,609,824**	192,183,300
Total liabilities		**233,609,824**	192,183,300
Total equity and liabilities		**239,922,344**	195,698,100

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 US$	2022 US$
Revenue	(15)	**678,789,674**	696,597,294
Direct expenses		**(675,980,064)**	(686,468,404)
Gross profit		**2,809,610**	10,128,890
Other income	(16)	**27,327,619**	23,799,200
Administrative expenses		**(1,250,252)**	(770,691)
Other expense		**(509)**	(1,174)
Impairment loss on financial assets		**(1,039,357)**	(730,666)
Finance costs	(17)	**(49,391)**	(92,158)
Profit before income tax		**27,797,720**	32,333,401
Income tax expense	(18)	**-**	-
Profit for the year	(19)	**27,797,720**	32,333,401
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**27,797,720**	32,333,401

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	US$	US$	US$
Balance as at 1 April 2021	645	(28,819,246)	(28,818,601)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	32,333,401	32,333,401
Balance as at 31 March 2022	645	3,514,155	3,514,800
Transaction with owners directly recognised in equity: - Dividends (Note 21)	-	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	27,797,720	27,797,720
Balance as at 31 March 2023	645	6,311,875	6,312,520

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Note	2023 US$	2022 US$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**27,797,720**	32,333,401
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation of plant and equipment		**509**	1,174
Gain on sale of investments		**-**	(23,799,200)
Impairment loss on financial assets		**1,039,357**	730,666
Operating profit before working capital changes		**28,837,586**	9,266,041
Inventories		**377,330**	(4,762,893)
Trade and other receivables		**(45,107,803)**	(91,787,174)
Other current asset		**-**	12,500
Trade and other payables		**41,426,524**	58,773,347
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities		**25,533,637**	(28,498,179)
Investing activity:			
Proceeds from disposal of investments		**-**	23,800,000
Net cash from investing activity		**-**	23,800,000
Financing activity:			
Dividends	(21)	**(25,000,000)**	-
Net cash used in investing activity		**(25,000,000)**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in bank balances		**533,637**	(4,698,179)
Bank balances at beginning of year		**6,644,847**	11,343,026
Bank balances at end of year	(12)	**7,178,484**	6,644,847

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2023

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

1. GENERAL

Adani Shipping Pte. Ltd. (the "Company") (Registration number: 200614235E) is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Singapore with its registered office and principal place of business address at:-

3 Anson Road
#22-01 Springleaf Tower
Singapore 079909

The principal activities of the Company are chartering and owning of ships, barges and boats with crew (freight) and freight water transportation and, investment in shipping companies.

Principal activities of the subsidiaries are described in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2023.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below, and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") including related interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") promulgated by the Accounting Standards Council ("ASC").

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in the exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability which market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purpose, fair value measurements are described in Note 5.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) Adoption of new revised FRSs and INT FRSs

In the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are relevant to its operations and are effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The adoption of these new/ revised FRSs and INT FRSs does not result in substantial changes to the Company's accounting policies and has no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective

As at the date of the authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not adopted the following FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:

Reference	Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 1 (Amendments)	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	1 January 2024
FRS 1 (Amendments)	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	1 January 2024
FRS 1 Practice Statement 2 (Amendments)	Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
FRS 8 (Amendments)	Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
FRS 12 (Amendments)	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023

The company expect that the adoption of the above standards, interpretations and improvements, if applicable, will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except as described below:

i) Amendments to FRS 1, Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

Amendments to FRS 1 – "Presentation of Financial Statements" in Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current, which affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position. The amendments clarify that:

- classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months;
- classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The above amendments are effective for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2024, although early adoption is permitted. The company does not expect the amendments to have any impact on its presentation of liabilities in its financial statements.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies – cont'd

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective – cont'd

ii) FRS 1 (Amendments) – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

FRS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* currently states that liabilities can only be classified as non-current if, at the reporting date, the entity has the right to defer settlement of that liability for at least twelve months. However, the covenants attached to long-term debt will impact an entity's right to defer settlement. The amendments clarify how an entity should assess the right to defer settlement where such covenants exist.

Where an entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period, the covenant affects whether the right to defer exists at the reporting date and therefore affects the classification of current or non-current. A covenant that an entity is required to comply with only after the reporting date does not affect whether the right to defer exists at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, it does not impact the classification of the liability at the reporting date as current or non-current. As a result, an entity might classify a liability as non-current even though it may become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date, if the company fails to comply with a covenant in that 12-month period.

Where liabilities are classified as non-current but the right to defer is subject to complying with covenants within twelve months of the reporting date, the amendments require additional disclosure. The disclosures are aimed at helping users to assess the risk of non-current liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months and include:

- the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them;
- the carrying amount of the related liabilities; and
- the facts and circumstances that indicate the entity may have difficulty complying with the covenants.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with earlier application permitted.

iii) Amendments to FRS 1, Practice Statement 2, Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materially judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies; and

- Adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

iv) Amendments to FRS 8, Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments introduce a definition of accounting estimates, by replacing the concept of change in accounting estimates. According with the new definition, accounting estimates are monetary items subject to uncertainty in measurement. Entities perform accounting estimates if the accounting standards require that financial statements' items are measured in a way that involve uncertainty in measurement. Also, they clarified that a change in accounting estimates deriving from new information or new developments in not to be taken as the correction of a mistake. Furthermore, the effects of a change in inputs or in a measurement technique upon which an estimate is based are considered as changes in estimates if they do not result from mistakes done in the previous periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.2. Changes in Accounting Policies – cont'd

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective – cont'd

iv) Amendments to FRS 8, Definition of Accounting Estimates – cont'd

A change in accounting estimates could impact the net result of the current period or it could also impact the following periods: therefore, the impact on the current period must be booked through the present income statement, whilst the impact on the future periods must be booked in the respective income statements.

The above amendments are effective for annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted.

v) Amendments to FRS 12 – Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction

This amendment narrows the applicability of the exemption from recognition of deferred taxes as a result of temporary differences created on the date of the initial recognition of assets and/or liabilities, so that the exemption will not apply to transactions creating equal temporary differences on the date of recognition that may be offset.

Thus, the company will recognize deferred tax assets and/or liabilities in the amount of the temporary differences on initial recognition of transactions creating equal off-settable temporary differences. Any accumulated effect of the initial implementation of the Amendments will be recognized as an adjustment to the surplus balance or other capital components on the initial implementation date.

The amendments will enter into force in reports period starting 1 January 2023, early application is optional.

In accordance with an initial assessment made by the company, this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

Except for the above impact, as of the date of financial statements were authorised for issue, the company is continuously assessing the possible impact that the application of other standards and interpretations will have on the company's financial position and financial performance, and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

2.3. Functional and Foreign Currency

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is the United States dollar ("US$"), which reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances of the Company. Although the Company is domiciled in Singapore, most of the Company's transactions are denominated in US$ and the selling prices for the Company's products are sensitive to movements in the foreign exchange rate with the US$.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd

2.3. Functional and Foreign Currency – cont'd

(b) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies have been translated into US$ at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting period have been converted to US$ at the rates of exchange approximating those ruling at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated to US$ using the foreign exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation difference on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are included in reserve in equity. All realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4. Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Expenditure incurred after items of plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where it can be clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of plant and equipment and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, the expenditure is capitalised as an additional cost of that asset or as a replacement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method to write off the cost or valuation of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:-

Computers	3 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use.

Where parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

2.5. Investment in Subsidiaries

Subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. Investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost less any impairment loss.

Consolidated financial statements have not been presented as the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of another entity; and the ultimate holding Company Adani Enterprises Ltd, whose registered office is at Adani House, Nr Mithakhali Circle, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009, Gujarat, India produces the consolidated financial statements available for public use.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.6. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.7. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

(a) Rendering of services

Revenue and operating costs on freight operations are recognised as income and expenses respectively, by reference to the percentage of completion of the voyage as at the end of reporting period. Unearned revenue is recognised as deferred income.

Revenue from rendering of sea freight forwarding services is recognised based on the completion of voyage.

Time charter revenue is recognised evenly over the lives of the time charter agreements and is stated net of withholding taxes and commission paid. Voyage freight is recognised evenly over the duration of each voyage.

Commission income from the rendering of services, which are of a short-term duration is recognised when the services are rendered.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.8. Cash and Bank Balances

Cash and bank balances comprise cash balances and short term bank deposits with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. These are classified and accounted as measured at amortised cost under FRS 109.

2.9. Employee Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution plan (including state - managed retirement benefit schemes such as Singapore Central Provident Funds) are charged as an expense as they fall due.

(b) Employee leaves entitlement

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. No provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by the employees up to the end of the reporting period as it is a policy of the company to forfeit annual leave that has been unutilised at the end of the reporting period.

2.10. Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

(a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are not taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax law) that have been enacted in countries where the Company and subsidiaries operate by the end of the reporting period.

(b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at that time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction and at the time of transaction affects neither the accounting profit or loss nor taxable profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.10. Income Taxes – cont'd

(b) Deferred tax – cont'd

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting 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 and the same taxation authority.

2.11. Related Parties

A related party is a person or an entity related to the Company and is further defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) has control or joint control over the Company;
(ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to a company if any of the following conditions apply:

(i) the entity and the Company are members of the same Group which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others;
(ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity or an associate or joint venture of a member of a Group of which the other entity is a member;
(iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;
(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
(vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or of a parent of the entity; or
(viii) the entity, or any member of the Company of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

(a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
(c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.11. Related Parties – cont'd

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity.

Related party transactions and outstanding balance disclosed in the financial statement are in accordance with the above definition as per FRS 24 - Related Party Disclosures.

2.12. Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

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

2.13. Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When changes in the probability of an outflow occur so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the company.

Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

2.14. Dividends

Final dividends proposed by the directors are not accounted for in shareholders' equity as an appropriation of retained profits, until they have been approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. When these dividends have been approved by the shareholders and declared, they are recognized as a liability.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared; because of the articles of association of the company grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognized directly as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

2. **SUMMARY OFSIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – cont'd**

2.15. Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when material.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial 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 of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.1. Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date basis where the purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the assets within the timeframe established by the market concerned.

(a) Classification of financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Debts instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debts instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method calculating the amortised cost of a debt instruments and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1. Financial Assets – cont'd

(a) Classification of financial assets – cont'd

Amortised cost and effective interest method

For financial instruments other than purchases or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premium or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using effect interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently becomes credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The company's debt instruments at amortised cost consist of trade and other receivables and bank balances.

(b) Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

The company recognised lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment pf both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the company recognised lifetime ECL when there has been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the group measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12m ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increase in the likelihood or risk of default occurring since initial recognition instead of an evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.1. Financial Assets – cont'd

(b) Impairment of financial assets – cont'd

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets gross carrying amount at the reporting date; or for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be draw down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effect interest rate.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognised 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 party. If the company neither transfers not retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognise a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.2. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instrument

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

(a) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the company, and commitments issued by the company to provide a loan at below market interest rates are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the liabilities are contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, or it is designated as at FVTPL.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

3. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd**

3.2. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instrument – cont'd

(a) Financial liabilities – cont'd

Financial liabilities at FVTPL – cont'd

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held-for-trading, or designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

The effective interest method is calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise trade and other payables.

(b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respectively carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

Share capital – ordinary shares

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – cont'd

3.2. Financial Liabilities and Equity Instrument – cont'd

(d) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an obligation to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

4.1. Critical Accounting Judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Income taxes

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and computations including capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for expected tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(b) Determination of functional currency

The Company measures foreign currency transactions in the functional currency of the Company. In determining the functional currencies of the company, judgement is required to determine the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services and of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services. The functional currency of the Company is determined based on management's assessment of the economic environment in which the Company operates and the Company's process of determining sales prices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. **CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd**

4.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

The Company follows the guidance of FRS 36 in determining the recoverability of its investments in subsidiaries. This requires assessment as to whether the carrying values of its investment can be supported by the net present values of future cash flows derived from such investment using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. This determination requires significant judgement. The company determines forecasts of future cash flows based on its estimates of future revenues and operating expenses using historical and industry trends, general market conditions, forecasts and other available information.

The carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries at 31 March 2023 is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

(b) Provision for expected credit losses of trade and other receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade and other receivables is disclosed in the Note 5(a).

The carrying amount of the Company's trade receivables as at 31 March 2023 is disclosed on the Note 11.

(c) Provisions

Provisions are recognized in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.12. To determine whether it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made, the Company takes into consideration factors such as the existence of legal/contractual agreements, past historical experience, external advisors' assessments and other available information.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, historical default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – cont'd

4.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty – cont'd

(c) Provisions – cont'd

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives

The Company's overall risk management policy seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company, however, does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. The management meet periodically to analyse, formulate and monitor the following risk management of the Company and believe that the financial risks associated with these financial instruments are minimal. There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks described below or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

The Company adopt systematic approach towards risk assessment and management. This is carried out in three phases, i.e. identification and assessment of risks, formulation and implementation of risk treatment, and monitoring and reporting of risk profile. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages measures the risk.

(a) Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position, the categories and the headings in which they are included are as follows:

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Financial assets		
At amortised cost:		
- Trade and other receivables	**224,365,534**	180,297,088
- Bank balances	**7,178,484**	6,644,847
	231,544,018	186,941,935
Financial liabilities		
At amortised cost:		
- Trade and other payables	**233,609,824**	192,183,300

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the company.

The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a mean of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral. Individual customer risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limit set by the management. The compliance with credit limits by customer is regularly monitored by the management.

The company's primary exposure to credit risk arises through its trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash and bank balances), the company minimises credit risks by dealing with exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

The company monitors its exposure to credit risk arising from sales to trade customers on an ongoing basis. The credit quality of customers is assessed after taking into account its financial position and past experience with the customers. Cash terms, advance payments, and letters of credit or bank guarantees are required for customers of lower credit standing.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial assets is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

As at the reporting date, the company's significant concentration of credit risk is with one (2022: one) customer amounting to US$182,629,952 (2022: US$142,110,959) which accounted for 95% (2022: 99%) of its trade receivables and its subsidiaries amounting to US$5,975,688 (2022:US$1,546,409)

Credit risk management

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and at each reporting date, assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and include forward-looking information. These include:

- Internal and/or external credit rating information;
- Existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations and
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(b) Credit Risk – cont'd

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if the counterparty is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment unless the company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Low credit risk

The company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
- The counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the counterparty to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Credit impaired

A financial asset is assessed as "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or counter-party;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise; or
- It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Default event

The company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The counterparty is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The counterparty fails to make contractual payments, within 90 days when they fall due, unless the company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write-off

The company categorises a financial asset for potential write-off when:

- There is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery; or
- When a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 365 days past due.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(b) Credit Risk – cont'd

Write-off – cont'd

Where financial assets have been written off, the company continues to engage enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
Performing	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past due amounts.	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is > 30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
In default	Amount is > 90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired (in default)	Lifetime ECL – credit impaired
Write off	Amount is > 365 days past due or there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Amount is written off

There are no significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions made during the reporting period.

Simplified approach for trade receivables

For trade receivables, the company has applied the simplified approach in FRS 109 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using the provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimated of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of trade receivables is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

The following are qualitative information on expected credit loss for financial assets under amortised cost.

- *Third party trade receivables*

  These are due from customers that have a good credit record with the company with no history of default. The loss allowance is measured based on lifetime ECL using the provision matrix. Management considers the risk of default as minimal based on the past collection history of on-time payments. Therefore, management considers the amount of ECL is insignificant.

- *Holding company trade receivables and subsidiary non trade receivable.*

  Management considers holding company and subsidiary receivables to be low credit risk. Credit risk for these receivables has not increased significantly since their initial recognition. Therefore, these receivables have been measured based on 12-month expected credit loss model and subject to immaterial credit loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(b) Credit Risk – cont'd

The following are qualitative information on expected credit loss for financial assets under amortised cost. (cont'd)

- *Bank balances*

  The company places its bank deposits with credit worthy financial institutions. Imgpairment on bank balances are measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. Management considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. Therefore, management considers the amount of ECL is insignificant.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the support of its holding company.

The following table summarises the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earlier of the contractual date or when the Company is expected to pay.

			Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
2023	**Effective interest rate p.a. %**	**Carrying amount US$**	**One year Or less US$**	**Two to five years US$**	**Total US$**
Non-derivative Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	-	**233,609,824**	**233,609,824**	-	**233,609,824**
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		**233,609,824**	**233,609,824**	-	**233,609,824**

			Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
2022	**Effective interest rate p.a. %**	**Carrying amount US$**	**One year Or less US$**	**Two to five years US$**	**Total US$**
Non-derivative Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	-	192,183,300	192,183,300	-	192,183,300
Total undiscounted financial liabilities		192,183,300	192,183,300	-	192,183,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd**

5.1. Financial Risks Management Policies and Objectives – cont'd

(d) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk arose from the change in foreign currency exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the Company in the current reporting period and in the future years.

The Company transacts mainly in United States dollar and Singapore dollar. Foreign exchange rate risk exposures are naturally hedged as both trade purchases and sales are denominated in the above currencies. This natural hedge reduces significantly the financial impact of movements in the foreign exchange rates. Management believes that the foreign currency risk is manageable. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to protect against the volatility associated with currency transactions in the ordinary course of business.

No sensitivity analysis for foreign currency exchange rate risk is prepared as the Company's exposures to foreign currency risk is immaterial to the financial statements.

(e) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, bank balances and trade and other payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair values of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to financial statements.

i) Estimation of fair value

Fair value is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Fair values are obtained through discounted cash flow models and other models as appropriate.

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, bank balances, trade and other payables and based on their notional amounts, reasonably approximate their fair values because these are mostly short term in nature.

ii) Fair value measurement

The fair value of other classes of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to financial statements. The company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts recorded at the end of reporting year would significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

5.2. Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to equity holders, issue new shares, return capital to the equity holders, and obtain new borrowings or redemption of borrowings.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS MANAGEMENT AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT – cont'd

5.2. Capital Management – cont'd

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated trade and other payables less bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity and net debt. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged during the year.

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Trade and other payables	**233,609,824**	192,183,300
Less: Bank balances	**(7,178,484)**	(6,644,847)
Net debt	**226,431,340**	185,538,453
Total equity	**6,312,520**	3,514,800
Total capital	**232,743,860**	189,053,253
Gearing ratio	**97%**	98%

N.M. – Not meaningful.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

6. HOLDING COMPANY AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Adani Global Pte Ltd, a Company incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding company is Adani Enterprises Ltd, a corporation incorporated in India.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Many of the Company's transactions and arrangements are between members of the ultimate holding company and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements.

The following transactions and arrangements took place between the company and related parties took place at terms agreed between the parties during the financial year:

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Transactions with holding company		
Revenue	**(422,368,471)**	(402,710,407)
Purchase of bunker	**27,710,172**	33,380,702
Dividend paid	**25,000,000**	-
Transactions with subsidiaries and related company		
Revenue	**(207,893)**	-
Time charter expenses	**25,271,562**	25,233,000
Commission income	**(947,684)**	(946,236)
Commission expense	**1,574**	-
Purchase of bunker	**2,802,148**	2,280,910
Gain on sale of investments	**-**	23,799,200
Shares bought back	**-**	23,800,000
Dividend income	**(26,580,639)**	-

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

8. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers	Total
	US$	US$
Cost		
At 1.4.2022 and 31.3.2023	**3,520**	**3,520**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1.4.2021	1,756	1.756
Charge for the year	1,174	1,174
At 31.3.2022	**2,930**	**2,930**
At 1.4.2022	2,930	2,930
Charge for the year	509	509
At 31.3.2023	**3,439**	**3,439**
Net book value		
At 31.3.2023	**81**	**81**
At 31.3.2022	590	590

At the end of the reporting period, the company carried out a review of the recoverable amount of all plant and equipment. There were no allowances for impairment or revisions to the useful lives required for plant and equipment.

9. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2023	2022
	US$	US$
Unquoted equity investments at cost		
Rahi Shipping Pte. Ltd.	**39,352**	39,352
Vanshi Shipping Pte. Ltd	**39,352**	39,352
Aanya Maritime Inc.	**600**	600
Aashna Maritime Inc.	**600**	600
Urja Maritime Inc.	**10,000**	10,000
	89,904	89,904

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of the subsidiaries	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	Equity holding	
			2023	2022
			%	%
Rahi Shipping Pte. Ltd.	Shipping agencies and ship owner.	Republic of Singapore	100	100
Vanshi Shipping Pte. Ltd	Shipping agencies and ship owner.	Republic of Singapore	100	100
Aanya Maritime Inc.	Shipping agencies and ship owner.	Republic of Panama	60	60
Aashna Maritime Inc	Shipping agencies and ship owner.	Republic of Panama	60	60
Urja Maritime Inc	Shipping agencies and ship owner.	Republic of Panama	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

9. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES – cont'd

During the previous financial year, subsidiaries Aanya Maritime Inc. and Aashna Maritime Inc. bought back its 20 ordinary shares for a purchase consideration of US$12 million and US$11.8 million respectively.

Consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are not prepared as the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary of another corporation. The ultimate holding company, Adani Enterprises Ltd prepares consolidated financial statements which are available for public use at the registered address at Adani House, Nr Mithakhali Circle, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009, Gujarat, India.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company carried out a review on the recoverable amount of its investment in subsidiaries. The review revealed no impairment in value was required. The recoverable amount of the relevant investment in each subsidiary has been determined on the basis of its net assets value at the end of the reporting period as in the opinion of the management of the Company, the net assets value of these subsidiaries reasonably approximate the fair values less costs to sell.

10. INVENTORIES

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Bunkers	**8,288,341**	8,665,671

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in "cost of services" amounted to **US$79,408,958** (2022: US$64,183,071).

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Trade receivables:		
- third parties	**9,523,861**	421,277
- immediate holding company	**182,629,956**	142,110,959
	192,153,817	142,532,236
(Less: allowance for impairment)	**(1,039,357)**	(730,666)
	191,114,460	141,801,570
Amount due from subsidiaries	**5,975,688**	1,546,409
Loan to employee	**7,165**	15,071
Advance to suppliers	**2,070,193**	4,024,195
Accrued freight revenue	**25,147,619**	32,859,843
Others	**50,409**	50,000
	224,365,534	180,297,088

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and they are normally settled on 30 to 240 (2022: 30 to 120) days' credit terms.

Advances to suppliers relate to money paid to suppliers for services rendered which are expected to be fulfilled within the next twelve months.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES – cont'd

Accrued freight income pertains to 5% retention amount which customer is holding onto until finalization of shipped quantity of cargo.

Balances due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables from contracts with customers based on the company's provision matrix. As the company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the company's different customer base.

		Trade receivables - Days Past Due				
31 March 2023	**Not Past Due**	**< 30 days**	**31-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**> 90 days**	**Total**
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Company						
Gross carrying amount	**69,381,334**	**59,124,081**	**50,188,837**	**13,459,311**	**254**	**192,153,817**
Allowance for impairment (Under FRS 109)	**(55,399)**	**(291,544)**	**(490,270)**	**(201,890)**	**(254)**	**(1,039,357)**
						191,114,460

		Trade receivables - Days Past Due				
31 March 2022	**Not Past Due**	**< 30 days**	**31-60 days**	**61-90 days**	**> 90 days**	**Total**
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Company						
Gross carrying amount	95,824,395	12,072,471	17,163,666	3,395,483	14,076,221	142,532,236
Allowance for impairment (Under FRS 109)	(94,771)	(60,363)	(132,018)	(50,136)	(393,378)	(730,666)
						141,801,570

The management has determined that there has not been a significant change in the credit quality of the customers and considered the risk of default as minimal and the loss allowance is sufficient.

Trade and other receivables are denominated in United States dollar.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

12. BANK BALANCES

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Cash at banks	**7,178,484**	6,644,847

Bank balances are denominated in the following currencies:

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Singapore dollar	**21,352**	47,761
United States dollar	**6,639,300**	6,597,086
Australian dollars	**490,818**	-
South African rand	**27,014**	-
	7,178,484	6,644,847

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number of ordinary shares		US$	US$
Issued and fully paid up				
Ordinary shares	**1,000**	1,000	**645**	645

The ordinary shares, which have no par value carry one vote per share and a right to dividends as and when declared by the company.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Trade payables - third parties	**215,145,730**	150,663,149
Accruals	**12,600**	10,600
Due to subsidiaries	**4,288,262**	26,839,684
Advance from customers	**-**	18,510
Other payables	**29,402**	25,592
Provision for freight costs	**14,133,830**	14,625,765
	233,609,824	192,183,300

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 to 240 days (2022: 30 to 120 days).

Amounts due to subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Advances from customers relate to money received from customers for shipping services which are expected to be fulfilled within the next twelve months.

Trade and other payables are denominated in United States dollar.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

15. REVENUE

Revenue represents invoiced value of services rendered and is recognised over time.

16. OTHER INCOME

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Dividend income	**26,580,639**	-
Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets	**730,666**	-
Gain on sale of investments	**-**	23,799,200
Others	**16,314**	-
	27,327,619	23,799,200

17. FINANCE COSTS

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Bank charges	**49,391**	92,158

18. INCOME TAX

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Current tax	**-**	-

Reconciliation between income tax benefit and accounting loss

The income tax benefit varied from the amount of income tax expense determined by applying the Singapore income tax rate of 17% (2022: 17%) to profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Profit before income tax	**27,797,720**	33,064,067
Income tax expense calculated at 17%	**4,725,612**	5,620,891
Tax effects of:		
- non-deductible expense	**87**	200
- non-taxable items	**(4,518,709)**	(4,045,864)
- exempt income under 13A	**(206,990)**	(1,575,227)
	-	-

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – CONTINUED

18. INCOME TAX – cont'd

The Company's qualifying shipping income is exempted from Singapore income tax by virtue of Section 13A of the Singapore Income Tax Act.

19. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging:

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Foreign currency exchange adjustment loss	**241,669**	185,812
Employee benefit expense	**504,963**	390,039
Cost of defined contribution plans included in employee benefits	**31,835**	30,350
Cost of hire	**418,737,947**	407,377,595
Consumption of bunker	**79,408,958**	64,183,071
Despatch at load/discharge port	**30,922,502**	31,321,438
Time charter expenses	**137,073,708**	173,263,815

20. COMMITMENTS

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Financial support given to those subsidiaries having: - current liabilities in excess of current assets	**9,158,057**	9,657,162

21. DIVIDENDS

On 14 March 2023, the company proposed a tax exempt one tier interim dividend of US$25,000 per ordinary share of the company amounting to US$25,000,000 to the shareholder out of retained earnings of the company as at 14 March 2023 in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

The said amount will be made available for drawing as and when the shareholder desires.

22. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No item, transaction or event of material and unusual nature has arisen between the end of the reporting period and the date of authorisation for issue of the financial statements which are likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for the succeeding reporting period.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Revenue	**678,789,674**	696,597,294
Less: Cost of services		
Address commission	**8,993,034**	9,429,820
Agency fee and other work expenses	**21,032**	3,000
BQS Survey expenses	**76,189**	64,440
Cargo survey account	**41,558**	21,294
Cost of ship hire	**418,737,947**	407,404,795
Consumption of bunker	**79,408,958**	64,183,071
Despatch at load/discharge port	**30,922,502**	31,321,438
Insurance	**473,602**	612,557
Bunker DA	**150,365**	178,771
Other reimbursement	**500**	500
Security expenses	**27,034**	18,150
Supervision and analysis	**53,635**	11,753
Time charter expenses	**137,073,708**	173,263,815
	(675,980,064)	(686,468,404)
	2,809,610	10,128,890
Add: Other income		
Dividend income	**26,580,639**	-
Gain on sale of investments	**-**	23,799,200
Reversal of impairment loss on financial assets	**730,666**	-
Other income	**16,314**	-
	27,327,619	23,799,200
	30,137,229	33,928,090
Less: Expenses		
- Schedule 'A'	**(2,339,509)**	(1,594,689)
Profit before income tax	**27,797,720**	32,333,401

This schedule does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements.

ADANI SHIPPING PTE. LTD.

Schedule 'A'

EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	2023 US$	2022 US$
Administrative expenses		
Auditor remuneration	**11,000**	9,000
Foreign currency exchange loss	**241,669**	185,812
Office expenses	**59,216**	3,253
Professional fee	**92,910**	98,653
Repair and maintenance	**241,534**	2,022
Skill development levy	**517**	488
Staff bonus	**47,401**	51,511
Staff CPF	**31,835**	30,350
Staff Salaries	**399,502**	289,706
Leave encashment	**11,102**	17,430
Staff welfare	**14,606**	554
Travelling	**20,804**	3,874
Telephone	**3,246**	3,008
Weather routing expenses	**74,910**	75,030
Other expense		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	**509**	1,174
Impairment loss on financial assets		
Impairment loss on financial assets	**1,039,357**	730,666
Finance cost		
Bank charges	**49,391**	92,158
	2,339,509	1,594,689

This schedule does not form part of the audited statutory financial statements.