Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Airports Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

3. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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4. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Fair value measurement of investments in equity shares and optionally convertible debentures (Refer note 4.2 (b), note 4.2 (e) and note 4.2 (f) for the accounting policy and note 11, note 42 and note 50 for the related disclosures)	
As at 31 March 2020, the Company has investments in unquoted equity shares of its subsidiaries and joint venture amounting to INR 20,779.15 crores which are carried at fair value and investments in optionally convertible debentures ('OCD') of a subsidiary amounting to INR 2,058.43 crores which are carried at amortised cost. Determining the fair value of such unquoted investments and the provision for expected credit loss ('ECL') on the OCDs requires valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies. The determination of fair values/ expected credit losses involves significant management assumptions, judgements and estimates which include unobservable inputs such as future cash flows and judgments with respect to estimation of passenger and vehicle traffic and rates, favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport business.. During the current year ended 31 March 2020, the Holding Company has entered into an agreement with Airport De Paris for sale of 49% stake in the Company for an agreed consideration of Rs 10,780 crores at a valuation of Rs 22,000 crores. Further, this amount can be further increased by Rs 4,475 crores based on the achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on the receipt of certain regulatory clarifications over the next 5 years. The management has considered the aforementioned transaction price further supported by a fair valuation of the investments estimated by an independent valuation expert as the fair value for the investments in these subsidiaries and joint venture. Further, the fair value derived in the aforementioned manner has also been used to ascertain the ECL on the OCDs.	Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of equity investments/ ECL on OCDs included the following: • Obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls for determining the fair value and ECL and tested the design and operating effectiveness of such controls; • Read the agreement with the investors to understand the transaction and to identify the factors that may affect the accounting of the transaction; • Held detailed discussions with the management to understand their assessment in relation to their estimates of meeting the operating performance matrices. • Carried out assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management, evaluating the assumptions economic and financial data; • Evaluated the Company's valuation methodology in determining the fair value of the investment. In making this assessment, we also assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the valuation expert engaged by the management; • Engaged auditor's valuation experts to ascertain the appropriateness of the valuation methodology including the allocation made to different investments and the concluded fair value; • Ensured the appropriateness of the carrying value of these investments in the financial statements and the gain or loss recognised in the financial statements as a result of such fair valuation; • Assessed the adequacy of ECL provision for the OCDs based on the management's fair valuation report; • Obtained appropriate management representations with respect to the transaction and the underlying valuation report. Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of

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The valuation and provisioning of these investments was considered to be the area which required significant auditor attention and was of most significance in the audit of standalone financial statements due to the materiality of the these investments to the standalone financial statements and complexity involved in the valuation of these investments and hence we have considered this as a key audit matter. We also draw attention to note 59 of the accompanying financial statements which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of the impact on the investments carried at fair value in the standalone financial statements of the Company as at the balance sheet date.	related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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 identified above when it becomes available 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.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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

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judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. 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.

8. 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

9. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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- 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.

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

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

13. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

14. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by the predecessor auditor, S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 18 May 2019.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us;

    c) the standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

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e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 25 June 2020 as per Annexure B expressed unmodified opinion;

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

i. The Company, as detailed in note 38 (ii) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial Statements as at 31 March 2020

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2020;

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 31 March 2020.;

iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 20062191AAAAGB7841

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited, on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Annexure A

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that.

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

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year, however, there is a regular program of verification once in three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'right of use assets') are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) The Company has granted unsecured loan to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:

(a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the company's interest.

(b) the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment/receipts of the principal amount and the interest are regular;

(c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies,

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.

(v) In our opinion, 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 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited, on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in Crores)	Amount paid under Protest (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income – Tax	23.40	9.46	Assessment year 2016-17	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income - Tax	25.23	5.05	Assessment year 2017-18	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or a bank or government or any dues to debenture-holders during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid and provided by the company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) During the year, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited, on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(xv) In our opinion, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and such registration has been obtained by the company.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control on 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the '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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control on 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI').

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 20062191AAAAGB7841

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1.43	1.67
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	8	7.58	11.95
Trade Receivables	9	59.66	2.94
Loans	10	430.25	32.68
Investments	11	22,959.08	19,087.48
Other financial assets	12	32.05	44.21
Non- financal assets			
Current tax assets (net)		28.82	60.65
Deferred tax assets (net)	15	62.59	72.18
Property, plant and equipment	14a	2.27	4.59
Right of Use - Assets	14b	2.69	-
Capital work in progress	14c	0.84	-
Other non- financial assets	13	14.12	7.94
Total Assets		23,601.38	19,326.29
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	16		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.09	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	21.60	32.68
Debt Securities	17	3,276.86	2,225.22
Lease liabilities	19	2.81	-
Other financial liabilities	18	183.31	1.51
Non financial liabilities			
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	1.13
Provisions	20	20.87	15.86
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15a	3,944.72	3,237.62
Other Non-financial Liabitilies	21	42.68	34.31
Total Liabilities		7,492.94	5,548.33
Equity			
Equity share capital	22	1,328.39	1,328.39
Other equity	23	14,780.05	12,449.57
Total Equity		16,108.44	13,777.96
Total Liabilities and Equity		23,601.38	19,326.29
Summary of significant accounting policies	4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H
Place: Nelhi
Date: 25 June 2020

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

GMR Airports Limited
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue from operations			
Interest Income	24	195.22	72.28
Dividend Income	25	95.46	117.51
Revenue from contracts with customers	26	103.53	87.88
Net gain on fair value changes	27	4.30	5.18
Total revenue from operations		398.51	282.85
Other Income	28	185.45	0.38
Total Income		583.96	283.23
Expenses			
Finance Costs	29	423.37	223.89
Employee benefits expenses	30	25.10	24.18
Depreciation expense	31	1.93	0.92
Other expenses	32	48.99	178.71
Total Expenses		499.39	427.70
Profit/(Loss) before tax		84.57	(144.47)
Tax Expense:	33		
(1) Current Tax		-	-
(2) Deferred Tax credit		9.65	(69.66)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		74.92	(74.81)
Other Comprehensive Income	34		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans		(0.24)	(0.56)
Income tax impact		0.06	0.16
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year (net)		3,144.83	329.44
Income tax impact		(707.09)	(85.83)
Other Comprehensive Income		2,437.56	243.21
Total Comprehensive income		2,512.48	168.40
Profit/(Loss) per equity share	35		
Basic (Rs.)		0.56	(1.02)
Diluted (Rs.)		0.56	(1.02)
Nominal value per share (Rs.)		10.00	10.00
Summary of significant accounting policies	4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	84.57	(144.47)
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization	1.93	0.92
Gain on sale of current investment	(3.75)	-
Exchange differences (net)	(175.12)	98.03
Contingent provision against standard assets	3.12	6.41
Provision for doubtful debts and loans (net)	(4.87)	5.84
Deferred income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(0.40)	(0.33)
Rent expense on financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	0.32
Fair value gain/ (loss) on financial instruments carried at fair value through profit & loss	(0.55)	0.01
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligation	-	(0.56)
Interest income	(195.22)	(72.28)
Interest on term loan	423.37	218.85
Operating profit before working capital changes	133.08	112.74
Working capital changes:		
Decrease /(Increase) in trade/other receivables	(56.94)	60.46
Decrease /(Increase) in loans	(0.15)	3.18
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	1.51	40.76
(Increase) in other non financial assets	(6.18)	(0.14)
(Decrease)/Increase in other non-financial liabilities	8.37	(9.30)
Increase /(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.88)	0.22
Increase in provisions	1.89	1.97
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(10.99)	5.77
Cash generated from operations	69.71	215.66
Direct taxes (paid)/refunds (net)	30.70	(1.05)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	100.41	214.61
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	(0.28)	(1.28)
Additional investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures	(299.58)	(204.30)
Purchase of current investments	(1,296.96)	(1,308.69)
Investment in share application money	10.85	(17.36)
Sale of current investments	1,264.07	1,255.51
Purchase of optionally convertible debentures	(58.78)	(1,703.92)
Loan given to related parties (Net of repayment received)	(392.18)	65.00
Interest income	39.37	9.59
(Decrease)/Increase in other Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4.56	(10.69)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(728.93)	(1,916.14)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of Non-convertible debentures	(743.86)	(330.43)
Proceeds from Non-convertible bonds	1,670.00	2,050.00
Upfront fee on loan processing	(69.28)	-
Finance cost paid	(227.75)	(18.08)
Repayment of Lease liability principal	(0.74)	-
Repayment of Lease liability interest	(0.09)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	628.28	1,701.49
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(0.24)	(0.04)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.67	1.71
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1.43	1.67
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	0.00	-
With banks		
- on current account	1.43	1.67
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.43	1.67

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Explanatory notes to statement of cashflows

1.The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2020 and the related standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended on that date.

2. Net Debt reconciliation

Particulars	Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Borrowings		
As at 1 April 2019	**2,225.22**	330.43
Cash flows (net)	**628.28**	1,701.49
Non-cash changes		
Finance cost	**423.37**	193.30
As at 31 March 2020	**3,276.86**	2,225.22

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone statement of change in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

			Other Comprehensive Income	Reserve & Surplus				
	Equity share capital	Equity Component of Convertible Preference share	Equity Instruments through other Comprehensive Income	Securities premium	Captial reserve	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act	Retained earnings	Total Other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,328.39	-	11,547.82	500.28	0.23	66.07	335.17	**12,449.57**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.92	74.92
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	2,437.74	-	-	-	(0.18)	2,437.56
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**2,437.74**	-	-	-	74.74	**2,512.48**
Issue of Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	-	(182.00)	-	-	-	(182.00)
Transfer to Special reserve u/s 45-IC	-	-	-	-	-	14.98	(14.98)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**1,328.39**	-	**13,985.56**	**318.28**	**0.23**	**81.05**	**394.93**	**14,780.05**
Balance as at 1 April 2018	350.87	373.15	11,304.21	1,104.65	0.23	66.07	410.38	13,258.69
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74.81)	(74.81)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	243.61	-	-	-	(0.40)	243.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	243.61	-	-	-	(75.21)	168.40
Conversion of CCPS A and CCPS B into Equity shares	977.52	(309.05)	-	(668.47)	-	-	-	(977.52)
Security Premium created on Conversion of CCPS A	-	(64.10)	-	64.10	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**1,328.39**	-	**11,547.82**	**500.28**	**0.23**	**66.07**	**335.17**	**12,449.57**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 4)

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

1. Corporate Information

GMR Airports Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 6 February 1992, as an investing company. The Company holds majority of its investments in group companies with the objective to consolidate and expand its airport sector. In earlier years, the Company got registered as Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), and has been granted certificate of registration by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide letter number DNBS (BG) No. 912 / 08.01.018 / 2013-14 dated 22 April 2014.

These financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in board meeting held on 25 June 2020.

2. Basis of preparation

These Standalone Financial Statements comprises of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Cash Flows, Standalone Statement of changes in Equity and a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and selected explanatory notes (collectively the "Standalone Financial Statements").

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division III of Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as applicable to standalone financial statements. The accounting policies followed in preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements are consistent with those followed in the most recent annual financial statements of the Company, i.e. for the year ended 31 March 2019 except for adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases' effective from 1 April 2019.

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis except for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest Crores, except when otherwise indicated.

3. Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 Change in accounting policy

Ind AS 116 - Lease

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 which notified Ind AS 116 - Leases. The amendment rules are effective from reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2019. This standard replaces current guidance under Ind AS 17.
Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

Company as a lessee

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

The effect of adoption of Ind AS 116 as at 1 April 2019 (increase/(decrease)) is as follows:

Total Right of Use (ROU) asset: Rs. 5.58 crore.
Total Lease liability- Rs. 5.34 Crore.
Prepaid assets adjusted against ROU Assets- Rs. (0.24) crores.

Nature and effect of adoption of Ind AS 116

The Company has lease contracts for various buildings. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease.
Lease payments were apportioned between interest (recognised as finance costs) and reduction of the lease liability. In an operating lease, the leased property was not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, (no straight lining was done in case escalations were considered to be in line with expected general inflation), over the lease term. Any prepaid rent and accrued rent were recognised under Prepayments and Trade and other payables, respectively.
Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which has been applied by the Company.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases are recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present

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value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.
The Company has applied the available practical expedients wherein it:
Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.
Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application.
Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

4.2. Accounting policy

a. Financial Instruments: Initial Recognition

(i) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 4.2 (b)(i)(I) and 4.2 (b)(i)(II) Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 4.2 (f), except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note 4.2 (b)(i)
- FVOCI (Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income), as explained in Note 4.2 (b)(ii)
- FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss) in Note 4.2 (b)(iv)

b. Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Bank balances, Loans, Trade receivables and financial investments at amortised cost

The Company measures Bank balances, Loans, Trade receivables and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

I. Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as

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- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

II. The SPPI Test (Solely payments of principal and interest)

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal', for this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

(ii) Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company's management has elected to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(iii) Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued, and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date.

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The Company had issued financial instruments with equity conversion rights and call options in the previous years. When establishing the accounting treatment for these non-derivative instruments, the Company first establishes whether the instrument is a compound instrument and classifies such instrument's components separately as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with Ind AS 32. When allocating the initial carrying amount of a compound financial instrument to the equity and liability components, the equity component is assigned as the residual amount after deducting from the entire fair value of the instrument, the amount separately determined for the liability component.

(iv) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Company's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate as explained in Note 4.2 (i).

(v) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within Provisions) at fair value, being the premium/deemed premium received. After initial recognition, the Company's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The premium/deemed premium is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

c. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in year ended 31 March 2020 and in 2018-19.

d. De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The Company is said to have transferred the financial asset if, and only if the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.

A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

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

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of financial assets

(i) Overview of ECL principles

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost e.g. deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on-Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

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

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

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

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

i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

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ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

f. Determination of fair value

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

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

Level 1 financial instruments –Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

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

The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations. However, the base models may not fully capture all factors relevant to the valuation of the Company's financial instruments such as credit risk (CVA), own credit (DVA) and/or funding costs (FVA). Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments. The Company estimates the value of its own credit from market observable data, such as secondary prices for its traded debt and the credit spread on credit default swaps and traded debts on itself. Details of this are further explained in Note 42.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

g. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in INR which is also functional currency of the company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on non–trading activities are taken to other income/expense in the statement of profit and loss.

h. Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

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Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation

Income from consultancy services

Income from consultancy services and business support services are recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.

Income from aviation academy

Income from aviation academy is recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period as and when services are rendered.

Interest Income

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

The effective interest rate method

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at FVOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

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Dividend Income

Dividend income (including from FVOCI investments) is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for services transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled revenue). If the Company performs by transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

i. 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.

j. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are, as follows:

Asset category	Schedule II Life of Assets (in years)
Office Equipments	5
Computer	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Plant & Machinery	15
Vehicles	8-10

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The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Property plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. 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 recognised in other income /expense in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised. The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

l. Retirement and other employment benefits

Defined Benefit Plan:

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The Company recognises contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If contribution payable to the scheme for service received before reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, the excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in the future payment or a cash refund.

i) Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined benefit scheme. The Company contributes a portion of contribution to Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL') Employees Provident Fund Trust (the 'Trust'). The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate. As such, the amount to the extent of loss in the Trust, if any, is accounted by the Company as provident fund cost.

ii) Retirement benefits in the form of Superannuation Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

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Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC'). The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

Re-measurements, 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. Re-measurements 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

Compensated absences including sick leaves which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet; to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability

m. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

i) A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation

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ii) A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
iii) A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, and commitments are reviewed at each reporting date.

n. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (in other comprehensive income). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits 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 in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (in other comprehensive income). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI.

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.

Taxes, cess, duties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax/ GST etc. paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

i) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

o. Segment Reporting

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is Investment activities. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividend and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

q. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

The Company has opted to charge its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit and loss.

r. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash

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receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

s. Lease

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

iii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting judgements

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,

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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.

Judgements

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

5.1. Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (refer note 4.2 (b)(i)(I) and 4.2 (b)(i)(II)). The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

5.2. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value please see Note 4.2 (f) and Note 42.

5.3. Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector for measuring deposits, being financial assets and liabilities, at amortised cost till 31 March 2019. From period starting from 1 April 2019; management has considered revised incremental borrowing rate of airport sector for all the deposits given/received post 31 March 2019; and the impact has been duly accounted in standalone financial statements.

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5.4. Effective Interest Rate Method (EIR)

The Company's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 4.2 (h), recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges).

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

5.5. Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

5.6. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

6. Significant accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

6.1. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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6.2. Provisions and other contingent liabilities

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

For further details on provisions and other contingencies see Note 4.2 (m) of the Summary of significant accounting policies and Notes 20 and 38.

6.3. Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 37 (ii) (b).

Provision for Leave encashment

The present value of leave encashment is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

6.4. Lease term of contracts with renewal options

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

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

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balance with banks		
In Current accounts	1.43	1.67
Cash on hand	0.00	-
Total	1.43	1.67

Note 8: Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money/pledged with bank (Refer note 38)	7.58	11.95
Total	7.58	11.95

*Fixed deposits and other balances with bank earns interest at fixed rates.

Note 9: Trade Receivables

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unsecured considered good	59.73	3.18
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
	59.73	3.18
Provision for impairment for :		
Unsecured considered good [Refer note 48(b)]	(0.07)	(0.24)
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	59.66	2.94

Debts due by directors or other officers of the NBFC or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms including limited liability partnerships (LLPs), companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member are separately stated.

For terms and condition related to related party receivables refer note 39.
Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days.

Trade Receivables due from companies in which any director is partner, director, or a member:

Name of the entity	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	1.34
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.85	0.58
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.17	0.28
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.17	0.17
Raxa Securities Services Limited	-	0.01
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	8.85	-
GMR Air Cargo And Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	1.41	-
Tim Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited	4.59	-
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	1.77	-
	17.80	2.38

Note 10: Loans at amrotised cost (Refer note 36B)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Unsecured Loan repayable on demand (Refer note 39)	427.18	35.00
Security deposits (Refer note 39)	3.07	2.88
Unsecured loans to employees	0.00	0.05
Total Gross	430.25	37.93
Less: Impairment loss allowance [Refer note 48(b)]	-	(5.25)
Total Net	430.25	32.68
Loans in India		
Others	430.25	37.93
Total Gross	430.25	37.93
Less: Impairment loss allowance [Refer note 48(b)]	-	(5.25)
Total Net	430.25	32.68

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 11: Investments

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Amortised Cost	At fair value: Through other comprehensive income	At fair value: Through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
A) In India					
Equity Instruments*	-	20,779.15	-	20,779.15	20,779.15
Mutual funds**	-	-	97.09	97.09	97.09
Commercial papers**	24.41	-	-	-	24.41
Total gross (A)	24.41	20,779.15	97.09	20,876.24	20,900.65
B) Overseas					
Debt Securities# (Refer note 53)	2,058.43	-	-	-	2,058.43
Total gross (B)	2,058.43	-	-	-	2,058.43
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss **(C)**	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net D = (A)+ (B) - (C)	2,082.84	20,779.15	97.09	20,876.24	22,959.08

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Amortised Cost	At fair value: Through other comprehensive income	At fair value: Through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
In India					
Equity Instruments*	-	17,334.74	-	17,334.74	17,334.74
Mutual funds	-	-	50.06	50.06	50.06
Commercial papers**	34.26				34.26
Total gross	34.26	17,334.74	50.06	17,384.80	17,419.06
B) Overseas					
Debt Securities# (Refer note 53)	1,668.42	-	-	-	1,668.42
Total gross (B)	1,668.42	-	-	-	1,668.42
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net	1,702.68	17,334.74	50.06	17,384.80	19,087.48
Refer note 36B					

*More information regarding the valuation methodology can be found in Note 41 and 42.

The Company has designated its equity investments as FVOCI on the basis that these are not held for trading and held for strategic purposes.

***Financial Assets- Investment in Equity**

Investments recorded at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Number of shares 31 March 2020	Number of shares 31 March 2019	Amount 31 March 2020	Amount 31 March 2019
Investments recorded at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Unquoted equity shares fully paid up				
Investment in subsidiaries				
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.02	1.02	278.79	252.20
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	23.81	23.81	6,623.20	6,292.09
Delhi International Airport Limited	156.80	156.80	11,958.65	9,359.55
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	18.90	11.40	471.96	420.00
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.02	0.02	0.92	3.24
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPS)	3.57	3.57	257.71	200.30
GMR Airports International B.V	0.10	0.00	25.57	(27.90)
GMR Nagpur International Airport Ltd.	0.00	-	0.01	-
Total	204.22	196.62	19,616.81	16,499.48
Investment in joint venture				
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	3.89	0.05	221.25	4.04
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	1.36	1.36	940.07	830.20
	5.25	1.41	1,161.32	834.24
Other investment				
Investment in GMR Airport Developers Limited on account of fair valuation of financial guarantee	-	-	1.02	1.02
	-	-	1.02	1.02
	209.47	198.03	20,779.15	17,334.74

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

****Financial Assets- Investment in Mutual funds and commercial papers**

Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	Amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
a) Investments in mutual funds (unquoted)		
ICICI Prudential Liquid - Plan Growth -1,229,663.93 units (31 March 2019: 727,075 units) of Rs. 100 each	35.97	20.03
Tata Money Market Fund-Regular Plan Growth- Nil (31 March 2019: 122,696 units) of Rs. 1,000 each	-	23.32
UTI Liquid Cash Fund-Direct Growth Plan- 61,537.85 units (31 March 2019: 21,994 units) of Rs. 1,000 each	20.00	6.71
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth-Direct Plan- 626,400.39 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 100 each	20.02	-
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth-Regular Plan- 293,272.91 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 100 each	9.32	-
Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth Plan- 23,909.84 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each	5.27	-
Axis Liquid Fund -Regular Growth Plan- 25,372.76 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each	5.57	-
Baroda Liquid Fund - Plan A Growth- 4,145.64 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each	0.94	-
	97.09	50.06
b) Investments in commercial papers (Unquoted) at Amortised cost		
SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited- 500 units (31 March 2019: 700 units) of Rs. 500,000 each	24.41	34.26
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	121.50	84.32

#Financial Assets- Investment in debt securities

Investments carried at amortised cost

Particulars	Amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investments in Optionally convertible debenture		
240,850 (31 March 2019: 232,350) OCD of USD 1,000 each fully paid up in GMR Airports International B.V (Netherlands) IRR- 9%	2,058.43	1,668.42
Total investments in Optionally convertible debenture	**2,058.43**	**1,668.42**

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Note 12: Other financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Non Trade Receivables- Considered good [net of provision for doubtful debts [Rs. 0.25 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 0.34 crores)] (Refer note 39)	**25.54**	26.64
Investment in share application money#	**6.51**	17.36
Interest Accrued on investment	-	0.03
Interest Accrued on bank deposits	-	0.18
Total	**32.05**	44.21

Includes :-
(i) Application Money paid to the GMR Goa International Airport Limited amounting to Rs. 6.50 crore for which shares alloted on 7 May 2020.
(ii) Application Money paid to the GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited amounting to Rs. 0.01 crore for which shares are yet to be alloted.

Note 13: Other non financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Prepaid Expenses	**0.74**	2.28
Advance other than Capital Advance:		
Advance to employees	**0.94**	1.71
Advance to suppliers:		
Others	**0.08**	-
Related parties (Refer note 39)	-	0.01
Other Recoverable		
Others	**12.36**	3.86
Related parties (Refer note 39)	-	0.08
Total	**14.12**	7.94

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 14a: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Computers and printers	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold Improvement *	Total
Cost							
At 1 April 2018	0.01	0.21	0.13	0.64	1.83	6.75	9.57
Additions	-	0.25	0.02	0.45	0.53	-	1.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	0.01	0.46	0.15	1.09	2.36	6.75	10.82
Additions	-	0.27	0.04	0.00	0.71	-	1.02
Disposals	-	0.20	-	-	0.09	-	0.29
At 31 March 2020	0.01	0.53	0.19	1.09	2.98	6.75	11.55
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2018	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.64	2.20	3.02
Charge for the year	-	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.62	2.29	3.21
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.24	1.26	4.49	6.23
Charge for the year	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.16	0.72	2.26	3.34
Disposals	-	0.19	-	-	0.10	-	0.29
At 31 March 2020	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.40	1.88	6.75	9.28
Net Block							
At 31 March 2019	0.01	0.26	0.11	0.85	1.10	2.26	4.59
At 31 March 2020	0.01	0.34	0.13	0.69	1.10	0.00	2.27

Disposals

* Depreciation charge on leasehold improvement has been allocated by the Company to its Subsidiaries as per the cost allocation methodology approved by the board of directors (Refer note 39).

Refer note 38 (i) (a) for Capital commitments.

14b. Right of use Asset

	Buildings	Office Equipments incl Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
As at 1 April 2019 (Refer note 58(d))	5.46	0.02	0.10	5.58
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	5.46	0.02	0.10	5.58
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	2.85	0.01	0.03	2.89
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	2.85	0.01	0.03	2.89
Net Book value				
At 31 March 2020	2.61	0.01	0.07	2.69

14c. Capital Work in Progress

	CWIP
Cost	
As at 1 April 2019	0.00
Additions	0.84
Disposals	-
At 31 March 2020	0.84

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Note 15: Deferred tax:

		Balance sheet		Profit & Loss	
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax liability					
on account of fair valuation of investments		0.15	0.02	0.13	-
on account of disallowance u/s 43B		(0.06)	(0.16)	0.10	(0.18)
Ind-AS adjustments of Borrowing cost		12.41	-	12.41	-
Gross deferred tax liability	(A)	12.50	(0.14)	12.64	(0.18)
Deferred tax asset					
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting		(0.24)	0.26	(0.50)	0.07
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis		2.41	2.15	0.26	0.08
Provision for standard asset		2.50	1.98	0.52	1.85
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		-	1.70	(1.70)	1.70
Provision on business loss		70.42	65.95	4.47	65.95
Gross deferred tax assets	(B)	75.09	72.04	3.05	69.64
Net deferred tax asset(liability)	(B-A)	62.59	72.18	(9.59)	69.82

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	72.18	2.36
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in statement of profit or loss	(9.65)	69.66
Tax expense during the year recognised in OCI	0.06	0.16
Closing balance	62.59	72.18

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Note 15a. Deferred tax liability:

	Balance sheet		Profit & Loss	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax liability				
on account of fair valuation of investments	3,944.72	3,237.62	707.09	85.83
Gross deferred tax liability	3,944.72	3,237.62	707.09	85.83

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	3,237.62	3,151.79
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in statement of profit or loss	707.09	85.83
Closing balance	3,944.72	3,237.62

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Note 16: Trade Payable

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade Payable		
Due to Micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 45)	**0.09**	-
Trade Payable-Related Party (Refer note 39)	**4.20**	5.24
Others	**17.40**	27.44
Total	**21.69**	32.68

Note 17: Debt Securities at Amortised cost

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Secured		
Non convertible debentures* (NCD)- 130,614 debentures of Rs 100,000 each at IRR 15% (31 March 2019: 205,000) due for repayment in December 2020. [Refer note 43 & 56 for maturity profile & note 36B]	**1,541.80**	2,225.22
Non convertible bonds** (NCB)- 1,670 bond of Rs 10,000,000 each at 8% coupon rate and redemption premium of 4.95% to 5.45% (31 March 2019: Nil) due for repayment in December 2020 (Rs. 1,450 crore) and January 2021 (Rs. 220 crore) [Refer note 43 & 56 for maturity profile & note 36B]	**1,735.06**	-
Total gross (A)	**3,276.86**	2,225.22
Debt securities in India	**3,276.86**	2,225.22
Debt securities outside India	**-**	-
Total (B)	**3,276.86**	2,225.22

*As on March 31, 2020 Non convertible debentures are secured by Hypothecation of assets of the Company. Further, the Non convertible debentures were on happening of certain events are additionally secured by pledge of certain shares held by Company in its subsidiaries Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL") and GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL"). Accordingly, on 11 June 2020 the Non convertible debentures were secured by creation of pledge on abovementioned shares (DIAL: 36,99,43,598 number of Shares & GHIAL: 12,19,77,168 number of Shares) by the Company.

**As on March 31, 2020 Non convertible bonds are secured by Hypothecation of assets of the Company. Further, the Non convertible bonds were on happening of certain events are additionally secured by pledge of certain shares held by Company in its subsidiaries Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL") and GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL"). Accordingly, on 18 June 2020 the Non convertible Bonds were secured by creation of pledge on abovementioned shares (DIAL: 47,52,91,487 number of Shares & GHIAL: 11,55,09,612 number of Shares) by the Company.

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Note 18: Other financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Liability component of CCPS*	**182.00**	-
Capital creditors	-	0.12
Financial guarantee (Refer note 39)	**0.07**	0.22
Non Trade Payables	**1.24**	1.17
Total	**183.31**	1.51

***Compulsorily convertible preference shares:** During the current year the Company has issued 27,35,16,392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS') each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 273,51,63,920 as per terms of Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated 20 February 2020 among Company, Aéroports de Paris S.A. ('ADP'), GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL'), and GMR Infra Services Limited ('GISL'), and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated 20 February 2020 ("SSPA") entered into among ADP, GIL, GMR Infra Developers Limited, GISL and Company. ADP has pegged Earn-outs upto Rs.4,475 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications as specified in SHA by way of conversion of these Bonus CCPS.

These bonus CCPS are convertible into equity shares of the company no later than 15 November 2024, based on the conversion formula as defined in schedule 11 of SHA. These Bonus CCPS are non-cumulative in nature and each Bonus CCPS Holder shall be entitled to dividend of 0.001% per annum declared on each Bonus CCPS. Further, these Bonus CCPS are not redeemable and there is no obligation on Company to redeem such Bonus CCPS.

These bonus CCPS are classified as financial liability as per guidance given under Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and accordingly carried at fair value determined by an external valuation specialist.

Note 19: Lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Lease liability - ROU Building	**2.72**	-
Lease liability - ROU Office Equipments Incl Computers	**0.01**	-
Lease liability - ROU Vehicles	**0.08**	-
Total	**2.81**	-

Note 20: Provisions

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	**9.70**	8.48
Gratuity [Refer note 37(ii)(b)]	**1.13**	0.46
Superannuation	**0.11**	0.11
Provision for Contingent assets [Refer note 48(a)]	**9.93**	6.81
Total	**20.87**	15.86

Note 21: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory Dues Payable		
Goods and Services Tax Payable	**9.29**	5.30
Withholding Tax Payable	**32.69**	28.14
Provident Fund Payable	**0.36**	0.38
Others	**0.00**	0.01
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred / unearned revenue*	**0.34**	0.48
Total	**42.68**	34.31

*Deferred/unearned revenue as at 31 March 2020 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of Ind AS 115.

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Note 22: Equity Share capital

Details of authorized, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
Authorized share Capital	**No. of Shares**	**Rs. In crores**	**No. of Shares**	**Rs. In crores**
At 01 April, 2018	**400,000,000**	**400.00**	**16,000,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	1,000,000,000	1,000.00	-	-
At 31 March, 2019	**1,400,000,000**	**1,400.00**	**16,000,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	100,000,000	100.00	(1,000,000)	(100.00)
At 31 March, 2020	**1,500,000,000**	**1,500.00**	**15,000,000**	**1,500.00**

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitles to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) Terms/Rights attached to preference shares:

i) Non-cumulative Compulsarily Convertible Participatory Preference Shares Class A (Class A CCPS)

The Company had issued 3,731,468 non-convertible compulsarily convertible participatory preference shares Class A (Class A CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up at a premium of Rs. 2,885.27 and Rs. 3080.90 per share for 2,298,940 Class A CCPS ('First Tranche') and 1,432,528 Class A CCPS ('Second Tranche') respectively. Class A CCPS carries preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right. Each First Tranche and Second Tranche of Class A CCPS was to be converted into 82.82 equity shares @ Rs. 46.91 and Rs. 49.27 per equity share respectively, on or before April 6, 2015. In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will always have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital, pari passu with Class B CCPS.

(ii) Non-cumulative Compulsarily Convertible Non-Participatory Bonus Preference Shares Class B (Class CCPS)

The Company had issued 11,046,532 of non-cumulatively compulsarily convertible non-participatory bonus preference shares Class B (Class B CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each. Class B CCPS carry preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. Each Class B CCPS shall be converted simultaneously at the time of conversion of CCPS of Class A at a rate to be determined as per Memorandum and Articles of Association. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital pari passu with Class B CCPS.

In terms of Settlement agreement dated August 13, 2018 entered into between the Company, GMR Infrastructure Limited, Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Investment 1 Limited, Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) III Limited, JM Financial - Old lane India Corporate Opportunities Fund 1 Limited, JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited and Build India Capital Advisors LLP the entire CCPS A were converted into 309,043,911 no. of equity shares and entire CCPS B were converted in to 668,476,606 no. of equity shares, on November 9, 2018. (Refer note 49).

c) **The reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**Rs. In crores**	**No. of shares**	**Rs. In crores**
Equity Share at the beginning of year	**1,328,390,007**	**1,328.39**	350,869,490	350.87
Add:				
Equity Share allotted during the year	-	-	977,520,517	977.52
Equity share at the end of period	**1,328,390,007**	**1,328.39**	1,328,390,007	1,328.39

d) **The reconciliation of preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**Rs. In crores**	**No. of shares**	**Rs. In crores**
Preference Share at the beginning of year	-	-	3,731,468	373.15
Less:				
Converted during the year	-	-	(3,731,468)	(373.15)
Preference share at the end of period	-	-	-	-

e) **Shares held by holding Company and their subsidiaries**

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**% of holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% of holding in the class**
GMR Infrastructure Limited, Holding Company				
98,94,35,414 (31 March 2019 : 989,661,407) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	**989,435,414**	**74.48%**	989,661,407	74.50%
~~**GMR Infra Services Limited* (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited); fellow subsidiary**~~				
Nil (31 March 2019: 224,842,037) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	-	-	224,842,037	16.93%
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)				
6,989,926 (31 March 2019: 6,989,926) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	**6,989,926**	**0.53%**	6,989,926	0.53%
Total Equity shareholding	**996,425,340**	**75.01%**	1,221,493,370	91.96%

*Shareholding of GISL has been transferred during the current year to ADP (Refer note 50)

f) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**% of holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% of holding in the class**
GMR Infrastructure Limited; Holding Company	**989,435,414**	74.48%	989,661,407	74.50%
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	**331,964,667**	24.99%	224,842,037	16.93%
Total	**1,321,400,081**	**99.47%**	1,214,503,444	91.43%

g) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

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23: Other equity

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i) Equity component of convertible preference share		
Opening balance	-	373.15
Issued during the Year	-	-
Conversion of CCPS A and CCPS B into Equity shares	-	(309.05)
Security Premium created on Conversion of CCPS A	-	(64.10)
Net Balance as at year end	-	-
ii) Security Premium reserve		
Opening balance	**500.28**	1,104.65
Issue of Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares during the year (Refer note 18)	**(182.00)**	-
Conversion of CCPS A and CCPS B into Equity shares (Refer note 49)	-	(668.47)
Security Premium created on Conversion of CCPS A	-	64.10
Net Balance as at year end	**318.28**	500.28
iii) Special Reserve U/s 45-1C of RBI		
Opening balance	**66.07**	66.07
Amount transferred during the year	**14.98**	-
Net Balance as at year end	**81.05**	66.07
iv) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	**0.23**	0.23
Amount transferred during the year	-	-
Net Balance as at year end	**0.23**	0.23
v) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	**335.17**	410.38
Add: Net profit for the year	**74.92**	(74.81)
Add: Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	**(0.18)**	(0.40)
Less: Transfer to special reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act	**(14.98)**	-
Net balance of Retained earnings	**394.93**	335.17
vi) Other Comprehensive Income		
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year		
Opening balance	**11,547.82**	11,304.21
Movement during the year	**3,144.83**	329.44
Income tax impact	**(707.09)**	(85.83)
Total	**13,985.56**	11,547.82
Total reserve and surplus (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)	**14,780.05**	12,449.57

Nature and purpose of reserve

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

FVOCI equity investments
The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Capital Reserve

The Company recognizes profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments to capital reserve.

Special Reserve
The Company, being registered as non-banking financial institution, is required to transfer 20% of net profits to special reserve in accordance with Section 45IC of RBI Act. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the bank from time to time.

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 24: Interest Income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Interest on loan to related parties (Refer note 39)	35.84	7.11
Interest income from Investments		
Optionally convertible debentures	155.87	62.48
Interest on deposits with Banks	3.51	2.69
Total	195.22	72.28

Note 25: Dividend Income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Dividend from group companies (Refer note 39)	95.46	117.51
Total	95.46	117.51

Note 26: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Consultancy revenue	95.92	78.58
Aviation Academy revenue	7.61	9.30
Total	103.53	87.88

Note:

(i) Company earns revenue from customer contracts	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within India	102.73	86.52
Outside India	0.80	1.36
	103.53	87.88

(ii) Timing of rendering of services:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
service rendered at a point in time	-	-
service rendered over a point of time	103.53	87.88
	103.53	87.88

(iii) Set below is the revenue recognised from:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amount included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	0.48	1.44
Performance obligation satisfied in previous years	-	-
	0.48	1.44

Note 27: Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(A) Net gain/ (loss) on financialnstruments at fair value througlprofit or loss		
Gain on sale of mutual funds (including fair valuation change)	4.30	5.18
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	4.30	5.18
Fair Value changes:		
-Realised	3.75	5.19
-Unrealised	0.55	(0.01)
Total Net (loss)/ gain on fair value changes	4.30	5.18

Fair value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expense.

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 28: Other Income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Exchange difference net (net)	**175.12**	-
Miscellaneous income	**9.92**	0.05
Interest income on financial asset measured at amortised cost		
Financial guarantee	**0.15**	0.14
Security deposit	**0.26**	0.19
Total	**185.45**	0.38

Note 29: Finance Costs*

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	**On financial assets measured at Amortised cost**
Debt Securities	**387.78**	200.76
Borrowings (other than debt)	-	18.08
Brokerage fees	**35.27**	0.26
Bank Charges	**0.09**	4.77
Others	**0.23**	0.02
Total	**423.37**	**223.89**

* Above expenses are net of allocation/recovery done.

Note 30: Employee Benefits Expenses *

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries and wages	**22.75**	18.75
Contribution to provident and other funds	**1.47**	4.05
Gratuity [Refer note 37(ii)(b)]	**0.16**	0.52
Staff welfare expenses	**0.72**	0.86
Total	**25.10**	24.18

* Above expenses are net of allocation/recovery done.

Note 31: Depreciation expense *

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [Refer note 14 (a)]	**3.34**	3.21
Depreciation on Right of Use Asset [Refer note 14 (b)]	**2.89**	-
Less: Transfer/ Allocation to subsidiaries	**(4.30)**	(2.29)
Total	**1.93**	0.92

* Above expenses are net of allocation/recovery done.

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 32: Other expenses*

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Legal and professional fees	**25.65**	41.46
Travelling and conveyance	**8.23**	4.95
Lease Rent	**1.75**	1.95
Bidding Expenses	**0.00**	0.65
Repair & Maintenance others	**0.22**	0.41
Rates and taxes	**1.42**	1.05
Communication cost	**0.06**	0.34
Charities & Donations	**0.03**	3.83
CSR Expenditure (Refer note B)	**0.61**	0.61
Remuneration to auditor (Refer note A)	**1.12**	7.64
Directors sitting fees	**0.25**	0.14
Training Expenses	**2.32**	2.63
Contingent provision against standard assets	**3.12**	6.41
Provision for doubtful debts and loans	**0.32**	5.84
Bad debts written off	**0.06**	-
Exchange differences (net)	-	98.03
Logo fees	**1.46**	0.54
Electricity and water charges	**0.11**	0.11
Miscellaneous expenses	**2.26**	2.12
Total	**48.99**	178.71

* Above expenses are net of allocation/ recovery done

Note A: Remuneration to Auditor

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
As auditor		
Statutory audit of Company	**0.08**	0.16
Limited Reviews	**0.09**	0.03
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification charges)	**0.87**	7.43
Reimbursement of expenses	**0.08**	0.02
	1.12	7.64

Note B: Details of CSR expenditure:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	**Nil**	0.61

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash
a) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March, 2020:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	**0.61**	-
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2019:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.61	-

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Note 33: Tax Expenses

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 are

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	9.65	(69.66)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	9.65	(69.66)

OCI Section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans	(0.06)	(0.16)
Gain on equity instrument designated at FVOCI for the year (net)	707.09	85.83
Income tax charged to OCI	707.03	85.67

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accounting profit before tax	84.57	(144.47)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2019 : 29.12%)	21.29	(42.07)
Tax effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit:	24.03	(34.48)
Income exempt under Income tax		
Change in Tax rate	(9.79)	-
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:		
Donations	0.16	1.29
Other non-deductible expenses	2.44	5.59
Tax expense	9.65	(69.66)
Income tax expense recorded in the statement of profit and loss	9.65	(69.66)

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Note 34: Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Re-measurement gain/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	**(0.24)**	(0.56)
Income tax effect	**0.06**	0.16
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year (net)	**3,144.83**	329.44
Income tax impact	**(707.09)**	(85.83)
Net Impact	**2,437.56**	243.21

Note 35: (Loss)/ Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the (loss)/profit attributable to equity holder (after adjusting for dividend on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings: (A)	**74.92**	(74.81)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing loss/earning per share (B)	**1,328,390,007**	737,800,000
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for diluted EPS (C)	**1,328,390,007**	737,800,000
Basic earning per share (A/B) (in Rs.)	0.56	(1.02)
Diluted earning per share (A/C) (in Rs.)	0.56	(1.02)

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36. **A. Public disclosure on liquidity risk as at 31 March, 2020 pursuant to Regulation 19 "Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework" for Non-Banking Financial Companies as per Master Direction- Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016:**

(i) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings):

S. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities*
1	6	2,976.14	Not Applicable	12.61

* includes equity and other equity

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (Amount in Rs. Crore and % of total deposits):

The company being a Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) registered with Reserve Bank of India does not accept public deposits.

(iii) Top 10 borrowings (Amount in Rs. Crore and % of total borrowings)

S. No.	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Borrowings
1	2,976.14	100

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product:

S. No.	Name of the instrument/product	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Liabilities*
1	Non-Convertible Debentures	1,306.14	5.53
2	Non-Convertible Bonds	1,670.00	7.08

* includes equity and other equity

(v) Stock Ratios:

S.No.	Particulars	%
(a)	Commercial paper as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets	None
(b)	Non-Convertible debentures (Original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets*	None
(c)	Other short-term liabilities, if any as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets	None

*Company do not have any Non-Convertible debentures whose original maturity is less than one year at the time of issue of debentures

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(vi) Institutional set up for liquidity risk management:

As per the requirement of Master Directions-Core Investment (RBI) Directions, 2016 and guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework , the company have constituted Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) & Risk Management Committee (Also refer note 43- Liquidity risk section).

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B. Additional disclosure as per Master Direction- Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016:

(i) Loans and advances availed by the CIC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid: (Refer note 17)

As at 31 March 2020:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(a) Debentures: Secured	1,541.80	-
(b) Non-Convertible Bonds: Secured	1,735.06	-

As at 31 March 2019:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(a) Debentures: Unsecured	2,225.22	-

(ii) Break-up of Loans and Advances (net of provisions): (Refer note 10)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding As at 31 March 2020	Amount Outstanding As at 31 March 2019
(a) Secured	-	-
(a) Unsecured	430.25	32.68
Total	**430.25**	**32.68**

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as per above:

As at 31 March 2020	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Related Parties			
(a) subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	428.30	428.30
(c) Other related parties	-	1.95	1.95
Other than Related Parties	-	0.00	0.00
Total	-	**430.25**	**430.25**

As at 31 March 2019	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Related Parties			
(a) subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	30.77	30.77
(c) Other related parties	-	1.86	1.86
Other than Related Parties	-	0.05	0.05
Total	-	**32.68**	**32.68**

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(iii) Break up of Investment: (Refer note 11)

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Current Investment (Unquoted):		
(i) Units of Mutual Funds	97.09	50.06
(ii) Commercial Papers	24.41	34.26
Total (a)	**121.50**	**84.32**
Long Term Investment (Unquoted):		
(i) Shares: Equity	20,779.15	17,334.74
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	2,058.43	1,668.42
Total (b)	**22,837.58**	**19,003.16**
Total (a+b)	**22,959.08**	**19,087.48**

(iv) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted): (Refer note 11)

Category	**31 March 2020**		**31 March 2019**	
	Fair Value	**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**	**Fair Value**	**Book Value (Net of Provisions)**
Related Parties				
(a) Subsidiaries (Investment in Equity and Debentures)	21,676.26	4,589.80	18,168.92	4,117.43
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties (Investment in Equity)	1,161.32	316.48	834.24	99.27
Other than Related Parties (Investment in Mutual funds and Commercial Papers)	121.50	120.89	84.32	84.26
Total	**22,959.08**	**5,027.17**	**19,087.48**	**4,300.96**

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

37. Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Benefits (contribution to):		
Employer's contribution to Superannuation fund	**1.34**	1.58

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

a) Provident and other funds

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Benefits (contribution to):		
Employer's contribution to Provident and other fund's	**0.13**	2.47

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Company's provident fund administered by a trust, require that if the board of the trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency shall be made good by the company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the company has obtained actuarial valuation and based on the below provided assumption there is no deficiency at the balance sheet date. Hence, the liability is restricted towards monthly contributions only.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there is no cumulative short-fall which has been provided in the financial statements.

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value **	**179.23**	148.09
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	**(169.24)**	(148.09)
Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	**9.99**	-

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Discount rate	**6.80%**	7.55%
Fund rate	**8.50%**	9.30%
PFO rate	**8.50%**	8.65% for first year and 8.60% thereafter
Withdrawal rate	**5.00%**	5.00%
Mortality	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)UIT***	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)UIT*

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*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective 1 April 2013.

** The above disclosures are inclusive of those pertaining to Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company, as the fund is common.

b) Gratuity expense

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit plan which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India and Liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost) for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current Service Cost	0.36	0.46
Interest Cost	0.07	0.05
Past Service Cost	-	-
Net benefit expense	0.43	0.51

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	1.44	0.60
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumption changes	0.21	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the year	1.65	0.60
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	(1.41)	(0.04)
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in OCI	0.24	0.56

Balance Sheet

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Defined benefit obligation	(4.39)	(3.75)
Fair value of plan assets	3.26	3.29
Benefit liability	(1.13)	(0.46)

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Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	**3.75**	4.36
Interest cost	**0.26**	0.31
Current service cost	**0.36**	0.46
Past service cost	**-**	-
Acquisition cost	**(1.03)**	(1.38)
Benefits paid (including transfer)	**(0.61)**	(0.60)
Actuarial losses on obligation-experience	**1.65**	0.60
Closing defined benefit obligation	**4.39**	3.75

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	**3.29**	3.55
Acquisition adjustment	**(1.03)**	(1.38)
Contributions by employer	**0.01**	1.42
Benefits paid (including transfer)	**(0.61)**	(0.60)
Interest income on plan assets	**0.19**	0.25
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	**1.42**	0.05
Closing fair value of plan assets	**3.26**	3.29

The Company has contributed Rs. 0.01 crore to gratuity fund during the year ended on 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: Rs. 1.42 crore)

The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	(%)	**(%)**
Investments with Insurer Managed Funds	**100%**	100%

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Experience adjustments for the current and previous four years are as follows:

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Defined benefit obligation	**(4.39)**	(3.75)	(4.36)	(2.21)	(1.46)
Plan assets	**3.26**	3.29	3.55	1.73	1.20
Funded status	**(1.13)**	(0.46)	(0.81)	(0.48)	(0.26)
Experience gain / (loss) adjustment on plan liabilities	**1.65**	0.60	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.15)
Experience gain / (loss) adjustment on plan assets	**1.42**	0.05	0.01	(0.05)	0.02
Actuarial loss due to change in financial assumptions	-	-	0.12	(0.10)	-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Discount rate (in %)	**6.80%**	7.60%
Salary Escalation (in %)	**6.00%**	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	**6.80%**	7.60%
Attrition rate (in %)	**5.00%**	5.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2020 is as shown below:

	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
Assumptions	**Discount rate**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	**1%**
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(0.26)	(0.21)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	0.30	0.24

	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
Assumptions	**Future Salary Increase**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	**1%**
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.18	0.16
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.18)	(0.16)

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	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Assumptions	**Attrition rate**	
Sensitivity Level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.03	0.04
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.04)	(0.04)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2019:10 years).

38. Commitments and Contingencies

(i) Capital and Other Commitments:

(a) Capital commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2020 is Rs. 2.02 crores (31 March 2019: Nil)

(b) Other commitments

i. Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 6.95 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 11.95 crores) have been pledged as cash margin with IDFC Bank. During the year ended 31 March 2020, pledge against Bank fixed deposit of Rs. 5 crores was released subsequent to release of bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 50 crores in respect of bidding for Lucknow Airport, Mangalore Airport and Ahmedabad Airport.

ii. The Company is required to pay Rs. 0.01 crore per year to Catalyst Trustee for acting as NCD Trustee and Rs. 0.03 crore per year to Catalyst Trustee for acting as NCB Trustee.

iii. As at 31 March 2020; the Company was required to pay Rs. 0.26 crore to CARE as annual surveillance fee each year (31 March 2019: Rs 0.14 crore) for its rating in relation to bank facilities and Bond issue.

iv. The Company has entered into the concession agreement with State of Greece and TERNA (Local construction and energy conglomerate) for the purpose of design, construction, financing, operation, maintenance and exploitation of International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA. As per the agreement, the Company is required to invest Euro 70.2 Mn. The company has infused equity of Euro 28.08 Mn. (INR 221.26 crores) till 31 March 2020.

The company has provided Committed Investment letter of guarantee of Euro 42.12 Mn, through SPV partner TERNA S.A., in favour of (i) Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport and (ii) International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA.

v. Company has separately executed Sponsor support Agreement in favour of lenders of GMR Goa International Airport Limited ("GGIAL") for securing debt facility of GGIAL, with following undertakings:-

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a) Company undertakes to meet any shortfall in debt servicing up to 2 years of the actual Commencement of Development ('COD') and thereafter lenders shall review the requirement for continuation of such undertaking 3 months prior to the date of expiry of the undertaking. If based on the review, the Company may be required to extend the undertaking for additional period of 2 years, then it shall do so within a period of 15 days of such review else the entire rupee term loan becomes payable by the Company (sponsors) and the borrowers, i.e., GGIAL on a joint & several basis. As at 31 March 2020; Development has not yet been completed.

b) To bring (either on its own or through third parties) funds to meet the differential between the Termination Payment received as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement in the event of termination and outstanding debt, with respect to the Lenders under the Financing Documents.

c) To retain Management Control of the borrower company (GGIAL) during the tenure of the Facility. The Company, being the sponsor shall, directly or indirectly, maintain a shareholding of not Less than 51% of the equity shares of the GGIAL during the tenor of the Facility.

d) To fund any increase in Project Cost through equity/unsecured loans; if any.

e) Any unsecured loans of the GGIAL from Promoter/Company/ GMR Group Company Concerns shall be subordinate, and any interest or principal payment will not be paid during the tenor of the Facility unless the Restricted Payment Test is satisfied. Subordinate debt should carry ROI which shall be lower than the prevailing ROI for the term loan.

f) In the event of invocation of Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 62 crore Company to infuse funds to that extent .

g) To keep minimum of 23% of the equity stake of the GGIAL free of any encumbrance/negative lien.

(ii) Contingent liabilities not provided for
Guarantees excluding financial guarantees

(a) The Company has given corporate guarantee to Punjab National Bank for issuing counter guarantee of Rs. 300 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 300 Crores) in respect of Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited).

(b) The Company has given corporate guarantee to Yes Bank for issuing term loan of Rs 100 Crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited.

(c) During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 11.60 Crores (31 March 2019: 11.60 crores) to Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited in respect of bidding for Bhogapuram Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 8.00 Crores (31 March 2019: 8.00 Crores) in respect of bidding for Thiruvananthapuram Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 15.00 Crores (31 March 2019: 15.00 Crores) in respect of bidding for Guwahati Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 18.00 Crores (31 March 2019: 18.00 Crores) in respect of bidding for Jaipur Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 16.85 Crores (31 March 2019: 16.85 Crores) in respect of bidding for Nagpur Airport.

(d) During the year ended 31 March 2020, previously issued bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 50 crores in

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respect of bidding for Lucknow Airport, Mangalore Airport and Ahmedabad Airport has been released.

(e) The following long term investments have been freeze / pledged / secured by the Company towards borrowing of the Group Companies:

Company Name	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of equity Shares	Amount (Rs)	No. of equity shares	Amount (Rs)
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**0.95**	**66.67**	0.95	66.67
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**8.16**	**81.60**	5.81	58.14
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**0.56**	**34.21**	0.56	34.21

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

Income tax matters

(a) Company had received an order under section 143(3) for the Assessment year 2014-2015 relating to disallowance under section 14A with respect to expenditure incurred for earning the exempted income amounting to Rs. 6.77 crores. The Company filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order but same has been dismissed by CIT (appeals). The company has further filed appeal in ITAT against said order which has been allowed in the favour of the Company.

(b) During the previous year the Company has received assessment order passed by Assessing Officer (the AO) wherein the AO has made disallowances for AY 2016-17 amounting to Rs. 54.80 crores which consist of disallowance of Rs. 33.96 crores. under section 36(1)(iii) on axis bank term loan of Rs. 380 crores.; addition of Rs. 18.70 crores under section 14A by applying Rule 8D; disallowance of deduction under section 80G of CSR Expenses amounting to Rs. 0.84 crores.; addition of Rs. 1.3 crores. under section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for expenses pertaining to fund raising activities. The Company filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order which is pending for hearing.

(c) During the current year, the Company has received assessment order passed by Assessing Officer (the AO) wherein the AO has made disallowances for AY 2017-18 amounting to Rs. 60.31 crores which consist of disallowance of Rs. 38.49 crores under section 36(1)(iii) on term loan of Rs. 380 crores and addition of Rs. 21.82 crores under section 14A by applying Rule 8D. The Company filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order which is pending for hearing.

Based on the internal Assessment, the management is of the view that there is no requirement of any provision to be made in the standalone financial statements in respect of the aforementioned matters.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

39. Related party disclosures

a) Names of Related parties and description of relationship:

Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)
Holding Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited
Subsidiaries and step-down subsidiaries	Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited) Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[2] GMR Airport Developers Limited GADL (Mauritius) Limited[3] (under process of winding up) GADL International Limited (Cease to be Subsidiary w.e.f. 21 May 2019)[3] GMR Airports (Mauritius) Ltd. GMR Goa International Airport Limited GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited[1] GMR Aero Technic Limited[4&5] GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited[4&5] GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)[1&4] GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited[4] GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited[4] (Applied with ROC for striking off name) GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited[4] Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (Liquidated w.e.f. 13 September 2019)[4] Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Limited (Cease to be Subsidiary w.e.f. 01 March 2019)[4] GMR Logistics Park Private Limited GMR Airports International B.V (became subsidiary w.e.f. 28 April 2018) Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPS became indirect subsidiary of GAL w.e.f 30 October 2018)[2&13] GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 24 July 2019)[12] GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 22 August 2019) GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 20 November 2019)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Joint Venture Company	International Airport Of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA (w.e.f. 12 Feb 2019) Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited[2&14] GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation[12] Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd.[2] WAISL Ltd. (ceased to be a joint venture w.e.f. 26 June 2019)[2] Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Pvt. Ltd.[4] Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited[2] GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower private Limited[2] Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation[15&16] SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation[15&16]
Associate Company	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt. Limited[2] TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited[2] Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited[2] Digi Yatra Foundation[2]
Fellow Subsidiaries (including subsidiaries companies of the ultimate holding Company (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Aviation Private Limited Raxa Security Services Limited GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. GMR Aero-Structure Services Limited Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates	GMR Infra Services Limited (Formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)[11]
Private Company in which a director or manager or his relatives is a director or member	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited(formerly known as GMR Sports Private Limited)
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	GMR Family Fund Trust GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
Post-employment benefit plan of the Company	DIAL Employee's Provident Fund Trust
Key management personnel	Mr. G. M. Rao (Non- Executive Chairman) Mr. GBS Raju (Vice Chairman) Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao (Whole Time Director) Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Joint Managing Director and CEO) Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Joint Managing Director) Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa ((Independent Director) Mr. Suresh Goyal (Nominee Director)[8] Mr. P S Nair (Whole Time Director)[6] Mr. Sidharth Kapur (Whole Time Director)[7]

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	Mr. G.R.K Babu (Chief Financial officer) Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati (Company Secretary) Mr. K. Narayana Rao (Director)[9] Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire (Director)[10] Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard (Director)[10]

1. During the year 2016-17 pursuant to the scheme of merger approved by NCLT on April 18, 2017 Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited has been merged with GMR Hospitality and Retails Limited (Formerly known as GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited) effective 27 April 2017
2. Step down subsidiary/joint venture/associate of Delhi International Airport Limited
3. Step down subsidiary of GMR Airport Developers Limited
4. Step down subsidiary/joint venture of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
5. The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 10 December 2018 has approved, subject to the required approvals, the Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo and Logistics Private Limited ("GHACLPL")(Transferor Company) and GMR Aero Technic Limited ("GATL")(Demerged company) and GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited("GAEL")(Transferee/Resulting Company) and their respective Shareholders and Creditors ("Scheme"), wherein GHACLPL will merge with GAEL with an appointed date of 1 April 2018. The above scheme has received the approval of NCLT on 26 July 2019 and thereafter filed with the Register of Companies on 29 July 2019. Pursuant to the approved scheme of arrangement entered into between GHACLPL, GAEL and GATL and its shareholders and as approved by NCLT, the scheme become effective w.e.f. 1 April 2018 and the revised name of the company is GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited.
6. Mr. P.S. Nair has resigned w.e.f. 15 May 2018.
7. Mr. Sidharath Kapur has been appointed as Whole Time Director w.e.f 6 August 2018 and resigned on 31 March 2019.
8. Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned w.e.f 25 Feb 2020
9. Mr. K. Narayana Rao has been appointed as Director w.e.f 17 Feb 2020.
10. Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been appointed as Director w.e.f 25 Feb 2020
11. Shareholding of GISL has been transferred during the current year to ADP
12. Step down subsidiary/joint venture of GMR Airports International B.V
13. GMR Airports Limited holds 40.1% shares
14. GMR Airports Limited holds 17.03% shares
15. Step down joint venture of GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
16. GMR Airports International B.V holds 8.34% shares

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Details of transactions existing with related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2020 along with balances as at year end:

A. Transactions during the year	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest Income		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	30.89	7.11
GMR Airports International BV	155.87	62.48
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	2.45	-
Kakinada Sez Limited	2.42	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.07	-
Income from Aviation academy		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.34	0.96
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.27	1.39
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	0.13
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.00	0.05
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	0.07	0.08
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.01	0.01
Raxa Security Services Ltd	-	0.01
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.02	-
GMR Aero Technic Limited	0.01	-
Dividend income		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	9.18	5.10
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	59.53	95.25
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	14.99	12.26
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	11.76	4.90
Consultancy Income		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited- Hyderabad Duty Free Division	3.16	1.98
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	5.81	-
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	6.00	-
Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Pvt Ltd.	4.25	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	7.50	-
Other Income		
GMR Airport Developers Limited (Financial Guarantee)	0.15	0.15
GMR Infrastructure Limited (Miscellaneous income)	5.76	-
Cost Allocation		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport	21.71	22.95
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	58.31	80.47

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other expenses		
Rent		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.94	1.29
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	-	1.31
GMR Business Process And Services	0.32	0.09
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.23	0.24
Legal and professional fees		
Raxa Security Services Limited	1.47	1.49
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	-	0.37
GMR Infrastructure Limited	2.32	3.36
GMR Aero Technic Limited	-	0.37
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.17	1.01
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd	0.10	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	0.08	0.70
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	-	0.42
Logo fees		
GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)	1.46	0.50
Travelling and conveyance		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	7.89	15.18
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.03	0.03
GMR HOSPITALITY AND RETAIL LTD.	0.00	-
Training expenses		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.00	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (Formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited	0.00	-
Electricity and water charges		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.11	0.11
Communication expenses		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.01	0.02
CSR Expenditure		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.61	0.61
Repair & Maintenance Expenses others		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	1.04	0.99
GMR Airport Developers Limited	2.33	7.00

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Finance Cost		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	18.08
Interest on Lease Liability		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.08	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	0.26	-
Depreciation (Lease)		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.83	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	1.64	-
Miscellaneous expenses		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	0.02	0.06
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Sports Private Limited)	-	0.75
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.01	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.01	0.30
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.03
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	0.09
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd	0.07	-
GMR Aero Technic Limited	0.05	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	0.11	-
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	1.43	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.58	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.14	-
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited	0.03	-
Recovery of expenses		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	12.43	1.11
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.08
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.05	-
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	0.06
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	0.10
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.04
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.03	-
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.03	-
Remuneration to key managerial personnel*		
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF		
Mr. P.S. Nair	-	0.11
Mr. G.M.Rao	-	0.24

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	4.09	3.41
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	4.09	3.41
Mr. Sidharath Kapur	-	1.26
Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao	1.09	0.88
Director sitting fees		
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	-	0.01
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	0.07	0.04
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	0.07	0.04
Mrs.Siva Kameswari Vissa	0.07	0.03
Mr. GBS Raju	0.02	0.01
Mr. GM Rao	0.02	0.01
Loan given to		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	425.00	-
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	25.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	50.00	-
Kakinada SEZ Limited	425.00	-
Loan refunded by:		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	460.00	65.00
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	25.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	50.00	-
Loan repaid to		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	330.43
Security Deposit (Refund received):		
GMR Family Fund Trust	-	4.72
Security Deposit		
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	-	1.24
Non-current investment in subsidiary company		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	75.00	-
GMR Airports International BV	7.36	0.01
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	-	200.26
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.01	-
Investment in Optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Airports International BV	58.78	1703.92
Investment in Share Application Money		
GMR Airports International BV	-	7.36
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	6.50	10.00
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.01	-
Non-current investment in joint venture company		
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	217.22	4.04

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Conversion of CCPS to equity shares		
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	-	22.48
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	64.94
Issue of Bonus CCPS		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	135.56	-
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	45.48	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	0.96	-
Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.04	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.13
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.00	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.01	0.10
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.22	0.22
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
Provision for doubtful advances		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	5.25
Kakinada Sez Limited	1.70	-
Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V (became subsidiary w.e.f. 28 April 2018)	1.56	6.67

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

B. Balance outstanding as at period/year end	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investment in subsidiary		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	278.79	252.20
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6,623.20	6,292.09
Delhi International Airport Limited	11,958.65	9,359.55
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	471.96	420.00
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.92	3.24
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	257.71	200.30
GMR Airports International B.V (Netherlands)	25.57	(27.90)
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.01	-
Investment on fair valuation of Financial Guarantee		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.02	1.02
Investment in joint venture company		
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	221.25	4.04
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	940.07	830.20
Investment in Share Application Money		
GMR Airports International BV	-	7.36
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	6.50	10.00
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.01	-
Trade receivables		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	1.35
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (Duty Free Division)	0.85	0.58
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited[5]	1.41	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	1.77	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.17	-
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.17	-
Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Pvt Ltd.	4.59	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	8.85	-
Provision for doubtful debts- Trade Receivables		
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.13
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.02
Non-Trade Receivables		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6.92	5.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.54	1.04
Delhi International Airport Limited	16.10	19.08
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	2.23	2.23
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.04
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	0.00
Provision for doubtful debts- Non- Trade Receivables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	0.10
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.22	0.22
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.02	0.02
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.01	-
Other Recoverable		
Delhi International Airport Limited	-	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	1.82	-
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.03	-
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.03	-
Security Deposit		
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt Limited	1.12	1.02
Loans		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	35.00
Kakinada Sez Limited	427.18	-
Provision for doubtful advances		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	5.25
Kakinada Sez Limited	1.70	-
Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	8.23	6.67
Other assets		
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	0.08
Investment- Optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	2,058.43	1,668.42
Financial Liability		
Financial Guarantee		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.07	0.22
Liability Component of CCPS		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	135.56	-
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	45.48	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	0.96	-

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.72	0.03
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.81	0.79
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.55	0.87
GMR Business Process and Service Private Limited	0.08	-
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	2.13
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.11	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	-	0.02
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	0.02
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	1.39	0.50
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	0.27	0.22
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.63
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	0.10	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	0.02	-
Non-Trade payables		
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.01	-
Right of Use (Lease Asset)		
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.34	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	1.78	-
Lease Liability		
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.38	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	1.84	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties: -

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2019: Rs Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Contingent liabilities / Commitments with related parties:

The contingent liabilities and commitments in respect of related parties are provided in note no 38 above, forming part of these standalone financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

The transaction with key management personnel includes the payment of director sitting fees and managerial remuneration which are provided in note no 39 (a) & (b) above. There are no other transactions with the Key management personnel.

'The remuneration of the key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration committee having regard to the performance of the individual and the market trend.

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

c) Interest in significant subsidiaries and joint venture

Name of the Entity	Relationship	Ownership interest	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation
Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	64.00%	01 March 2006	India
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	63.00%	17 December 2002	India
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Joint Venture	17.03% (Directly)	07 July 2009	India
GMR Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary	100%	13 June 2008	India
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	100%	18 January 2013	Mauritius
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	99.99%	14 October 2016	India
GMR Airports International BV	Subsidiary	100%	28 May 2018	Netherlands
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Subsidiary	40.10% (Directly)	11 February 2010	India
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	Joint Venture	21.64% (w.e.f. from 6 February 2020)	12 February 2019	Greece
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	100%	22 August 2019	India
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	Subsidiary	100%	20 November 2019	India

40. Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in a single segment i.e. Investment Activities. The risk and returns of the Company are predominantly determined by its principal activity and the Company's activities fall within a single business and geographical segment.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

41. Fair Value

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets and liabilities i.e. 'Instruments carried at fair value') appearing in the standalone financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such instruments carried at fair value are disclosed below:

31 March 2020					
Particulars	**FVT statement of P & L**	**FVT other comprehensive income**	**Amortized Cost**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.43	1.43	1.43
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.58	7.58	7.58
Trade Receivables	-	-	59.66	59.66	59.66
Loans	-	-	430.25	430.25	430.25
Investments in Mutual Funds	97.09	-	-	97.09	97.09
Investments in Commercial Papers	-	-	24.41	24.41	24.41
Investments in JV and Subsidiaries	-	20,779.15	-	20,779.15	20,779.15
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures in subsidiary	-	-	2,058.43	2,058.43	2,058.43
Other financial assets	-	-	32.05	32.05	32.05
Total	**97.09**	**20,779.15**	**2,613.81**	**23,490.05**	**23,490.05**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	21.69	21.69	21.69
Debt Securities	-	-	3,276.86	3,276.86	3,276.86
Lease Liability	-	-	2.81	2.81	2.81
Other financial liabilities	-	-	183.31	183.31	183.31
Total	-	-	**3,484.67**	**3,484.67**	**3,484.67**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

31 March 2019					
Particulars	**FVT statement of P & L**	**FVT other comprehensive income**	**Amortized Cost**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.67	1.67	1.67
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11.95	11.95	11.95
Trade Receivables	-	-	2.94	2.94	2.94
Loans	-	-	32.68	32.68	32.68
Investments in Mutual Funds	50.06	-	-	50.06	50.06
Investments in Commercial Papers	-	-	34.26	34.26	34.26
Investments in JV and Subsidiaries	-	17,334.74	-	17,334.74	17,334.74
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures in subsidiary	-	-	1,668.42	1,668.42	1,668.42
Other financial assets	-	-	44.21	44.21	44.21
Total	**50.06**	**17,334.74**	**1,796.13**	**19,180.93**	**19,180.93**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	32.68	32.68	32.68
Debt Securities	-	-	2,225.22	2,225.22	2,225.22
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1.51	1.51	1.51
Total	-	-	**2,259.41**	**2,259.41**	**2,259.41**

Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

42. Fair value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities grouped into Level I to Level 3 as described below:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020:

Financial assets measured at fair value	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Investments in subsidiaries and Joint venture	**20,779.15**	-	-	**20,779.15**
Investment in Mutual Fund	**97.09**	**97.09**	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019:

Financial assets measured at fair value	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Investments in subsidiaries and Joint venture	17,334.74	-	-	17,334.74
Investment in mutual fund	50.06	50.06	-	-

a. Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.
b. Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date
c. Fair value of mutual funds and overseas funds is determined based on the net asset value of the funds.
d. There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2020.

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43. Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company doesn't hold "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)" investments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2020.

The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 26.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Interest rate risk

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

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Interest rate sensitivity:

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

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on PBT
31 March 2020*		**Amount**
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	-
31 March 2019		
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	-

*As at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 the company does not have any floating rate borrowings.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax (PBT) is due to changes in the fair value of asset and liabilities.

Particulars	**Effects on PBT**	
	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD- Increase by 5%	102.87	83.41
INR/USD- decrease by 5%	(102.87)	(83.41)
EURO Sensitivity		
INR/EUR- Increase by 5%	(0.02)	(0.14)
INR/EUR- decrease by 5%	0.02	0.14
GBP Sensitivity		
INR/GBP- Increase by 5%	-	(0.01)
INR/GBP- decrease by 5%	-	0.01
CHF Sensitivity		
INR/CHF- Increase by 5%	(0.00)	0.01
INR/CHF- decrease by 5%	0.00	(0.01)

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2020						
Borrowings*	-	54.12	3,166.80	-	-	3,220.92
Trade payables	21.69	-	-	-	-	21.69
Lease Liabilities	-	0.78	1.86	0.17	-	2.81
Other financial liabilities	-	0.63	0.67	182.00	-	183.31
Total	21.69	55.53	3,169.33	182.17	-	3,428.73
As at 31 March 2019						
Borrowings*	-	582.12	381.45	1,261.65	-	2,225.22
Trade payables	32.68	-	-	-	-	32.68
Other financial Liabilities	1.29	0.04	0.11	0.07	-	1.51
Total	33.97	582.16	381.56	1,351.72	-	2,259.41

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables- Customer credit risk is managed by Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Yes Bank Limited for issuing Term Loan of Rs. 100 Crores (31 March 2019: Rs.100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited. (Refer note 11 & 20)

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44. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend, payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity plus total debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances not classified as cash & cash equivalents.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Debt Securities and Borrowings (including current maturities)	**3,276.86**	2,225.22
Total debts (A)	**3,276.86**	2,225,22
Share Capital	**1,328.39**	1,328.39
Other Equity	**14,780.05**	12,449.57
Total Equity (B)	**16,108.44**	13,777.96
Total equity and total debt (C=A+B)	**19,385.30**	16,003.18
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**16.90%**	13.90%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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45. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	0.09	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0.09	-
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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 section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

46. Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis) *

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Legal and professional fees	21.16	14.72
Training expenses	0.49	1.37
Travelling and conveyance	6.59	3.35
Miscellaneous expenses	6.35	5.25
Total	**34.59**	24.69

*The above expenses are before cost allocation/recovery

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47. Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Aviation Academy Income	**0.71**	1.36
Interest income on OCD	**158.84**	62.48
Total	**159.55**	63.84

48. **a.** As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve bank of India ("RBI"), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) is required to make provision @ 0.40% (31 March 2019: 0.40%) on all standard assets and as per regulation 9 at other defined percentages for all "sub-standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets".

In order to comply with the prudential norms, the Company, based on the internal assessment, has identified only interest bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, the Company has created provision on standard assets @ 0.40% (31 March 2019: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits & optionally convertible debenture.

b. In addition to above; management has also created provision @ 10% on the trade receivables and other receivables (31 March 2019: provision @ 15% on the loan to related party, trade receivables and other receivables), as per the requirement of master directions-core investments companies (reserve bank) Directions.

49. As per the terms of the Non-cumulative compulsory convertible participatory preference shares (CCPS) Class A and as per the terms of the investor agreements (including amendments thereof) entered into during the years ended 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Investor Agreement"), GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') had a call option to buy CCPS A from the PE Investors for a call price to be determined as per the terms of Investor Agreement. The call option could be exercised by GIL on or before 6 April 2015. Had the call option not been exercised by GIL before 6 April 2015, as per the investment agreement, each CCPS A had to be converted into 82.821 equity shares of the Company with simultaneous conversion of CCPS B held by GIL into equity shares of the Company as per Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which includes restrictions on promoters equity dilution in the Company and enterprise value of the Company at the time of conversion etc.

GIL vide its letter dated 1 April 2015, had exercised the call option to buy CCPS A, subject to the regulatory approvals. However, PE Investors initiated arbitration proceedings before Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) against the Company and GIL, seeking conversion of the CCPS A. Pending receipt of arbitration award, on 13 August 2018, the Company, GIL and Investors had entered into a Settlement Agreement and other related agreements which was subject to receipt of 'consent award' by SIAC. Accordingly, all parties together applied to SIAC for providing consent award as per the terms of Settlement Agreement and consent was awarded on 5 October 2018.

In terms of the Settlement and other related agreements including the Composite Investment Documents ("Settlement Documents") with PE Investors, CCPS A and CCPS B were converted into fully paid up equity shares of the Company i.e. 3,731,468 CCPS A have been converted into 309,043,911 equity shares, and 11,046,532 CCPS B have been converted into 668,476,606 equity shares during the FY 2018-19. After completion of settlement process, PE Investors were owning 77,844,514 no. of equity shares (representing

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5.86% of the equity capital) of the Company. On 25 February 2020, the PE Investors sold their entire stake held by PE Investors in the Company.

Further, in terms of the Settlement Documents, the Company took approval from the shareholders' in Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 29 September 2018, for issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCD') for an amount not exceeding Rs. 2,050.00 crores (Rupees Two Thousand fifty crores) on a private placement basis for the following purposes:

- for acquisition of or investment in airports and airport related assets,
- refinancing some of the existing loans of the Company and general corporate purposes including towards payment of any fees and expenses for issuance of the NCDs
- in order to cater to the financial requirements of the future expansion plan of the Company.

The Company vide Information Memorandum dated 15 October 2018 and 24 October 2018, circulated letter of offer to the selected Investors for issuance of 149,000 (One Lakh Forty Nine Thousand) and 56,000 (Fifty Six Thousand) unlisted, unrated, unsecured, non-convertible debentures redeemable not more than three years from the date of allotment aggregating upto Rs. 1,490 crores and Rs. 560 crores respectively on private placement basis. The investors subscribed the issue on 16 October 2018 and 24 October 2018 respectively, the allotment of which was approved by the Board of Director on the same date.

During the period ended 31 March 2020, GAL repaid Rs. 743.86 crores (31 March 2019: Nil) out of Rs. 2,050 crores (principal) to the debenture holders as per the repayment schedule.

As per the terms of financing documents, Company has to ensure an overall IRR of 15% p.a. at the time of redemption of NCDs, by taking into consideration, the amount of coupons already paid on such debentures from 31 July 2018 till the redemption of NCDs, except otherwise agreed by the Company and the Investors, vide any of the financing document. Accordingly, interest expenses have been provided for an amount of Rs. 250.53 crores for year ended 31 March 2020 (Rs. 200.77 crores for year ended 31 March 2019).

50. **a.** GMR Infrastructure Limited, Holding Company along with other shareholders of the Company, (together referred as "GMR Group") had signed a share subscription and share purchase agreement with Aerport De Paris SA (ADP) for stake sale in the Company on February 20, 2020 pursuant to consummation of the same, ADP will hold 49% stake (directly & indirectly) in the Company for an equity consideration of Rs 10,780 crore, valuing Company at the Base post money valuation of Rs.22,000 crore. The equity consideration comprises of:

- Rs. 9,780 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- Rs. 1,000 crore equity infusion in Company.

In addition, ADP has also pegged Earn-outs upto Rs.4,475 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications. The successful consummation of Earnouts, may reach, Company's valuation on post money basis Rs.26,475 crore and GMR Group stake to ~59%. GMR Group will retain management control over the Airports Business with the Investors having customary rights and board representation at Company and its key subsidiaries.

The first tranche of Rs 5,248 crore for 24.99% shares of Company (primarily through buyout of GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL) via primary infusion of equity) has been completed on February 24, 2020. The final tranche of Rs.5,532 crore (including primary of Rs.1,000 crore in Company) is subject to regulatory approvals, consents and other approvals. Currently, significant number of approvals have been obtained and management is confident of obtaining the remaining requisite approvals soon.

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

b. Further, currently the company has carried its investments in the Equity share of the subsidiaries and other investee companies at the aforementioned transaction price which is further supported by a fair valuation of the investments estimated by an independent valuation specialist. Also, the fair value derived in the aforementioned manner has also been used to ascertain the expected credit loss on the optionally convertible debentures of GMR Airports international B.V. held by the Company.

51. Net dividend remitted in foreign exchange

Year of remittance (ending on)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Period to which it relates	-	01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018
Number of non-resident shareholders	-	3
Number of Class A CCPS held on which dividend was due	-	3,539,250
Amount remitted (in USD)	-	47.64
Amount remitted (in INR)	-	3,539

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52. Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables –		
EUR 2,961.50 @ 82.77 (31 March 2019: EUR 357,556 @ 77.67)	**0.43**	2.78
USD 1,61,746.12 @ 75.66 (31 March 2019: 93,111@ 69.16)	**1.69**	0.64
CHF 10,000 @ 78.29 (31 March 2019: Nil)	**0.08**	-
SGD Nil (31 March 2019: SGD 4,856 @ 51.04)	-	0.02
GBP Nil (31 March 2019: GBP 30,000 @ 90.53)	-	0.27
Trade receivables –		
USD 87,870.77 @ 75.66 (31 March 2019: USD 47,314 @ 69.16)	**0.66**	0.33
Other Receivable –		
USD Nil (31 March 2019: USD 678 @ 69.16)	-	0.01
OCD (Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures) –		
Principal USD 240,850,000 @ 75.66 (March 2019 USD 232,350,000 @ 69.16)	**1,822.39**	1,606.82
Interest USD 311,94,972 @ 75.66 (March 2019 8,908,753 @ 69.16)	**236.03**	61.60
Security Deposit –		
CHF Nil (31 March 2019 CHF 28,053 @69.43)	-	0.20

53. During the previous year, the Company entered into Subscription agreement for 'Optionally Convertible Debenture' ('OCD') with 'GMR Airport International BV' (on 12 October 2018). As per the subscription agreement, GAL has agreed to subscribe OCD of maximum aggregate amount upto Rs. USD 290 million, in one or more tranches. Face value of each OCD shall be 1000 USD, 0 % OCD. The OCD shall be redeemable along with 9% IRR payable on the maturity date or conversion date along with the investment amount. GAL and GAI BV, both have an option for early redemption of OCD in part or full which can be exercised anytime during the tenure of such instrument by giving 15 days' notice.

Accordingly, the company has subscribed OCD of USD 240.85 million (INR 1,762.70 crore) [31 March 2019: USD 232.35 million (INR 1703.92 crore)] and GAL has accounted for interest income of Rs. 218.35 crore (31 March 2019: Rs. 62.48 crore) on OCD, from the date of subscription to 31 March 2020, in the financial results. The foreign exchange gain of Rs. 175.36 crore (31 March 2019: foreign exchange loss of Rs. 97.97 crore) on reinstatement of OCD as at 31 March 2020 has been charged to P&L during the year ended 31 March 2020.

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54. During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company raised money by issue of secured redeemable, listed, rated Non-Convertible Bond ('NCBs') amounting to Rs.1,670 crores from Deutsche Bank on private placement basis as follows:

Tranche	Date of disbursement	Board approval date	Amount (Rs. in crore)
I	28 June 2019	14 June 2019	800.00
II	26 September 2019	5 September 2019	325.00
III	26 September 2019	16 September 2019	325.00
IV	30 January 2020	13 December 2019	200.00

The proceeds from these NCBs were to be used primarily for part redemption of existing 'NCDs with Private equity investors (PE)', investment, debt servicing and for other general corporate purposes.

55. Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to companies in which directors are interested

a. GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
Balance as at **31 March 2020**: Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs 35 crores).
Maximum amount outstanding during the period ended 31 March 2020 Rs. 400 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 100 crores). The Borrower ("GIL") has agreed to repay the loan amount in 6 months from the date of first disbursement or within a period of 5 business days from the consummation of the New Investor Deal. GIL repaid entire principal outstanding of Rs. 400 crores on 18 March 2020.

b. GMR Aero structure Services Limited (GASL)
Balance as at **31 March 2020**: Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs Nil).
Maximum amount outstanding during the period ended 31 March 2020 Rs. 25 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil).
The loan was repayable by 31 March 2020 vide amendment to the loan agreement dated 30 December 2019. GASL repaid entire principal outstanding of Rs. 25 crores on 18 March 2020.

c. Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)
Balance as at **31 March 2020**: Rs. 427.18 crores (31 March 2019: Rs Nil).
Maximum amount outstanding during the period ended 31 March 2020 Rs. 427.18 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil). The Borrower ("KSL") has agreed to repay the loan amount in 5 months from the date of respective disbursement or on further extended period on mutually agreed basis.

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

56. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities as required as per Master Direction- Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
Assets	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.43**	-	**1.43**	1.67	-	1.67
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	**7.58**	-	**7.58**	-	11.95	11.95
Trade Receivables	**59.66**	-	**59.66**	2.94	-	2.94
Loans	**428.51**	**1.74**	**430.25**	31.46	1.22	32.68
Investments	**121.50**	**22,837.58**	**22,959.08**	84.32	19,003.16	19,087.48
Other financial assets	**32.05**	-	**32.05**	44.21	-	44.21
Non-financial Assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	**28.82**	**28.82**	-	60.65	60.65
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	**62.59**	**62.59**	-	72.18	72.18
Property, plant and equipment	-	**2.27**	**2.27**	-	4.59	4.59
Right of Use-Assets	-	**2.69**	**2.69**	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	-	**0.84**	**0.84**	-	-	-
Other non- financial assets	**1.76**	**12.36**	**14.12**	7.80	0.14	7.94
Total Assets	**652.49**	**22,948.89**	**23,601.38**	172.40	19,153.89	19,326.29
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables						-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**0.09**	-	**0.09**	-	-	-

(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**21.60**	-	21.60	32.68	-	32.68
Debt Securities	**3,276.86**	-	**3,276.86**	963.58	1,261.64	2,225.22
Lease Liabilities	**2.64**	**0.17**	**2.81**	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	**1.31**	**182.00**	**183.31**	1.44	0.07	1.51
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	1.13	-	1.13
Provisions	**1.70**	**19.17**	**20.87**	9.19	6.67	15.86
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	**3,944.72**	**3,944.72**	-	3,237.62	3,237.62
Other Non-financial Liabilities	**42.68**	-	**42.68**	34.31	-	34.31
Total liabilities	**3,346.88**	**4,146.06**	**7,492.94**	1,042.33	4,506.00	5,548.33
Net	**(2,694.39)**	**18,802.83**	**16,108.44**	(869.93)	14,647.89	13,777.96

The Company's net working capital situation is negative as on 31 March 2020 to the tune of Rs 2,694.39 crores. The closing current liabilities for the bonds and debentures is Rs 3,276.86 crores, which are due for redemption in December 2020. However, pursuant to various steps taken by the management of the company, management believes that the company would be able to meet its obligations for the next 12 months. These key steps include, issue of fresh share capital amounting to Rs. 1,000 crores as part of the ADP deal and refinance of borrowings. Based on the above assessment the management believes that the Company will have available funds to meet its commitments.

57. The Company had provided for Current Income Tax liability for the year 2019-20 as per Income Tax Act, 1961; considering the book profit as per financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Ind AS financial statements). For the purpose of these standalone financial statements, the Company has considered the current Income tax expenses / liability arrived at basis Ind AS financial statements.

58. Other Disclosures:

a. Due to inadequacy of the profits, the remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 paid by the company to four of its managerial personnel is in excess of limits prescribed under section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013, by Rs 4.75 crores. During the current year, the management has obtained shareholders' approval in the extra-ordinary general meeting of the company held on May 17, 2019 for the excess amount paid.

b. Till 31 March 2020; Company has incurred Rs. 26.38 Crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 19.75 crores) in Connection with the proposed Initial public offer (IPO)/Upcoming fund raising activities of its equity shares. Considering management have called off the IPO process; Company has expensed off Rs. Nil (Rs. 15.90 crores for the year

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ended 31 March 2019) to the statement of profit and loss and for the remaining balance of Rs 10.48 crore (31 March2019: Rs. 3.85 crores); management is of the view that it shall be adjusted against the securities premium to be generated from the upcoming fund raising activity as permitted under section 52 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, this amount has been included under "Other current assets" in the balance sheet.

c. During the year ended 31 March 2020, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934 for the financial year ended 31 March, 2018 and 31 March, 2019. The report for the financial year ended 31 March, 2018 has been received and reply of the same has been filed with the RBI. For the financial year ended 31 March, 2019, we are yet to receive inspection report from RBI.

d. Leases

Company as lessee:

Assets taken on operating Lease

The Company has leases for office building, space, hiring office/IT equipment's and vehicles under cancellable operating lease arrangements. There are no sub leases. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right of use assets.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings and other premises the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company is required to pay maintenance fees in few leases in accordance with the lease contracts.

The lease expenses (including lease on equipment taken on hire) pertaining of the company during the year amounted to Rs 1.75 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 1.95 crores).

Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Buildings	Office Equipment (including Computers)	Vehicles	Total
As at 1 April 2019	5.46	0.02	0.10	**5.58**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation during the year	2.85	0.01	0.03	**2.89**
As at 31 March 2020	**2.61**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**2.69**

Lease Liability

Particulars	Buildings	Office Equipment (including Computers)	Vehicles	Total
As at 1 April 2019	5.22	0.02	0.10	**5.34**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Interest for the year	0.41	0.00	0.01	**0.42**
Repayment made during the year	2.91	0.01	0.03	**2.95**
As at 31 March 2020	**2.72**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**2.81**

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Maturity profile of Lease Liability

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual Undiscounted Payments:

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	2.64	0.17	-	-	**2.81**

Following amount has been recognized in statement of profit and loss account:

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation/amortisation on right to use asset (net of allocation)	0.85
Interest on lease liability (net of allocation)	0.09
Expenses related to low value lease (included under Other expense)	-
Expenses related to short term lease (included under Other expense)	1.75
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	**2.69**

59. With the recent and rapid development of the COVID – 19 outbreak, many countries have implemented travel restrictions. The company has majority of its investments in the Airport sector and with respect to COVID 19 impact on the business of these entities, management believes while the COVID 19 may impact the businesses in the short term, it does not anticipate medium to long term risk to the business prospects. Considering the business plans of the investee companies, the management does not foresee any material impact on the fair value at which the aforementioned investments are carried. Accordingly, no adjustments to the carrying value of these investments are considered necessary. The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will closely monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions.

(The space has been intentionally left blank)

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

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 001076N/N500013

Anamitra Das

Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *