

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of **GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited** (the “Company”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as “Ind AS financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2021, its loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibility of Management for Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Reports are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid IND AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended,
 - (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report
 - (g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act..

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The company has disclosed the details and impact of pending litigations on the financial position of the Company in its Ind AS financial statements -. Refer note 30 to the Ind AS financial statements.
 - b. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **GIRISH MURTHY&KUMAR**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000934S

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A.V. SATISH KUMAR

Partner

Membership number: 026526

Place: Bangalore

Date: 14th June 2021

UDIN: 21026526AAAADR9321

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

With reference to the Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of the Independent Auditor's report to the members of **GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021, we report that:

- i. a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets.

b. Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management during the year, and no major discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all the fixed assets verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company is not holding any immovable Properties.
- ii. The Operations of the company does not entail holding of inventory, hence physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals does not arise
- iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to the companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act 2013.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans to directors, including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans, advances given, investments made and, guarantees or securities given as applicable to the Company.
- v. The company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly the provisions of Clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the activities carried out by the Company, and hence this clause is not applicable.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion the Company is generally

regular in payment of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, income tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, and other material statutory dues as applicable with appropriate authorities. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Employee state insurance scheme, Investor education and protection fund, and excise duty are not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, Goods and Services Tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- viii. Based on our audit procedure and as per the information and explanation given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in the repayment of loan taken from the banks and financial institutions during the year. Further the company has issued debentures during the year, however there are no over-dues beyond the due date outstanding at the end of the year to debenture holders.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer/ debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company, and hence not commented upon.
- x. During the course of examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice of India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have not come across any instance of fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees during this year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of records of the Company, no managerial remuneration has been paid / provided during the year.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares during this year. During the year the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of fully or partly convertible debentures.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For **GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000934S

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A.V.SATISH KUMAR
Partner
Membership number: 26526

Place: Bangalore
Date: 14th June 2021
UDIN: 21026526AAAADR9321

Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

Re : GMRCorporate Affairs Private Limited

Report on the Internal Controls on Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **GIRISH MURTHY&KUMAR**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 000934S

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A.VSATISH KUMAR

Partner

Membership number: 026526

Place: Bangalore

Date: 14th June 2021

UDIN: 21026526AAAADR9321

Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-21	As at 31-Mar-20
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	8,353	38,340
Financial assets			
Investments	4	429,595,136	327,032,500
Loans	5	40,916,937	68,379,660
Non-current tax assets (net)		20,842,202	15,656,610
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	20,252,885
		491,362,628	431,359,995
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	1,495,443	834,355
Cash and cash equivalents	9	883,672	4,327,193
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	9	25,300,000	-
Loans	5	1,857,631,317	114,397,765
Other financial assets			
Other current assets	7	18,424,341	7,101,608
		1,903,734,773	126,660,921
Total assets		2,395,097,401	558,020,916
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	50,000,000	50,000,000
Other equity	11	(83,513,288)	(232,204,249)
Total equity		(33,513,288)	(182,204,249)
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	355,276,000	460,646,325
Other financial liabilities	15	52,373,165	52,373,165
Provisions	13	2,750,069	760,148
		410,399,234	513,779,638
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	1,750,000,000	-
Trade payables	14		
Due to Related parties		143,216,281	139,945,107
Due to others		1,557,718	2,731,467
Other financial liabilities	15	121,206,876	83,018,204
Other current liabilities	16	2,230,580	750,747
		2,018,211,455	226,445,525
Total liabilities		2,428,610,688	740,225,165
Total equity and liabilities		2,395,097,401	558,020,916

Corporate information about the Company	1
Summary of significant accounting policies	2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

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A.V.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 26526

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

MADDULA
VENKATA
SRINIVAS

M.V.Srinivas
Director
DIN: 02477894


R Venkataramana
CFO

SURESH
BAGRODIA

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 05201062


AV Ramayya
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14th June 2021

Place : Bangalore
Date : 14th June 2021

Statement of Profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2021 (Amount in Rupees)

	Notes	Period Ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-20
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	-	-
Other income	18	102,900,103	22,623,608
Total income		102,900,103	22,623,608
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortization	3	29,872	628,612
Finance cost	19	46,032,225	57,110,132
Other expenses	20	198,261	162,322
Total expenses		46,260,357	57,901,066
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations (A-B)		56,639,746	(35,277,458)
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations		56,639,746	(35,277,458)
Tax expenses of continuing operations			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	22	20,252,885	10,796,914
MAT credit entitlement		-	-
(Loss) / profit after tax from continuing operations		36,386,861	(46,074,372)
(Loss) / Profit for the year		36,386,861	(46,074,372)
Total comprehensive income for the year		36,386,861	(46,074,372)
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) from continuing operations	21	7.28	(14.45)
Basic, computed on the basis of profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of Rs.10 each)			
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) from continuing operations	21	7.28	(14.45)
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of Rs.10 each)			
Corporate information about the Company	1		
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

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A.V.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 26526

For and on behalf of the board of directors
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

MADDULA VENKATA SRINIVAS
SURESH BAGRODIA

M.V.Srinivas
Director
DIN: 02477894

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 05201062


R Venkataramana
CFO


AV Ramayya
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 14th June 2021

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14th June 2021

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the period ended March 31, 2021

(Amount in Rupees)

	Period ended 31-Mar-21	Year ended 31-Mar-20
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	56,639,746	(35,277,458)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	29,872	628,612
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	112	-
Finance costs	46,032,225	57,110,132
Loss on fair value change in financial instruments	(102,562,636)	-
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(661,088)	1,416,094
(Increase)/ decrease in short term loans & advances	(1,743,233,552)	33,220,654
(Increase)/ decrease in long term loans & advances	27,462,723	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(11,322,733)	867,515
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	-	12,020
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables and other financial liabilities	2,097,425	9,976,398
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(56,423)	(3,074,551)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	1,479,833	(432,228)
Increase/ (decrease) in short term liabilities	-	(1,144,443)
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	1,989,921	(129,649)
Income tax paid (net of refund)	(1,722,104,577)	63,173,095
Net cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(1,727,290,169)	58,956,600
Investing activities		
Purchase of Non-current investments	(78,207,136)	-
Investment in Fixed deposits	(25,300,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	78,207,136	-
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(25,300,000)	-
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	18,721,867
Proceeds from short term borrowings	1,750,000,000	-
Interest paid (gross)	(853,353)	(79,042,282)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	1,749,146,647	(60,320,415)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,443,520)	(1,363,815)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	4,327,193	5,691,006
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	883,672	4,327,193
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with scheduled banks:		
In current accounts	883,672	4,327,193
In deposit accounts	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	883,672	4,327,193

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S
ACHYUTHAVENKA
TA SATISH KUMAR
A.V.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 26526

For and on behalf of the board of directors
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

MADDULA VENKATA SRINIVAS	SURESH BAGRODIA
M.V.Srinivas Director DIN: 02477894	Suresh Bagrodia Director DIN: 05201062
 R Venkataramana CFO	 AV Ramayya Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14th June 2021

Place : Bangalore
Date : 14th June 2021

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders				Total Equity
	Equity Share Capital	Equity Component of related party loans	Reserves and Surplus		
			Equity component of preference shares	Retained Earnings	
For the period ended March 31, 2021					
As at April 01, 2020	50,000,000	51,428,965	118,208,093	(401,841,308)	(182,204,251)
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	36,386,861	36,386,861
Amount transferred to RE	-	(51,428,965)	(118,208,093)	169,637,058	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(195,817,390)	(145,817,390)
Movement during the year	-	-	112,304,102	-	112,304,102
As at March 31, 2021	50,000,000	-	112,304,102	(195,817,390)	(33,513,288)
For the period ended March 31, 2020					
As at April 01, 2019	50,000,000	51,428,965	118,208,093	(355,766,936)	(136,129,878)
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(46,074,372)	(46,074,372)
Deferred Tax Liability on Equity component	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	51,428,965	118,208,093	(401,841,308)	(182,204,251)
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	50,000,000	51,428,965	118,208,093	(401,841,308)	(182,204,251)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S

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Date: 2021.06.14
19:34:45 +05:30

A. V. Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership No: 26526

Place : Bangalore
Date : 14th June 2021

For and on behalf of the board of directors
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

MADDULA
VENKATA
SRINIVAS

M. V. Srinivas
Director
DIN: 02477894

R Venkataramana
CFO

SURESH
BAGRODIA

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 05201062

A V Ramayya
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14th June 2021

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

3 Property, plant and equipment	(Amount in Rupees)						
	Electrical fittings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Lease hold improvements	Property, Plant and Equipment Total
Cost or valuation							
As at April 1,2019	1,088,934	1,757,227	100,794	107,801	14,385	5,330,599	8,399,740
Additions	-	-	-	19,000	-	-	19,000
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	1,088,934	1,757,227	100,794	126,801	14,385	5,330,599	8,418,740
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-21	-	-91	-	-	-	-112
As at Mar 31, 2021	1,088,913	1,757,227	100,703	126,801	14,385	5,330,599	8,418,628
Accumulated Amortization							
As at April 1,2019	871,140	1,405,674	54,882	79,780	9,728	3,566,676	5,987,880
Charge for the period	217,700	351,295	20,122	37,064	2,432	1,763,910	2,392,523
As at March 31, 2020	1,088,840	1,756,971	75,004	116,844	12,160	5,330,586	8,380,403
Charge for the period	-	-	20,102	7,545	2,224	-	29,872
As at Mar 31, 2021	1,088,840	1,756,971	95,106	124,389	14,384	5,330,586	8,410,275
Net Book value							
As at March 31, 2021	73	256	5,597	2,412	1	13	8,353
As at March 31, 2020	94	258	25,790	9,957	2,225	13	38,340

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

		(Amount in Rupees)	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
4 Non-current investments:			
Investment in Subsidiaries (10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in GBPS)		100,000	100,000
Investment in Venture Capital Fund			
- 19,35,000 units of Infrastructure Resurrection Fund@NAV Rs.92/- per unit		178,020,000	192,532,500
-12,00,000 units of Infrastructure Project Development Capital@NAV Rs.144.39/- per unit(8,00,000 units Redeemed on 24.08.20)		173,268,000	134,400,000
Investment in Venture Capital Fund-5th Sept20			
- 1,99,183 units of Srei Alternative Investment Trust- Infra. Resurrection Fund@NAV Rs.92/- per unit		18,324,836	-
-11,76,932 units of Srei Multiple Asset Investment Trust -Vision India Fund@NAV Rs.50.88/- per unit		59,882,300	-
		429,595,136	327,032,500

		(Amount in Rupees)			
		Non-current		Current	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
5 Loans					
Security Deposit					
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>					
Security deposit - Others*		-	-	73,645,000	73,620,000
Total	(A)	-	-	73,645,000	73,620,000
Other Loans					
Loans Receivables-Considered good -Unsecured					
Loans to related parties		40,916,937	43,607,916	1,783,956,317	39,784,480
Loans to employees		-	-	-	-
Loans to others		-	24,771,744	30,000	993,285
Total		40,916,937	68,379,660	1,783,986,317	40,777,765
Total		40,916,937	68,379,660	1,857,631,317	114,397,765

		(Amount in Rupees)			
		Non-current		Current	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
7 Other current assets					
Others					
Advance to suppliers		-	-	633,565	-
Prepaid expenses		-	-	-	46,957
Balances with statutory/government authorities		-	-	1,518,010	3,571,169
Other Receivable		-	-	16,272,766	3,483,482
		-	-	18,424,341	7,101,608
		-	-	18,424,341	7,101,608

		(Amount in Rupees)			
		Non-current		Current	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
8 Trade Receivables					
Trade Receivables -considered good		-	-	1,495,443	834,355
		-	-	1,495,443	834,355
Total		-	-	1,495,443	834,355

		(Amount in Rupees)			
		Non-current		Current	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
9 Cash and cash equivalents					
<i>Balances with banks:</i>					
– On current accounts		-	-	883,672	4,327,193
		-	-	883,672	4,327,193
<i>Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents</i>					
– Margin money deposit *		-	-	25,300,000	-
		-	-	25,300,000	-
Total		-	-	26,183,672	4,327,193

		(Amount in Rupees)	
		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:			
<i>Balances with banks:</i>			
– On current accounts		883,672	4,327,193
		883,672	4,327,193

* A lein has been created over the deposit of Rs.2.53 crore with Axis Bank Ltd in favour of Ivy Icon Solutions LLP for the NCD issued.

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

10 Share Capital	(Amount in Rupees)	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Authorised shares		
Equity shares		
5000000 (March 31, 2020: 5000000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
Preference shares		
150,00,000 (31-Mar-20: 150,00,000) 8% Non Cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each	150,000,000	150,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares		
5000000 (March 31, 2020: 5000000) equity shares of Rs. 5000000 of 10 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
	50,000,000	50,000,000

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No of Shares in Units	(Amount in Rupees)	No of Shares in Units	(Amount in Rupees)
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000
Issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,000,000	50,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000
Preference shares				
At the beginning of the year	15,000,000	150,000,000	15,000,000	150,000,000
Issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	15,000,000	150,000,000	15,000,000	150,000,000

b. Rights , preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. During the period ended 30th June 2016, the company has not declared dividend to equity share holders.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Non cumulative redeemable Preference Shares

The preference shares are 8% Non Cumulative Redeemable shares of Rs. 10/- each. They carry a Non cumulative dividend of 8% P.A. Each holder of preference shares is entitled to preferential dividend and preferential distribution on liquidation of the Company.

Non cumulative Preference share holders do not exercise conversion option, all of them are redeemable at the end of 10th year from the date of issue. In the event of liquidation of the company before redemption of Non cumulative, their holders will have priority over equity shares in the payment of dividend and repayment of capital.

(b) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Out of the equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company,ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

	(Amount in Rupees)	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
GMR Infrastructure Ltd -Holding company		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
8% Non cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each	150,000,000	150,000,000

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up				
GMR Infrastructure Ltd -Holding company	5,000,000	100.00%	5,000,000	100.00%
Non cumulative redeemable Preference share				
GMR Infrastructure Ltd -Holding company	15,000,000	100.00%	15,000,000	100.00%

Note : As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

11 Other equity

(Amount in Rupees)

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Equity Component of Preference shares		
Balance at the beginning of the year	118,208,093	118,208,093
Less: Transferred to general reserve	(118,208,093)	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	118,208,093
Equity Component of Related Party Loans		
Balance at the beginning of the year	51,428,965	51,428,965
Less: Transferred to general reserve	(51,428,965)	-
Closing balance	-	51,428,965
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : amount transferred from Equity component on maturity of Reed.Pref.shares	169,637,058	-
Add : Adjustment on account of discounting of Preference shares *	112,304,102	-
Closing balance	281,941,160	-
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(401,841,308)	(355,766,936)
Profit/(loss) for the year	36,386,861	(46,074,372)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(365,454,448)	(401,841,308)
Total other equity		
	(83,513,288)	(232,204,251)

* Company has issued Non-cumulative Redeemable preference shares 1,50,00,000 numbers having a face value of Rs 10 with coupon rate is 8% p.a. of Rs 15 Crs.

Company has discounted it by using incremental borrowing rate and differential amount has been reclassified to long-term borrowings.

12 Long-term Borrowings

(Amount in Rupees)

	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Liability component of Compound Financial Instruments				
8% Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares *	42,758,622	148,128,947	-	-
	42,758,622	148,128,947	-	-
Bonds/Debentures				
Bonds/Debentures (Secured)**	-	-	1,750,000,000	-
175 no.s (March 31, 2020: Nil) 17% Non-convertible debentures of Rs. 1,00,00,000 Crore each.	-	-	1,750,000,000	-
Other loans and advances				
Loans from other related parties (unsecured)	312,517,378	312,517,378	-	-
Inter-corporate Deposit	-	-	-	-
	312,517,378	312,517,378	-	-
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	-	-	1,750,000,000	-
Unsecured borrowings	312,517,378	312,517,378	-	-
	355,276,000	460,646,325	1,750,000,000	-

* Company has issued Non-cumulative Redeemable preference shares 1,50,00,000 numbers having a face value of Rs 10 with coupon rate is 8% p.a. of Rs 15 Crs.

Company has discounted it by using incremental borrowing rate and differential amount has been reclassified to other equity

** The term of the loan is 370 days and the entire loan is payable on maturity.

13 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 47)	1,098,055	760,148	-	-
Provision for leave benefits	1,652,014	-	-	-
	2,750,069	760,148	-	-

14 Trade payables**(Amount in Rupees)**

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Trade payables				
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	1,557,718	2,731,467
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	143,216,281	139,945,107
Due to Related parties	-	-		
	-	-	144,773,999	142,676,574

15 Other financial liabilities**(Amount in Rupees)**

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	116,277,544	78,032,449
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-	-	-
Payable for expense-Provisions	-	-	4,929,332	4,985,755
Non-trade payables (Group Companies)	52,373,165	52,373,165	-	-
	52,373,165	52,373,165	121,206,876	83,018,204

16 Other liabilities**(Amount in Rupees)**

	Non-current		Current	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
TDS Payable	-	-	2,229,366	361,352
Other statutory dues	-	-	-	2,395
Other Liabilities	-	-	1,214	387,000
	-	-	2,230,580	750,747

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

17 Revenue from operations

(Amount in Rupees)

31-Mar-21 31-Mar-20

Revenue from operations

Other operating revenue

- -
- -

18 Other income

(Amount in Rupees)

31-Mar-21 31-Mar-20

Interest income on

Bank deposits

307,551 -

Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)

- 62,846

Other Income - Interest on Investments - FVTPL

102,562,636 21,932,150

Miscellaneous income

29,916 628,612

102,900,103 22,623,608

19 Finance cost

(Amount in Rupees)

31-Mar-21 31-Mar-20

Interest cost

39,098,448 38,388,265

Notional Interest

6,933,777 18,721,867

46,032,225 57,110,132

20 Other expenses

(Amount in Rupees)

31-Mar-21 31-Mar-20

Rates and taxes

48,264 12,322

Payment to auditors (refer details below)

150,000 150,000

198,261 162,322

Payment to auditors

As auditor:

Audit fee

150,000 75,000

150,000 75,000

- -

21 Earnings per share ['EPS']

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the

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

31-Mar-21 31-Mar-20

Profit after tax attributable to shareholders of the parent (Amount in Rupees)

36,386,861 (72,252,138)

Continuing operations (Amount in Rupees)

- -

Discontinued operations (Amount in Rupees)

Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent for basic/diluted earnings per share (Amount in Rupees)

36,386,861 (72,252,138)

Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10 each outstanding during the period used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (No of Shares in units)

5,000,000 5,000,000

Earnings per share for continuing operations -Basic (Rs. in units)

7.28 (14.45)

Earnings per share for continuing operations -Diluted (Rs. in units)

7.28 (14.45)

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

1 Corporate Information

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (GCAPL or "the company") is a private limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the companies Act applicable in India. The company is wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited. The objective of the company is to carry on the business of providing corporate services including the infrastructure services to corporate office and other group companies.

The registered office of the company is located in 25/1, Skip house, Musuem road, Bangalore, Karnataka

2 Significant accounting policies

A Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

B Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus Non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when it is:

- i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Property, Plant and Equipments

Recognition:

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Fixed Assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Such cost includes the expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset are derecognised when replaced. Further, when each major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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.

c) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on the Property plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5,000 which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

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 method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation charges for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

d) Investment properties

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1st April 2015.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets include software and their useful lives are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

f) Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets like the Software licence are amortised over the useful life of 6 years as estimated by the management.

g) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment properties, intangible assets and investments in associates and joint ventures determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

- (i) in case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and
- (ii) in case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).

For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. For this purpose, the impairment loss recognised in respect of a cash generating unit is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to such cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the cash generating unit on a pro-rata basis.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

i) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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 Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost."

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets

i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

a) Financial Assets

Financial Assets at amortised cost

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

Financial Assets measured at fair value

"Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss."

Impairment of financial assets

"Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition."

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

For trade and other receivables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of

a. Financial Guarantee Contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

b. De-recognition

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

k) 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.

l) Fair Value Measurement

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:

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

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"

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

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Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of

m) Revenue Recognition

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time from April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

In current financial year, Company does not have any revenue arising from contract with customers and thus there is no impact on the financial statements of the company on account this new revenue recognition standard.

Interest Income

"For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Other interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable."

Dividends

"Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend."

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 (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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.

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 (and tax laws) 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 (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax law in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax assets in balance sheet when the assets can be measured reliably and it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the assets will be realised.

o) Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") expenditure

The Company charges its CSR expenditure, if any, during the year to the statement of profit and loss.

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

p) Non Convertible preference shares

Non Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the Non Convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-Non-Convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the Non Convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

q) Retirement and other Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits and defined contribution plans.

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. Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized 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, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. 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.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme. The cost of providing benefits under the scheme is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation under projected unit credit (PUC) method.

The company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, 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. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

Remeasurements

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

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

- ▶ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ▶ The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

r) Earning per share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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.

As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 000934S

ACHYUTHAVENKA
TA SATISH KUMAR

A.V.Satish Kumar

Partner

Membership No: 26526

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

MADHULA
VENKATA
SRINIVAS

M.V.Srinivas

Director

DIN: 02477894



R Venkataramana
CFO

SURESH
BAGRODIA

Suresh Bagrodia

Director

DIN: 05201062


AV Ramayya
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date : 14th June 2021

Place: Bangalore
Date : 14th June 2021

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

22 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax (liability) / asset comprises mainly of the following:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liability:		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	-	-
Sub-total (A)	-	-
Deferred tax liability (net)	-	-
Deferred tax asset:		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	-	2,458,861
Others	-	17,794,024
Sub-total (B)	-	20,252,885
Deferred tax asset (net)	-	20,252,885
Total (A+B)	-	20,252,885
(Deferred tax liability) / Deferred tax asset (net)	-	20,252,885

** Deferred tax assets written off, as there is no virtual certainty of utilising this assets.

22 (b) Income Tax

The domestic subsidiaries of the Group are subject to income tax in India on the basis of their standalone financial statements. As per the Income Tax Act, the company has opted Section 115BAA, hence MAT is not applicable.

Income tax expenses in the consolidated statement of profit and loss consist of the following:

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Statement of profit and loss		
Tax expenses of continuing operations		
(a) Current tax		
(b) Adjustments of tax relating to earlier periods		
(c) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	20,252,885	10,796,914
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	20,252,885	10,796,914

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

23 Related Party Disclosure

a List of related parties

Enterprises that control the Company

GMR Infrastructure Ltd(GIL)

Fellow Subsidiary Companies:

GMR Aerostructure Services Ltd
 Delhi International Airport Ltd
 GMR Energy Trading Ltd
 GMR Kakinada Energy Private Ltd
 GMR Warora Energy Ltd
 GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd
 GMR Rajahmundry Energy Ltd
 GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd
 GMR Coastal Energy Private Ltd
 GMR Londa Hydro Power Pvt Ltd
 GMR Consulting Services Pvt Ltd
 GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Pvt Ltd
 GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt Ltd
 GMR Krishnagiri Sir Ltd
 Kakinada Sez Ltd
 GMR Airports Ltd
 Gateways For India Airports Pvt Ltd
 GMR Coal Resources Pte. Ltd
 Raxa Security Services Ltd
 GMR Generation Assets Ltd
 GMR Infrastructure Developers Ltd
 GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
 GMR Energy Ltd

Enterprises where Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence(where transactions have taken place)

GMR Family Fund Trust
 Vasudha M Terdal
 Madhva Bhimacharya Terdal

Key Management Personnel

MV Srinivas
 Suresh Bagrodia
 Ravishankar Pynda
 Venkataramana R (CFO)
 AV Ramayya
 VSS Bhagavan

Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

Sl.No.	Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
(A) 1	Transactions during the year	Nil	Nil
2	Expenses		
	GMR Family Fund Trust (Gfft)	600,000	600,000
	GMR Aerostructure Services Ltd	38,283,379	15,922,409
	Raxa Security Services Ltd	1,248,225	-
3	Cross Charge to GIL	7,112,464	16,964,663
4	Notional Interest on Preference share capital	6,933,777	18,721,867

(B)	<u>Amount Receivables:</u>		
	Delhi International Limited	-	20,610
	GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited	-	168,540
	GMR Warora Energy Ltd	10,979,343	10,979,343
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Ltd	968,584	968,584
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited	3,598,950	3,598,950
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Ltd	467,030	23,292,347
	GMR Coastal Energy Private Limited	-	100,624
	GMR Londa Hydro Power Pvt Ltd	362,326	362,326
	GMR Consulting Services Pvt Ltd	162,000	162,000
	GMR Energy Trading Ltd	11,676,227	11,676,227
	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Ltd	5,861,921	5,861,921
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Pvt Ltd	263,188	263,188
	Kakinada Sez Limited	-	396,144
	GMR Infrastructure Limited-Up	2,598,360	2,598,360
	GMR Airports Limited	1,154,241	1,226,705
	Gateways For India Airports Pvt Ltd	1,770,000	1,620,000
	GMR Coal Resources Pte. Ltd	-	376,378
	Raxa Security Services Ltd	-	1,081,143
	GMR Generation Assets Limited	30,293,286	18,585,720
	GMR Family Fund Trust	46,100,000	46,100,000
	GMR Infrastructure Developers Ltd	4,720,000	-
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	1,495,443	834,355
	GMR Infrastructure Limited-Ncd Loan	1,750,000,000	-
	GMR Energy Limited	-	204,873
(B)	<u>Amount Pavables:</u>		
	GMR Aerostructure Services Ltd	312,517,378	312,517,378
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	143,216,281	139,904,741
	GMR Warora Energy Ltd	32,863,575	32,863,575
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited	19,509,590	19,509,590
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	42,758,622	148,128,947
	GMR Aerostructure Services Ltd-Interest Accrued But Not Paid	116,277,544	78,032,449

24 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance 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 is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31st March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations, provisions.

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 31st March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

B. 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 does not have fluctuating interest rate borrowings, thus company does not have any interest rate risk.

C. 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 does not have exposure to foreign currency payable or receivable balances and hence it does not have any foreign currency risk.

D. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

E. Liquidity risk

Maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March' 2021

	(Amount in Rupees)			
Particulars	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2021				
Borrowings	1,750,000,000	312,517,378	42,758,622	2,105,276,000
Trade and other payables	144,773,999	-	-	144,773,999
Other financial liabilities	121,206,876	52,373,165	-	173,580,041
Total	2,015,980,875	364,890,543	42,758,622	2,423,630,039
Year ended March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	148,128,947	312,517,378	-	460,646,325
Trade and other payables	142,676,574	-	-	142,676,574
Other financial liabilities	83,018,204	52,373,165	-	135,391,369
Total	373,823,725	364,890,543	-	738,714,268

25 Fair Value Measurements

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020		
	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost	Fair value through statement of profit or loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments (other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)	429,495,136			326,932,500		
Investment in subsidiaries	100,000			100,000		
Loans			1,898,548,254			182,777,425
Trade receivables			1,495,443			834,355
Cash and cash equivalents			883,672			4,327,193
Other financial assets			-			-
Total	429,595,136	-	1,900,927,369	327,032,500	-	187,938,973
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings			2,105,276,000			460,646,325
Trade payables			144,773,999			142,676,574
Other financial liabilities			173,580,041			135,391,369
Total	-	-	2,423,630,039	-	-	738,714,268

26 Fair Value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Carrying amount	Fair Value			Carrying amount	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
Investments (other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)	429,495,136	-	429,495,136	-	326,932,500	-	326,932,500	-
Investment in subsidiaries	100,000	-	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	100,000
Loans	1,898,548,254	-	-	-	182,777,425	-	-	182,777,425
Trade receivables	1,495,443	-	-	-	834,355	-	-	834,355
Cash and cash equivalents	883,672	-	-	-	4,327,193	-	-	4,327,193
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,330,522,505	-	429,495,136	100,000	514,971,473	-	326,932,500	188,038,973
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings	2,105,276,000	-	-	-	460,646,325	-	-	-
Trade payables	144,773,999	-	-	-	142,676,574	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	173,580,041	-	-	-	135,391,369	-	-	-
Total	2,423,630,039	-	-	-	738,714,268	-	-	-

GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2021

27 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 maintain strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and 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 net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

		31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Borrowings		2,105,276,000	460,646,325
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note9)		(883,672)	(4,327,193)
Net debt	(i)	2,104,392,328	456,319,132
Share Capital		50,000,000	50,000,000
Other Equity		(83,513,288)	(232,204,249)
Total capital	(ii)	(33,513,288)	(182,204,249)
Capital and net debt	(iii= i+ii)	2,070,879,040	274,114,883
Gearing ratio (%)	(i/iii)	101.62%	166.47%

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 period.

28 Segment reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operations of the Company primarily as a business of providing support to group companies, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the management. Hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under IND AS 108 'Operating Segments'.

29 Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for, net of advances Rs.NIL (Mar'20 – Rs.NIL).

30 Pending litigations

The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

31 Foreseeable losses

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

32 MSME Dues

There are no micro and small enterprises to which the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March, 2021. This information, as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

As per our report of even date

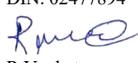
For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 000934S
ACHYUTHAVE Digitally signed by
NKATA SATISH ACHYUTHAVENKATA
KUMAR SATISH KUMAR
Date: 2021.06.14
19:14:56 +05'30'

A.V.Satish Kumar
Partner
Membership No:26526

For and on behalf of the board of directors
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited

MADDULA
VENKATA
SRINIVAS

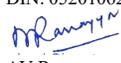
M.V.Srinivas
Director
DIN: 02477894



R Venkataramana
CFO

SURESH
BAGRODIA

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 05201062



AV Ramayya
Company Secretary

Place : Bangalore
Date : 14th June 2021

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14th June 2021

