

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Infra Developers Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of GMR Infra Developers Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit



to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2020, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Key Audit Matters

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



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, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder;

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

(f) 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"; and

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

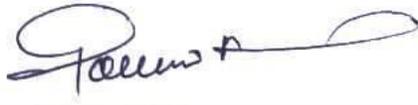
i. The Company has no pending litigations;

ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;



iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 001109C



Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 14, 2021

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

With reference to the Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal & Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date to the members of **GMR Infra Developers Limited**, on the Standalone 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) As explained to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of company.
- (ii). The inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and adequate and no material discrepancies are noticed during our audit.
- (iii). In respect of the Loans, secured or unsecured, granted by the Company to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies act 2013:
 - a) In our opinion and according to the information given to us, the terms and conditions of the loans given by the Company are prima facie, not Prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayment of principal amounts and/or receipts of interest Have been regular as per stipulations.
 - c) There are no overdue amounts as at the year-end in respect of both Principal and interest.

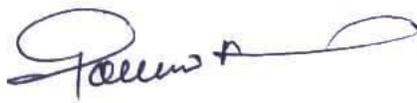


- iv). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, Company has complied with the provision of Section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of Loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- v). The Company has not accepted deposits from the public covered by the provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi). As informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- vii). (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, the company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, GST, Custom Duty, GST, Value Added Tax, Service Tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Income Tax, GST, Service Tax and Customs Duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
- viii). The company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its Bank in respect of Loans taken by it. There were no dues payable to any financial institution/s.
- ix). In Our Opinion and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company has utilized the monies raised by way of debt instruments and term loans for the purposes for which they were raised..
- x). According to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of audit.
- xi). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the act.
- xii). In Our Opinion and according to the explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, provisions of clause (xii) of the order are 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 the 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 standards.
- xiv). According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or Private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, Provisions of clause (xv) of the order are not applicable.
- xvi). According to the information and explanations provided to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the company.

For Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 001109C



Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788



Place: New Delhi
Date: June 14, 2021

Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of GMR Infra Developers Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

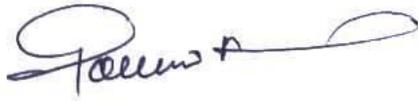
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal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



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 2020, 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 Chatterjee & Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no: 001109C



Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership no: 403788

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 14, 2021

UDIN: 21403788AAAAEM3695

GMR Infra Developers Limited

Statement of standalone assets and liabilities as on 31st March 2021

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (Audited)	As at March 31, 2020 (Audited)
1 ASSETS		
i) Non-current assets		
Financial assets		
Investments	24,555,108,502	420,500,000
Tax asset (net)	15,284,525	26,716,561
	24,570,393,027	447,216,561
ii) Current assets		
Financial assets		
Investments	-	
Loans and advances	345,680,484	24,411,800,000
Cash and cash equivalents	56,255,207	29,895,094
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents		
Others	1,756,118,781	194,017,291
Trade receivables	219,286,661	34,729,190
Other current assets	2,777,234	6,142,978
	2,380,118,367	24,676,584,553
TOTAL ASSETS (a+b)	26,950,511,395	25,123,801,114
2 EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
i) Equity		
Equity share capital	500,000	500,000
Other equity	14,599,922,798	4,842,240,986
Total equity	14,600,422,798	4,842,740,986
b) Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
ii) Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	-	10,002,500,000
Other financial liabilities	2,349,443,759	248,442,826
Other current liabilities	644,838	30,117,303
	2,350,088,597	10,281,060,128
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b)	26,950,511,395	25,123,801,114

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788



Place : New Delhi
Date :

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited

MADDUL A
VENKATA SRINIVAS
M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 2477894

SURESH
BAGRODIA

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 5201062

Place : New Delhi
Date :14.06.2021

Place : Mumbai
Date :14.06.2021

GMR Infra Developers Limited							
Statement of audited standalone financial results for Year ended March 31, 2021							
Particulars	Amount in Rs.						
	Quarter ended		Nine months ended			Year ended	
	31-Mar-21	31-Dec-20	31-Mar-20	31-Dec-20	31-Dec-19	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	Note-1	UnAudited	Note-1	UnAudited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
A Continuing Operations							
1 Revenue							
a) Revenue from operations							
i) Sales/income from operations	272,747,250	-	-	-	-	272,747,250	29,093,865,535
ii) Other operating income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other income							
i) Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (Net)							
ii) Others	(145,035,623)	2,398,783	286,855	164,627,737	390,137	164,627,737	54,982,710
Total revenue	127,711,627	2,398,783	286,855	164,627,737	390,137	437,374,987	29,148,848,245
2 Expenses							
i) Operating expenses	264,803,001	-	-	264,803,001	-	264,803,001	29,373,525,027
ii) Finance costs	(99,617,820)	478,846,018	395,259	1,454,894,721	513,895	1,454,894,721	229,107,342
iii) Other expenses	65,108,045	1,316,063	14,671	67,068,503	77,210	67,068,503	8,188,792,038
Total expenses	230,293,226	480,162,080	409,930	1,786,766,225	591,105	1,786,766,225	37,791,424,406
3 Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before exceptional items and tax	(102,581,599)	(477,763,297)	(123,075)	(1,622,138,488)	(200,968)	(1,349,391,238)	(8,642,576,161)
4 Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses (3 ± 4)	(102,581,599)	(477,763,297)	(123,075)	(1,622,138,488)	(200,968)	(1,349,391,238)	(8,642,576,161)
6 Tax expenses of continuing operations							
(a) Current tax	268,682	-	-	-	-	268,682	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Adjustments of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (5 ± 6)	(102,850,281)	(477,763,297)	(123,075)	(1,622,138,488)	(200,968)	(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
B Discontinued Operations							
8 Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Tax expenses of discontinued operations							
(a) Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations (8 ± 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Profit/(loss) after tax for respective periods (7 + 10)	(102,850,281)	(477,763,297)	(123,075)	(1,622,138,488)	(200,968)	(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
12 Other Comprehensive Income							
(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,207,341,732	-	-	-	-	1,207,341,732	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Total other comprehensive income, net of tax for the respective periods	1,207,341,732	-	-	-	-	1,207,341,732	-
14 Total comprehensive income for the respective periods (11 ± 13) [comprising Profit (loss) and Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the respective periods]	1,104,491,451	(477,763,297)	(123,075)	(1,622,138,488)	(200,968)	(142,318,188)	(8,642,576,161)
15 Earnings per equity share (Basic and Diluted)							
i) Basic & diluted EPS	22,089.83	(9,555.27)	(2.46)	(32,442.77)	(4.02)	(26,993.20)	(172,851.52)
ii) Basic & diluted EPS from continuing operations	22,089.83	(9,555.27)	(2.46)	(32,442.77)	(4.02)	(26,993.20)	(172,851.52)
iii) Basic & diluted EPS from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As per our report of even date attached							

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 001109C

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788

Place : New Delhi
Date :



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited

SURESH BAGRODIA
Director
DIN: 2477894

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 5201062

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14.06.2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.06.2021

GMR Infra Developers Limited

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2021

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Notes	Ind AS	Ind AS
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	3	24,555,108,502	420,500,000
Tax assets (net)	9	15,284,525	26,716,561
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Loans and advances	5	345,680,484	24,411,800,000
Cash and cash equivalents	4	56,255,207	29,895,094
Other financial assets	6	1,756,118,781	194,017,292
Trade receivables	7	219,286,661	34,729,190
Other current assets	8	2,777,234	6,142,978
TOTAL ASSETS		26,950,511,395	25,123,801,114
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10	500,000	500,000
Other equity	11	14,599,922,798	4,842,240,986
Equity component of other financial instruments		-	-
Retained earnings		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Other reserves		-	-
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12	-	10,002,500,000
Other financial liabilities	13	2,349,443,759	248,442,826
Other current liabilities	14	644,838	30,117,303
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		26,950,511,395	25,123,801,114

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.0011096

Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited

Digitally signed by
MADDULA
VENKATA
SRINIVAS
Date: 2021.06.14
18:37:51 +05:30

M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 2477894

SURESH
BAGRODIA

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 5201062

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :14.06.2021

Place : Mumbai
Date :14.06.2021

GMR Infra Developers Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the period ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Rs.	
		Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	15	272,747,250	29,093,865,535
Other income	16	164,627,737	54,982,710
Total Income		437,374,987	29,148,848,245
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	17	264,803,001	29,373,525,027
Finance cost	18	1,454,894,721	229,107,342
Other expenses	19	67,068,503	8,188,792,038
Total Expenses		1,786,766,225	37,791,424,406
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		(1,349,391,238)	(8,642,576,161)
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		(1,349,391,238)	(8,642,576,161)
(1) Current tax		268,682	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		268,682	-
Profit/(loss) After tax from continuing operations		(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
Profit/(loss) for the period		(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
B. Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		1,207,341,732	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,207,341,732	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(142,318,188)	(8,642,576,161)

Earnings per share for continuing operations			
EPS (Basic)			
Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent	21	(26,993.20)	(172,851.52)
EPS (Diluted)			
Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent		(26,993.20)	(172,851.52)

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C



Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788

Place : New Delhi
Date :

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited

MADDUL Digitally signed
A by MADDULA
VENKATA
SRINIVAS
Date: 2021.06.14
18:38:23 +05'30'

M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 2477894

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14.06.2021

SURESH
BAGRODI
A

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 5201062

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.06.2021

GMR Infra Developers Limited
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2021

Particulars	Amount in ₹	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
A. Profit before tax	(1,349,391,238)	(8,642,576,161)
B. Adjustment for non-cash transactions:	-	-
Loss on sale of Investments	-	-
a. Interest Income:		
i. Changes in fair value of financial assets	-	-
ii. From Investments	(162,707,098)	(54,982,710)
b. Interest Expenses on loans	1,454,894,721	229,107,342
	1,292,187,623	174,124,632
D. Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
a. Decrease / (increase) in other current assets	(181,191,728)	(234,688,192)
b. (Decrease) /Increase in other current liabilities	(29,472,465)	30,097,568
c. (Decrease) /Increase in other financial liabilities	2,101,000,933	248,200,080
D. (Decrease) /Increase in other financial Assets	(1,562,101,489)	
	328,235,251	43,609,456
E. Cash generated from operations (A+B+C)	271,031,636	(244,842,073)
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	11,163,354	(26,704,284)
Net cash flow from operating activities (I)	282,194,990	(271,546,357)
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
A. Interest Income received	160,786,460	54,982,710
B. Investment in GAL & Venture Capital Fund	(22,927,266,770)	
C. Purchase Of Investment	(1,478,300,000)	
D. Redemption of Debentures		11,600,000,000
E. Proceeds from Sale of investment	1,480,220,638	820,000,000
F. Loans Given		(24,411,800,000)
G. Investments in Group Companies		(420,000,000)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (II)	(22,764,359,672)	(12,356,817,290)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
A. Proceeds from Borrowings	(10,002,500,000)	20,002,250,000
B. Interest Paid on Borrowings	(1,454,894,721)	(229,107,342)
C. Debentures paid	9,900,000,000	(7,115,000,000)
D. (Decrease) /Increase in Borrowings	24,066,119,516	
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (III)	22,508,724,795	12,658,142,658
IV. Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	26,360,113	29,779,011
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	29,895,094	116,083
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	56,255,207	29,895,094
VI. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
a. Cash on hand	-	-
b. Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand	-	-
a. With banks:		
i. On Current Account	56,255,207	29,895,094
ii. On Deposit Account having original maturity less than three months	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	56,255,207	29,895,094

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 403788



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited

MADHUL
A
VENKATA
SRINIVAS
M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 2477894

SURESH
BAGRODI
A
Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 5201062

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date :14.06.2021

Place : Mumbai
Date :14.06.2021

GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

1 Corporate Information

GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL' or 'the Company') is a Public unlisted 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 Company has been incorporated with the objective of participation in various infrastructure related projects. The registered office of the company is located at Naman Center, 7th Floor, G-Block, BKC, Bandra, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400 051, India.

2 Significant accounting policies

1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The stand-alone financial statements are presented in Rs.

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:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d) 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:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
 - b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2 Property, plant & equipment

Freehold land will be carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment will stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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.

4 Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables. For more information on receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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

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

Derecognition

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

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b. The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

on, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss : Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

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

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

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. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract - with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope of Ind AS 109, the company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

5 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. They are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

7 Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred 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 taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (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.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

8 Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

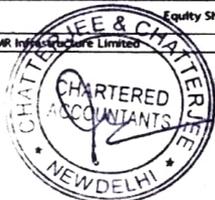
There is no CSR expenditure during the year.



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

	Particulars	Amount in Rs			
		Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020		
3	Investments				
	GMR Infra Services Limited 50,000 (March 31, 2020: 50,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	500,000	500,000		
	GMR Infra Services Limited 4,20,00,000 (March 31, 2020: 4,20,00,000) Redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 10 each with a coupon rate of 0.001% per annum having a tenure of twenty years	420,000,000	420,000,000		
	GMR Airports Ltd (Purchased 3469692 No's equity Shares from DSPL @127.7474, 1439230 No's Bonus CCPS A@4.995554, 269249 No's Bonus CCPS B @18.25921, 224375 No's Bonus CCPS C@14.5176, 403874 No's Bonus CCPS D@19.61874, Purchased 165330644 No's equity Shares from GIL @127.7474)	22,794,432,780			
	Venture Capital Fund (SREI Multiple Asset Investment Trust- Vision India fund 490388) No's @50.98, Infrastructure Resurrection fund 8963250 No's @100.41, Bharat Nirman fund 3171381 No's @78.83)	1,340,175,722			
	Total	24,555,108,502	420,500,000		
4	Cash and cash equivalents				
	Balances with banks	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
	- On current accounts	56,255,207	29,895,094		
	Total	56,255,207	29,895,094		
5	Loans and advances				
	Loans and advances	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
	Total	345,680,484	24,411,800,000		
6	Other financial assets				
	Interest accrued on loan	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
	Other Receivables	1,210,243,779	194,016,958		
	Total	1,758,118,781	194,017,292		
7	Trade Receivables				
	Trade Receivables	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
	Total	219,286,661	34,729,190		
8	Other current assets				
	GST input tax	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
	Total	2,777,234	6,142,978		
9	Tax assets (net)				
	Current Tax (TDS)	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020		
	Total	15,284,325	26,716,561		
10	Share capital				
	Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Authorized shares	Equity shares		Equity shares	
		Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
	Outstanding at the beginning of the period	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
	50,000 (March 31, 2020: 50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	-	-	-	-
	Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		Equity shares		Equity shares	
		Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
	Outstanding at the beginning of the period	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000.00
	Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
	Less: forfeited during the year	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period					
	Equity Shares	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
	At the beginning of the reporting period	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
	Issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding at the end of the period	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares					
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees.					
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.					
(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company					
	Equity Shares	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
		No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
	GMR Infrastructure Limited	49,994	499940	49,994	499940



11	Other equity	Amount in Rs	
		Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020
Equity Component of Debentures			
	Balance at the beginning of the year	13,485,000,000	20,600,000,000
	Movement during the year	9,900,000,000	(7,115,000,000)
	Closing balance (A)	23,385,000,000	13,485,000,000
	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss Outstanding at the beginning of the period	(8,642,759,014)	(182,853)
	Profit/(loss) for the period/year	(142,318,188)	(8,642,576,161)
	Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss at the end of the period (B)	(8,785,077,202)	(8,642,759,014)
	Total (A+B)	14,599,922,798	4,842,240,986

12	Particulars	Amount in Rs			
		Non Current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Borrowings				
	Debentures*	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000		10,000,000,000
	Loan From Group Companies			-	2,500,000
	Total	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	-	10,002,500,000

*During FY 2019-20, the Company had issued unlisted, redeemable non-convertible debentures 10,000 numbers each in Tranche A (Tenor 1 year 10 days) & Tranche B (Tenor 3 years) having a face value of Rs.10 Lakhs each for Rs. 2,000 Crs. Coupon rate for Tranche A : 18% Per annum, capitalized quarterly, due and payable on the earlier of (i) the completion date of the phase II Investment and (ii) the date on which the Tranche A debentures are redeemed (at maturity or any other redemption date). Coupon rate for Tranche B : if the phase II Investment has not occurred, 18% per annum, Capitalized quarterly accrued, due and payable on the earlier of (i) the completion date of phase II Investment and (ii) each anniversary date of the allotment date for Tranche B. On phase II Completion, coupon on Tranche B will be 17.5 % per annum, capitalized quarterly, accrued due and payable upon each anniversary of the phase II Investment completion date until and including the final redemption date for Tranche B. During FY 2020-21, the company has redeemed the Tranche A Debentures on the completion of phase II Investment.

13	Particulars	Amount in Rs			
		Non Current		Current	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Other financial liabilities				
	Trade payables			217,118,447	70,881,096
	Interest accrued due on borrowings			1,882,934,533	-
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			249,390,779	177,534,247
	Interest payable			-	25,040
	Other Payable			-	2,444
	Total	-	-	2,349,443,759	248,442,827

14	Particulars	Amount in Rs	
		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
			Other current liabilities
	Statutory dues payable	644,838	30,117,302
	Total	644,838	30,117,302



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Amount in Rs

15	Income	Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020
	Sale of services	-	26,100,000
	Sale of material	272,747,250	35,667,174
	Sale of stock in trade	-	29,032,098,361
	Total	272,747,250	29,093,865,535

Amount in Rs

16	Other Income	Ind As March 31, 2021	Ind As March 31, 2020
	Interest Income on		
	Term Deposit	1,073,175	937,603
	Loans	160,210,836	54,045,107
	Income Tax Refund	1,423,087	-
	Profit on sale of mutual funds	1,920,639	-
	Total	164,627,737	54,982,710

Amount in Rs

17	Direct Expenses	Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020
	Cost of Services	-	23,800,000
	Purchase of trading goods	264,803,001	35,314,034
	Cost of stock in trade	-	29,314,410,993
	Total	264,803,001	29,373,525,027

Amount in Rs

18	Finance Cost	Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020
	Interest cost(net)*	1,454,894,721	22,429,892
	Other Borrowing Cost	-	206,677,450
	Total	1,454,894,721	229,107,342

*Interest cost is net of interest income of Rs 123,24,87,435 from GMR Infrastructure Limited since the loan taken is back to back transaction with the company

Amount in Rs

19	Other expenses	Ind AS March 31, 2021	Ind AS March 31, 2020
	Loss on sale of investment	-	8,180,000,000
	Legal and consultancy expenses	4,148,624	8,153,297
	Payment to auditors* (refer details below)	58,300	40,050
	Rates & Taxes	2,619,240	77,806
	Rent	4,870	-
	Sitting Fee	10,000	-
	Brokerage	-	518,199
	Bank charges	8,923	2,686
	Miscellaneous expenses	41,272	-
	Fair value Loss on financial instruments**	59,824,133	-
	Loss on trading of goods*	353,141	-
	Total	67,068,503	8,188,792,038

*Pertains to last year due to material returns/ cancellation

**The Company accounts for Investment in Venture Capital Fund at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) based on Net Asset Value (NAV) provided by Venture Fund manager

Payment to auditors

Amount in Rs

As auditor:	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Audit fee	40,000	40,050
In other capacity:	18,300	-
Other services (certification fees)	-	-
Total	58,300	40,050



20. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021 has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The stand-alone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

The stand-alone financial statements are presented in Rs.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

21. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
Continuing operations	-	-
Discontinued operation	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
Interest on convertible preference shares	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	(1,349,659,920)	(8,642,576,161)
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing Earning Per Share (Basic)	50,000	50,000
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	50,000	50,000
Earning Per Share (Basic) (Rs)	(26,993.20)	(172,851.52)
Earning Per Share (Diluted) (Rs)	(26,993.20)	(172,851.52)
Face value per share (Rs)	10	10



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at 31st March 2021

22. Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management framework aims to:

- (i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
- (ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

Market risk

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2021		
	+50	0
	-50	0
March 31, 2020		
	+50	-

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

Credit risk

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

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.	In Rs.
Year ended						
31-Mar-17						
Derivatives and embedded derivatives						

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the policies and procedures of the Company include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.



GMR Infra Developers Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

23. Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and sale of certain assets, long-term and short-term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible / convertible debt securities and strategic partnership with investors.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with.

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Borrowings other than convertible preference shares	10,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
Total debt (i)	10,000,000,000	20,000,000,000
Capital components		
Equity share capital	500,000	500,000
Other equity	(8,785,077,202)	(8,642,759,014)
Non-controlling interests	-	-
Convertible preference shares (refer note 19)	-	-
Total Capital (ii)	(8,784,577,202)	(8,642,259,014)
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	1,215,422,798	11,357,740,986
Gearing ratio (%) (i / iii)	822.76%	176.09%

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 material breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020



GMR Infra Developers Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2021

Statement of changes in equity

Amount in Rs.

a. Equity share capital:

50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each

	No of Shares	Rs.
At 1st April 2020	50,000	500,000
Add - Issue During the year		
At March 31, 2021	50,000	500,000

b. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		
For the period ended 31, March 2021			
At 1st April 2020	13,485,000,000	(8,642,759,014)	4,842,240,986
Profit for the year	-	(1,349,659,920)	(1,349,659,920)
Additions during the year	9,900,000,000	-	9,900,000,000
Other comprehensive income	23,385,000,000	(9,992,418,934)	13,392,581,066
Dividends	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-
Deemed dividend	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	23,385,000,000	(9,992,418,934)	13,392,581,066

For Chatterjee and Chatterjee
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.001109C


Gaurav Agrawal
Partner

Membership No.: 403788



For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Infra Developers Limited

MADDUL Digitally signed
A by MADDULA
VENKATA
VENKATA SRINIVAS
Date: 2021.06.14
SRINIVAS 18:40:19 +05'30'

M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 2477894

SURESH
BAGRODI
A

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 5201062

Place : New Delhi
Date :

Place : New Delhi
Date : 14.06.2021

Place : Mumbai
Date : 14.06.2021