

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****To The Members of GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited****Report on the Audit of Financial Statements****Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s. **GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion:

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

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

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



Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 judgements 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 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.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements:

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered



material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- (i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - (ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - (iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - (iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - (v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.
11. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

13. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year.

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "Appendix - A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

15. 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 Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Appendix-B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with



reference to financial statements.

- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position,
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2022.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.



- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended March 31, 2022

For K.S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P

Hitesh Kumar P

Partner

Membership No. 233734

UDIN No: 22233734AHZSSW7295

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 26, 2022



Appendix - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Appendix referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, we report that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') and relevant details of Right-of-use assets.
 - (B) As per the information and explanations provided, the Company has no intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has the program of physical verification of PPE and right-to-use assets so to cover all the assets once in every three years and no such material discrepancies are identified on such verification 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 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 the Company other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) As per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not involve in the purchase or sale of inventory and accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (b) As per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not taken any working capital loan during the year and accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made investments or provided guarantees or security or granted unsecured loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year, and accordingly reporting under clause (iii) is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no loans, investments, guarantee and security which meets the requirements of section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits and does not have any unclaimed deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable.



- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the 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 according to the records as produced and examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from date they become payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess which have not been deposited on account of dispute.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the financial institution, banks or any lender and accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;
- (c) The Company has applied the loans for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments or term loans and hence the reporting under clause 3 (x)(a) is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by



the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the books of account

(a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(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 as referred to in section 192 of companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered under the audit and the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report



indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations provided to us, provisions of section 135 related to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no: 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P

Hitesh Kumar P

Partner

Membership No: 233734

UDIN No: 22233734AHZSSW7295

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 26, 2022



Appendix - B to the Independent Auditors' Report**Independent Auditor's 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 with reference to financial statements of M/s. GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements 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 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements.

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls 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 with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 K.S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 003109S



Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No: 233734
UDIN No: 22233734AHZSSW7295

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 26, 2022



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021 (Refer note 1.1)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	8,997.80	9,431.13
Right of Use assets	4	1.52	1.55
Income Tax Asset		0.82	-
Other non-current assets	5	1,487.72	933.33
		10,487.86	10,366.01
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	70.77	69.47
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7A	53.03	9.33
(iii) Other Bank balances	7B	94.24	94.24
(iv) Other Financial Asset	8	834.98	1,356.89
Other current assets	9	952.46	784.89
		2,005.48	2,314.82
Total Assets		12,493.34	12,680.83
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	10	4,071.64	4,071.64
Other Equity	11	1,280.18	682.67
		5,351.82	4,754.31
Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	5,520.33	6,023.29
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	88.44	79.33
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	14	445.64	262.14
Lease Liabilities	15	1.62	1.45
Other Non - current liabilities	16	270.25	295.59
		6,326.28	6,661.80
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short Term Borrowings	17	509.60	469.52
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	1.97	81.27
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	246.41	662.37
Lease Liabilities	16	0.17	0.17
Other current liabilities	20	57.09	51.39
		815.24	1,264.72
Total Equity and Liabilities		12,493.34	12,680.83
Summary of Significant accounting policies	2.3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

As per our report of even date

For K.S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 0031095

Hitesh Kumar P

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No. 233734

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

Anand Kumar Polamada

Anand Kumar Polamada
Director
DIN : 08540411

Rajesh Vetcha

Rajesh Vetcha
Director
DIN : 03134955

Y Ram Manohar

Y Ram Manohar
Chief Financial Officer

DVR Mallikarjun

DVR Mallikarjun
Company Secretary
Mem. No. 66358



Place : Bengaluru
Date: April 26, 2022

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2022



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2022

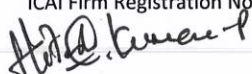
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 1.1)
I. Revenue from Operations	21	1,959.51	1,590.25
II. Other Income	22	30.63	13.73
III. Total Income (I + II)		1,990.14	1,603.98
IV. Expenses			
Concession fee		40.89	32.42
Employee Benefit Expenses	23	13.89	9.56
Finance Cost	24	545.98	418.08
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	433.37	444.55
Other expenses	26	174.99	75.26
Total expenses (IV)		1,209.12	979.87
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)		781.02	624.11
VI. Tax Expenses:			
a. Deferred tax liability /(Asset)			
i. On Temporary Differences	14	183.51	65.58
Total Tax Expenses (VI)		183.51	65.58
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the year (V - VI)		597.51	558.53
VIII. Other Comprehensive income			
i. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
ii. Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII)		-	-
IX. Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (VII + VIII)		597.51	558.53
X. Earnings per equity share			
Basic and Diluted	27	1.47	1.37
Summary of Significant accounting policies	2.3		


The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date


For K.S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 003109S


Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No. 233734

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited


Anand Kumar Polamada
Director
DIN : 08540411


Rajesh Vetcha
Director
DIN : 03134955


Y Ram Manohar
Chief Financial Officer


DVR Mallikarjun
Company Secretary
Mem. No. 66358

Place : Bengaluru
Date: April 26, 2022

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2022



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262

Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31 2022

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 1.1)
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
A. Profit/(Loss) before tax	781.02	624.11
B. Adjustments to reconcile (loss) / profit before tax to net cash flows		
a. Depreciation and amortization expenses	433.37	444.55
b. Interest income from bank deposits and others	(4.27)	
c. Amortization of Deferred Rental income	(19.53)	(13.73)
d. Interest paid on borrowings (finance cost)	522.41	411.21
e. Amortisation of Upfront Fee	14.12	-
f. Notional Interest on Security Deposits	9.11	6.70
g. Income from Staright Lining of Lease receivable	(561.95)	(475.49)
h. Interest expense on Lease Liability	0.17	0.17
	393.42	373.40
C. Adjustment for changes in working capital:		
a. Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables	(1.30)	(13.65)
b. Decrease / (increase) in other current assets and non- current assets	(160.04)	(187.48)
c. Decrease / (increase) in other Financial Assets	522.01	(1,356.89)
d. (Decrease) /Increase in trade payables	(79.30)	(332.19)
e. (Decrease) /Increase in other financial liabilities	(415.96)	612.35
f. (Decrease) /Increase in other current & Non current liabilities	(0.10)	(384.26)
	(134.68)	(1,662.11)
D. Cash generated from operations (A+B+C)	1,039.76	(664.60)
Add: Direct taxes (paid) / net of refunds	(0.82)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (I)	1,038.94	(664.60)
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
a. Purchase of Property plant & equipment	-	(1,602.72)
b. Interest received during the year	4.17	-
c. Proceedings from issue of shares	-	10.00
d. Investment in FD	-	(94.24)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (II)	4.17	(1,686.96)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
a. Repayment of borrowings	(477.00)	(310.04)
b. Proceeds from borrowings	-	2,958.00
c. Interest paid for the year	(522.41)	(411.21)
d. Payment of Lease Liability	-	-
e. Issue of share capital	-	-
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (III)	(999.41)	2,236.75



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262
Statement of Cash Flow for the Year ended March 31 2022

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 1.1)
IV. Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	43.70	(114.81)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9.33	-
Add: Effect of Common control transaction	-	124.14
V. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	53.03	9.33
VI. Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
a. Cash on hand	-	-
b. Cheques, Drafts and Stamps on hand	-	-
c. With banks:		
i. On Current Account	53.03	9.33
ii. On Deposit Account having original maturity less than three months	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	53.03	9.33

Financial Liabilities Reconciliation

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	6,492.81	3,842.87
Cash Flows	-	3,000.00
Repayments	(477)	(310.04)
Other Adjustments	14.11	-40.02
Closing Balance	6,029.92	6,492.81

Summary of Significant accounting policies

2.3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For K.S Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 003109S

Hitesh Kumar P

Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No. 233734

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Ltd

P. Anand Kumar

Anand Kumar Polamada
Director
DIN : 08540411

Rajesh Vetcha

Rajesh Vetcha
Director
DIN : 03134955

Y Ram Manohar

Y Ram Manohar
Chief Financial Officer

DVR Mallikarjun

DVR Mallikarjun
Company Secretary
Mem. No. 66358

Place : Bengaluru
Date : April 26, 2022

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 26, 2022



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	At the beginning of the Year	Changes during the Year	At the end of the Year
i. For the period ended March 31, 2022	4,071.64	-	4,071.64
ii. For the period ended March 31, 2021	-	4,071.64	4,071.64

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
I. Balance as at April 01, 2021	682.67	682.67
Profit/(Loss) for the year	597.51	597.51
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,280.18	1,280.18
 Balance as at April 01, 2021	 124.14	 124.14
Profit/(Loss) for the period	558.53	558.53
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	682.67	682.67

Summary of Significant accounting policies

2.3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For K.S Rao & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 0031095

Hitesh Kumar P

Hitesh Kumar P

Partner

Membership No. 233734

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

Anand Kumar Polamada

Anand Kumar Polamada

Director

DIN : 08540411

Rajesh Vetcha

Rajesh Vetcha

Director

DIN : 03134955

Y Ram Manohar

Y Ram Manohar

Chief Financial Officer

DVR Mallikarjun

DVR Mallikarjun

Company Secretary

Mem. No. 66358

Place : Bengaluru

Date : April 26, 2022

Place : Hyderabad

Date : April 26, 2022



3 Property, Plant and Equipment
For the Year ended March 31, 2022

For the Year ended March 31, 2022												₹ in Lakhs
Sl. No.	Particulars	Gross Block			As at 31.03.2022	Depreciation Block			Net Block			
		As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Deletions		Up to 01.04.2021	for the year	on Deletions	Up to 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	
1	Buildings	8,580.18	-	-	8,580.18	999.06	274.82	-	1,273.88	7,306.30	7,581.12	
2	Roads	544.46	-	-	544.46	204.11	54.46	-	258.57	285.89	340.35	
3	Electrical Equipment	253.87	-	-	253.87	90.85	25.39	-	116.24	137.63	163.02	
4	Plant and Machinery	840.94	-	-	840.94	156.47	56.07	-	212.54	628.40	684.47	
5	Lease hold improvements	672.59	-	-	672.59	11.18	22.42	-	33.60	639.00	661.42	
6	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Office Equipment	0.83	-	-	0.83	0.08	0.17	-	0.25	0.58	0.75	
	Grand Total	10,892.87	-	-	10,892.87	1,461.75	433.33	-	1,895.08	8,997.80	9,431.13	

Note:

1. The Title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
2. The Company has not revalued Property, Plant and Equipment during the year
3. The Company does not have any benami property and no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

3 Property, Plant and Equipment
For the Year ended March 31, 2021

Sl. No.	Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation Block				Net Block	
		As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deletions	As at 31.03.2021	Up to 01.04.2020	For the year	On Deletions	Up to 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
1	Buildings	5,192.05	3,388.13	-	8,580.18	692.78	306.27	-	999.06	7,581.12	4,499.27
2	Roads	544.46	-	-	544.46	149.65	54.46	-	204.11	340.35	394.81
3	Electrical Equipment	240.57	13.30	-	253.87	66.12	24.73	-	90.85	163.02	174.45
4	Plant and Machinery	593.17	247.77	-	840.94	108.68	47.79	-	156.47	684.47	484.49
5	Lease hold improvements	-	672.59	-	672.59	-	11.18	-	11.18	661.42	-
6	Computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Office Equipment	-	0.83	-	0.83	-	0.08	-	0.08	0.75	-
	Grand Total	6,570.25	4,322.62	-	10,892.88	1,017.23	444.51	-	1,461.75	9,431.13	5,553.02



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
CIN No. U70109TG2020PLC146262
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

4. Right of Use of Assets

For the Year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation Block			Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2021	Additions	Deletions	As at 31.03.2022	Up to 01.04.2021	for the year	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Lease asset	1.61	-	-	1.61	0.07	0.03	1.52	1.55
Grand Total	1.61	-	-	1.61	0.07	0.03	1.52	1.55

For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation Block			Net Block	
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deletions	As at 31.03.2021	Up to 01.04.2020	for the year	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Lease asset	1.61	-	-	1.61	0.02	0.04	1.55	1.59
Grand Total	1.61	-	-	1.61	0.02	0.04	1.55	1.59



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

16 Lease Liability

For the Year ended March 31, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 01.04.2021	Interest expense	Payments	As at 31.03.2022
01	Lease Liability	1.62	0.17	-	1.79
	Grand Total	1.62	0.17	-	1.79

Non Current 1.62

Current 0.17

For the Year ended March 31, 2021

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 01.04.2020	Interest expense	Payments	As at 31.03.2021
01	Lease Liability	1.62	0.17	0.17	1.62
	Grand Total	1.62	0.17	0.17	1.62

Non Current 1.45

Current 0.17



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
5	Other Non Current Assets		
	A. Capital Advances - Unsecured, Considered Good	-	7.56
	Total	-	7.56
	B. Others:		
	Lease Equalisation Receivable	1,487.72	925.77
	Total	1,487.72	933.33
6	Trade Receivables		
	Unsecured, Considered Good		
	Less: Expected Credit Loss on above	-	-
	Related	-	-
	Others	70.77	69.47
	Total	70.77	69.47
No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.			
7A	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances in bank a/c's		
	Current Accounts	53.03	9.33
	Deposits with less than three months maturity	-	-
	Total	53.00	9.33
7B	Bank Balances - Current:		
	Deposits with less than three months maturity	94.24	94.24
	Total	94.24	94.24
8	Other financial assets - Current		
	a. Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	0.75	0.65
	b. Other Receivable	834.23	1,356.24
	Total	834.98	1,356.89
9	Other Current Assets		
	a. Balance with Statutory Authorities	931.36	777.75
	b. Prepaid expenses	21.10	7.14
	Total	952.46	784.89



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
10	Equity Share Capital		
A.	<i>Authorised Share Capital:</i>		
	4,51,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	4,515.00	4,515.00
B.	<i>Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up share capital:</i>		
	4,07,16,400 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	4,071.64	4,071.64
		4,071.64	4,071.64
C.	<i>Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of period</i>		
	In no. of Shares		
	At the beginning of the year	407.16	-
	Share Capital Issued during the year	-	1.00
	Increase in Capital on account of Demerger (Refer Note 1.1)	-	406.16
	Outstanding at the end of the year	407.16	407.16
	In value of Shares		
	At the beginning of the year	4,071.64	-
	Share Capital Issued during the year	-	10.00
	Increase in Capital on account of Demerger	-	4,061.64
	Outstanding at the end of the year	4,071.64	4,071.64
D.	<i>Rights attached to the Equity Shares:</i>		
	The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share with one vote per each share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval		
	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		
E.	<i>Shares held by Holding Company:</i>		
	M/s. GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	406.16	406.16
F.	<i>Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:</i>		
	<i>Equity Shares:</i>		
	a. M/s. GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	99.75%	99.75%
	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		
	a. At the beginning of the year (Refer Note 1.1)	682.67	124.14
	b. Profit/(Loss) for the year	597.51	558.53
	c. At the end of the year	1,280.18	682.67



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
12	Borrowings - Non Current		
	Term loan form a Bank (Secured)	5,520.33	6,023.29
13	Borrowings - Current		
	Term loan form a Bank (Secured)	509.60	469.52
	Total	6,029.93	5,553.76

(a) During the financial year 2017-18, the company has taken Term loan from SBI under LRDS(Lease Rental Discounting Scheme) at an interest rate of 9 % p.a I.e., 1 year MCLR Plus 1% repayable over 144 structures monthly installments beginning from October 2017. with effect from January 2021, Interest rate has been changed to 8.25% I.e., 1 Year MCLR plus 1%.

(b) During the previous year FY 20-21, the company has taken loan from SBI under LRDS (Lease Rental Discounting Scheme) amounting to Rs. 3,000 Lakhs at an interest rate of 8.25% effective i.e 6 Months MCLR Plus 1.30% , repayable over 156 monthly Installments from February 2021.

(c) The Borrowings are utilized for the purpose for which are borrowed and there are no charges or satisfaction to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

14	Other Financial Liabilities		
	A. Security Deposits from Customers	88.44	79.33
	Total	88.44	79.33
15	Deferred Taxes		
	A. <i>Net deferred tax recognised in Balance Sheet</i>		
	a. Fair value of financial assets/liabilities	-	-
	b. Difference in WDV of fixed assets	445.64	262.14
	Total	445.64	262.14
	B. <i>Movement in Deferred Taxes</i>		
	a. Deferred tax asset/(liability) - Profit and loss	183.51	65.58
	Total	183.51	65.58

Deferred tax assets on business loss have been recognised during the previous periods to the extent of deferred tax liabilities on taxable temporary differences available. It is expected that any reversals of the deferred tax liability would be offset against the reversal of the deferred tax assets. During the current period based on to business projections in future periods the company decides not to recognise deferred tax assest on business losses.

17	Other Non - current liabilities		
	Deferred Rental Income	270.25	295.59
	Total	270.25	295.59



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262

Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
18	Trade Payables		
A.	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
B.	Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
	<i>For Supplies and Services</i>		
a.	Related Parties	1.97	81.02
b.	Others	-	0.25
	Total	1.97	81.27
19	Other financial liabilities - Current		
A.	Non Trade Payable		
a.	Related Parties	-	-
b.	Others	185.96	300.92
C.	Retention money	60.45	361.45
		246.41	662.37
20	Other current liabilities		
A.	Unearned revenue		-
B.	Statutory Liabilities		
a.	GST Payable	31.83	33.67
b.	With holding Taxes Payable	4.51	3.98
c.	Other Payables	0.14	-
C.	Deferred Rental income	19.53	13.73
D.	Other Payable	1.07	-
	Total	57.09	51.39



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
CIN No.U70109TG2020PLC146262
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
21	Revenue from Operations		
A.	<i>Sale of Services</i>		
	Lease income on Sub lease of ROU Assets	1,959.51	1,590.25
	Total	1,959.51	1,590.25
i.	The Company earns its entire revenue from operations in India		
ii.	Timing of rendering of services is as under:		
	Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
	Services transferred over time	1,959.51	1,590.25
	Total Revenue from Operations	1,959.51	1,590.25
22	Other Income		
A.	Interest Income on Others	4.27	-
B.	<i>Other Non-operating Income</i>	-	-
a.	Amortization of Deferred Rental Income	19.53	13.73
C.	Miscellaneous Income	6.83	-
	Total	30.63	13.73
23	Employee Benefit Expenses		
a.	Salaries wages and bonus	13.52	9.56
b.	Contribution to provident and other funds	0.37	-
	Total	13.89	9.56
24	Finance Costs		
a.	Interest on Borrowings	522.41	411.21
b.	Amortization of Interest on Security Deposits	9.11	6.70
c.	Other borrowing Costs	14.46	0.17
	Total	545.98	418.08
25	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
a.	Depreciation on Property ,Plant and Equipment	433.33	444.51
b.	Depreciation on ROU assets	0.03	0.03
	Total	433.37	444.55
26	Other expenses		
a.	Payments to Auditors		
i.	For Statutory Audit	0.25	0.25
ii.	For Taxation matters	-	-
iii.	for other Services	0.44	-
b.	Rates and Taxes	142.53	52.64
c.	Repairs and maintenance -Others	6.19	0.55
d.	Others	-	-
	Insurance	15.72	17.08
	Legal and professional charges	9.75	4.75
	Bank Charges	0.11	-
	Total	174.99	75.26



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN: U70109TG2020PLC146262

**Notes to Financial Statements for the
Year ended March 31, 2022.**

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

GMR HYDERABAD AIRPORT ASSETS LIMITED ("the Company") was incorporated on November 25, 2020 as a wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited at Hyderabad. During the period, on account of demerger as stated in below note 1.1, the company is a direct subsidiary to GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited.

The Company was incorporated to develop, design, construct, modernize, renovate, expand and/ or manage, lease, sub-lease, sell, buy, transfer otherwise deal in within or outside India on Airports Property such as roads, drains, runways, taxiways, aprons, helipads, launchpads, terminal for passengers and provide cargo amenities, ancillary buildings etc.

1.1 The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on December 18, 2020, has approved, subject to the required approvals, the Scheme of Arrangement for demerger of rent yielding warehousing business ("demerged undertaking") of GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited ("GHAL" or "Demerged Company / Transferor Company") to the Company ("GHAAL"). By an Order dated June 18, 2021 and corrigendum dated July 06, 2021, the Regional Director, South East Region, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has approved the Scheme of Arrangement under Section 233 of Companies Act, 2013 and the said demerger scheme is effective from the appointed date i.e. April 01, 2021 and thereafter the Company has filed the Form INC-28 with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) on July 14, 2021 and accordingly the said demerger has become effective.

Since the above transaction results in a common control business combination, the aforesaid demerger have been accounted under the 'pooling of interests' method as per Appendix C of Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations.

Considering the requirements of Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, the accounting for the transaction has been given effect retrospectively by the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements/information for the corresponding periods in 2020-21 have been restated to give effect of the above Scheme.

Pursuant to Scheme of demerger, all the assets and liabilities relating to demerged undertaking of GHAL, being transferred by the demerged company, immediately before the demerger, become the assets and liabilities of the resulting company (GHAAL) by virtue of demerger. As a result of the demerger of the Demerged Undertaking of GHAL to the Resulting Company, the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Demerged Company will no longer be represented by its assets post demerger. As a result of the Scheme of demerger, the Resulting / Transferee Company shall, without any further application or deed, issue and allot to the shareholders of the Transferor Company, 0.4488 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each credited as fully paid up (the "New Equity shares") of the Transferee Company for every 1 equity share of Rs. 10/- each fully held up by the equity shareholders in the Demerged / Transferor Company, as on the Record Date (as contained in the Scheme) i.e., 4,06,16,400 Nos of new Equity Shares.



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited**CIN: U70109TG2020PLC146262****Notes to Financial Statements for the
Year ended March 31, 2022.****(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakh, unless otherwise stated)**

As per the scheme the authorized share capital of the transferor company (GHAL) shall stand reduced to Rs. 45,00,00,000 (4,50,0,0000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each) from Rs. 95,00,00,000 (9,50,0,0000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each) and transferred to the authorized share capital of transferee company (GHAAL) and merged with the existing authorized share capital of the transferee company (GHAAL).

In accordance with the scheme, the Company has acquired the Demerged Undertaking ("Rent yielding Business") on the appointed date i.e., April 01, 2021, at book values as stated in the below table.

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Non-Current Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	9,431.13
Right of Use assets	1.55
Other non-current assets	933.33
Sub-total	10,366.01
Current Assets	
Trade receivables	69.47
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Bank balances other than above	94.24
Other Financial Asset	1,356.89
Other current assets	784.87
Sub-total	2,305.47
Total Assets	12,671.48

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Non-Current Liabilities	
Borrowings	6,023.29
Other Financial Liabilities	79.33
Deferred tax liabilities	262.14
Lease Liabilities	1.45
Other Non - current liabilities	295.59
Sub-total	6,661.80
Current Liabilities	
Short term Borrowings	469.52
Trade Payables	81.27
Other Financial Liabilities	662.32
Lease Liabilities	0.17
Other current liabilities	51.10
	1,264.38
Total Liabilities	7,926.18



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

CIN: U70109TG2020PLC146262

Notes to Financial Statements for the

Year ended March 31, 2022.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Net Assets/(Liabilities) (A)	4,745.30
Reserves (B)	683.66
Share Capital issued to Equity SH of transferor Company (C)	4061.64
Net Assets (A-B-C)	-

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (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 (India Accounting Standards) Rule, 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.

2.2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

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 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.

(i) Taxes

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



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(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(iii) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Considering the applicability of Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the management has re-estimated useful lives and residual values of all its property, plant and equipment. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

(iv) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible inflow/outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claims/litigations against the company/by the company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(v) Impairment of non- financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

(vi) Defined benefit plans

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



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

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

2.3 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:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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 expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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. Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in ₹ (Indian Rupees), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.



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Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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- 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 categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

d. 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.

However, (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on Property plant & equipment is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

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 group 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.
- For other than debt instruments, Interest income is accounted on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.



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- Interest for delayed payments from customers is accounted only when it is unconditionally accepted by the customers and on receipt basis.

e. Concession fee

The concession fee is computed as a percentage of income from land lease of the Company pursuant to the terms and conditions of the agreement and is recognized as charge to the Statement of profit and loss.

f. Taxes

Current income tax

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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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 provision 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.

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 utilized.

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 utilized. Unrecognized 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 realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.



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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.

g. Property, Plant and Equipment

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment 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 calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Particulars	Useful lives as per Schedule -II of Companies Act, 2013	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Buildings on leasehold land	30	30
Buildings – Others	3	3
Non-Carpeted Roads	3	3
Roads- Other than RCC	5	10 *
Electrical installations and equipment	10	10
Computers and data processing units	3 or 6	3 or 6

The management has estimated, supported by independent assessment of professionals, the useful lives of the following class of assets.

*The useful lives of Roads – other than RCC are estimated as 10 years. This is higher than those indicated in schedule II

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

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.



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h. Leases

The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

Company as a Lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from requirement under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the company is the lessor, except for recording the lease rent on systematic basis or straight-line basis as against Ind AS 17 wherein, there was an exemption for not providing straight lining in case the escalations are in line with the inflation.

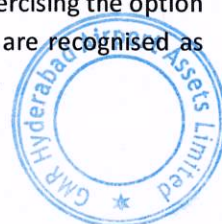
Company as a Lessee:

Right-of-use assets

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

Lease liabilities

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



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In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below Rs. 50,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i. Borrowing costs

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 capitalized 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.

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.



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The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods/ years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

k. Provisions

General Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the 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.

l. 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.

(a) 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.



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Subsequent measurement:

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

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost
- b. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortised cost: A 'Financial asset' 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.

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 other 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.

Financial assets at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any Financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a Financial assets, 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'). Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss.

(A) De-recognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised (i.e. removed from the Company's 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, and
- c) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- d) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.



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(b) 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.

Subsequent measurement:

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

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through 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/ losses are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. 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.

(ii) Loans and borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(A) De-recognition:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.



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(c) Reclassification of financial assets and Liabilities:

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. 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.

m. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

n. Contingent liabilities

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 Company 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. Contingent assets are only disclosed when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity.

o. Earnings 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.



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27. Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a.	Net profit/(loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders from Continuing Operations	597.51	558.53
b.	Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/-each	407.16	407.16
c.	Earnings per equity share (Basic and Diluted) - (a) / (b)	1.47	1.37

28. Detail of transactions with related parties

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

S.No	Relationship	Related Party Name
(i)	Holding company	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('GHIAL')
(ii)	GHIAL's holding company	GMR Airports Limited ('GAL')
(iii)	GAL's holding company	GMR Infrastructure Limited
(iv)	Ultimate holding company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited
(v)	Fellow Subsidiary company	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited GMR Aviation SEZ Limited GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited
(v)	Key Management Personnel	Aman Kapoor –Director Anand Kumar Polamada- Director Rajesh Vetcha-Director

*The details of related parties with which the company has entered into transactions during the period or previous period has been disclosed.

B. Summary of Transactions with related parties during the period is as follows:

Related Party Transactions		For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A	Concession Fees: GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	40.89	32.42
B	Reimbursement of expenses claimed from the Company during the year by its related parties: GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	925.78	-



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C. Outstanding balances at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Balance Recoverable / (Payable):				
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	(163.99)	-	(81.01)
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	-	834.23	-	-
Issue of Share Capital:				
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	4,061.64	-	4,061.64	-
GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	10.00	-	10.00	-

D. Outstanding guarantees / pledge of equity shares as at the end of the year:

Related Party Transactions	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Corporate Guarantee availed from the company against Loan taken from bankers:		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6,078.00	6,435.24

29. Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values.

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	6,029.93	6,492.81	6,029.93	6,492.81
Trade Payables	1.97	81.27	1.97	81.27
Other Financials Liabilities	334.85	741.70	334.85	741.70
Total	6,366.75	7,315.78	6,366.75	7,315.78
Financial Assets				
Other Financials Assets	834.98	1,356.89	834.98	1,356.89
Cash and cash equivalents and other balances	147.27	103.57	147.27	103.56
Trade receivables	70.77	69.47	70.77	69.47
Total	1,053.02	1,529.93	1,053.02	1,529.93



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A. Significant observable inputs used in estimating the fair values

- (i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual credit worthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project.

Interest Rate factor has been considered at a rate of 10.83% p.a., by the company for discounting the Security deposit received from the customer from April 01, 2020 and at a rate of 10.40% p.a. for security deposits received from April 01, 2021.

B. Fair valuation techniques

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, staff advances, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

C. Fair valuation hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

- (i) Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1). It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value (NAV) is published mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.
- (ii) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.



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- (iii) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

30. Leases**Company as a lessee**

The Company has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and hiring equipment's and certain non-cancellable operating lease agreements towards land space and office premises and hiring office equipment's and IT equipment's. The lease rentals paid during the year and the maximum obligation on the long term non - cancellable operating lease payable are as follows:

Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Total
As at April 01, 2020	1.59
Depreciation during the year	0.04
As at March 31, 2021	1.55
As at April 01, 2021	1.55
Additions	
Depreciation during the year	(0.03)
As at March 31, 2022	1.52

Lease Liability

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2020	1.62
Interest for the year	0.17
Repayment made during the year	(0.17)
As at March 31, 2021	1.62
As at April 01, 2021	1.62
Additions	
Interest for the year	0.17
Repayment made during the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	1.79

Disclosed as:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Non-Current	1.62	1.45
Current	0.17	0.17



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Maturity profile of lease liability

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

Year ended 31 March 2022	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	0.34	0.68	7.01	8.03

Year ended 31 March 2021	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	0.17	0.68	7.18	8.03

Following amount has been recognized in statement of profit and Loss account

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on right to use asset	0.03
Interest on lease liability	0.17
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)	-
Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)	-
Variable lease payments (included under other expenses)	-
Total amount recognized in statement of profit and loss account	0.20

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgment in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

Operating lease commitments:

Company as Lessor

Company has sub-leased land to various parties under operating leases having a term of 20 years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiable.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Within one year	1,397.56	880.44
After one year but not more than five years	6,568.24	3,890.08
More than five years	23,404.50	15,885.46
Total	31,370.30	20,655.98



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31. Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure in consideration to changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimal level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with.

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings	6,029.93	6,492.81
Net debt (A)	6,029.93	6,492.81
Equity Share Capital	4,071.64	4,071.64
Other Equity	1,280.18	682.67
Total Equity (B)	5351.82	4,754.31
Total Equity plus Net debt (C= A+B)	11,381.75	11,247.12
Gearing ratio (A/C)	52.98%	57.73%

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.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2022.

32. Borrowings (Undiscounted)

Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Term loans	-	-	-	-
From Banks	-	-	-	-
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	5,568.54	6,080.02	509.60	469.52
Total	5,568.54	6,080.02	509.60	469.52



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Terms of Repayment

	Interest rates range (p.a.)	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Repayable within		
			1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years
Term loans	-	-	-	-	-
From Banks	-	-	-	-	-
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	8.25%	6,078.13	509.60	2,173.01	3,395.52
Total		6,078.13	509.60	2,173.01	3,395.52

33. Commitments and Contingencies

a. Commitments:

- (i) **Capital Commitments:** Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for Rs. Nil/- (March 31, 2021: Rs. Nil/-).
- (ii) **Other Commitments:** Revenue share @ 25% of the lease rentals earned on land leased by the company is payable to GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited.

34. The Company's business activity falls within a single business segment in terms of IND AS 108 on operating segments.



Note 34A
Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2022 Ratio	As at 31 March 2021 Ratio	% Change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.46	1.83	34.40%	1. Increase in cash and cash equivalents by Rs. 44 lakhs and balance with statutory authorities and prepaid expenses by Rs. 167 lakhs. 2. Decrease in receivable from GHAL by Rs. 521 lakhs.
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	1.13	1.37	-17.50%	3. Increase in short term borrowings by Rs. 40 lakhs 4. Decrease in trade creditors and retention money by Rs. 413 lakhs and decrease in payable to related party by Rs. 79 lakhs.
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Earnings = Profit after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	1.55	1.96	-21.14%	
Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	11.82%	11.75%	0.08%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	27.95	25.38	10.09%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	1.65	1.51	8.71%	
Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	30.49%	35.12%	-4.63%	
Return on capital employed	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	14.37%	12.45%	1.92%	
Return on investment	Profit after tax	Equity share capital + Instruments entirely equity in nature + Securities premium	14.67%	13.72%	0.96%	



34B Ageing schedule of trade receivables

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	0.61	70.16		-	-	-	70.77

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2021	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	69.47	-	-	-	-	69.47

34C Ageing schedule of trade payables

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Others	1.97	-	-	-	1.97

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2021	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Others	81.27	-	-	-	81.27

34D The following are the additional disclosures

- The Company does not have any undisclosed income that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- The Company does not have any relationship with Struck off Companies.
- The Company is not declared as a willful defaulter
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.



GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited

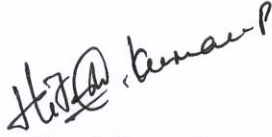
CIN: U70109TG2020PLC146262

**Notes to Financial Statements for the
Year ended March 31, 2022.**

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35. Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged to conform to those of the current year.

For K.S. Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 003109S



Hitesh Kumar P
Partner
Membership No: 233734

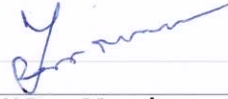
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited



Anand Kumar Polamada
Director
DIN: 08540411



Rajesh Vetcha
Director
DIN: 03134955



Y Ram Manohar
Chief Financial Officer



DVR Mallikarjun
Company Secretary
Mem.No. 66358

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 26, 2022



Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 26, 2022

