Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Infrastructure Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit (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 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Assessment of going concern basis (refer note 2.1 to the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
The Company has incurred loss before tax from continuing operations amounting to ₹ 100.59 crore during the year ended 31 March 2022 and its current liabilities exceeds its current assets by ₹ 7.87 crore as at 31 March 2022. While the above factors indicated a need to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as mentioned in note 2.1 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Company has taken into consideration various initiatives including raising of finance from financial institutions, strategic investors and from other strategic initiatives considered as mitigating factors in its assessment for use of going concern basis of accounting for preparation of the accompanying standalone financial statements. For the aforesaid purpose, the Management has prepared future cash flow forecasts based on the management business plans as approved by the Board of the Directors, and performed sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions and inputs used for such projections to assess whether the Company would be able to operate as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from the date of standalone financial statements and concluded that the going	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to, the following in relation to assessment of appropriateness of going concern basis of accounting: • Obtained an understanding of the management's process for identifying all the events or conditions that could impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the process followed to assess the mitigating factors for such events or conditions. Also, obtained an understanding around the methodology adopted and the associated controls implemented by the Company to assess their future business performance to prepare a robust cash flow forecast; • Reconciled the cash flow forecast to the future business plans of the Company as approved by the Board of Directors and considered the same for our assessment of the Company's capability to meet its financial obligation falling due within next twelve months; • In order to corroborate management's future business plans and to identify potential contradictory information, we read

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
concern basis of accounting used for preparation of the accompanying standalone financial statements is appropriate and there is no material uncertainty in such assessment. We have considered the assessment of management's evaluation of going concern basis of accounting as a key audit matter due to the pervasive impact thereof on the standalone financial statements and the significant judgements and assumptions that are inherently subjective and dependent on future events, involved in preparation of cash flow projections and determination of the overall conclusion by the management.	the minutes of the Board of Directors and discussed the same with the management; • Tested the appropriateness of key assumptions used by the management, including the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on such assumption, that had most material impact in preparation of the cash flow forecast and evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the expected outflows on account of debt repayments and other commitments made by the Company; • Performed independent sensitivity analysis to test the impact of estimation uncertainty on the cash flows due to change in key assumptions; • Reviewed the historical accuracy of the cash flow projections prepared by the management in prior periods; • Inspected the relevant documents and other supporting evidence for management's plan of raising funds from strategic investors and raising of additional funds from financial institutions; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements in respect of going concern.
2. Fair value measurement of investments in equity and preference shares of subsidiaries (refer note 2.2 for the accounting policy and note 5 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
As at 31 March 2022, the Company has investments in unquoted equity shares and preference shares of its subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 12,613.61 crore which are carried at fair value. The fair value of such unquoted investments is determined by applying valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies. The determination of fair values involves significant management assumptions, judgements and estimates which include unobservable inputs such as future cash flows and judgments with respect to estimation of Passenger traffic, Air traffic movement and rates, future outcomes of ongoing litigations as detailed in note 46(b) of the accompanying standalone financial statements. The valuation of these investments was considered to be the area which required significant auditor attention and was of most significance in the audit of standalone financial statements due to the materiality of these investments to the standalone financial statements and complexities and subjectivity involved in the estimates and underlying key assumptions used in the valuation models for these investments. Hence, we have determined this as a key audit matter for current year audit.	Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of investments included the following: • Obtained an understanding of the management's process and controls for determining the fair value and provision and tested the design and operating effectiveness of such controls; • Carried out assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management, evaluating the assumptions and estimates used in such forecasts including economic and financial data; • Evaluated the Company's valuation methodology in determining the fair value of the investment. In making this assessment, we also assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the valuation expert engaged by the management; • Engaged auditor's valuation experts to ascertain the appropriateness of the valuation methodology including the allocation made to different investments and the concluded fair value; • Ensured the appropriateness of the carrying value of these investments in the standalone financial statements and the gain or loss recognised in the standalone financial statements as a result of such fair valuation;

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td>In addition to above, following disclosures made in the accompanying standalone financial statements have been considered as fundamental to the users' understanding of such standalone financial statements:
a) Note 46(a) of the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of its impact on the assumptions underlying the valuation of investments in the airport sector which are carried at fair value in the Standalone Financial Statements as at the balance sheet date.
b) Note 46(b) in relation to carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries as mentioned in the aforesaid note, which are dependent on the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the ongoing matters as further described in the aforesaid note.</td><td>• Obtained appropriate management representations with respect to the underlying valuation report.
• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3. Accounting of Demerger of non-airport business (refer note 2.1 of accounting policy and note 41 & 45 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>During the current year, the Company has demerged its Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business (including Energy Business) (collectively referred as 'non-airport business') into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') pursuant to the Composite Scheme of arrangement ("Composite Scheme") approved by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on dated 22 December 2021 with an appointed date of 01 April 2021. The Company filed the NCLT approved Composite Scheme with Registrar of Companies on 31 December 2021.
The Company has given accounting effect to such Composite Scheme in the accompanying standalone financial statements from 31 December 2021, being the 'effective date' as per the Composite Scheme. The accounting of demerger of the non-airport business has significant measurement and disclosure impact on the Company's financial statements and also involved significant judgements and assessment around:
- identification of assets and liabilities to be transferred which is subject to the provisions of the Composite Scheme.
- estimates and significant management judgement in respect of the derecognition of assets and liabilities to be transferred to GPUIL.
This has been considered as a key audit matter in view of magnitude of the transaction classified as a 'discontinued operation', being a significant non-routine event in the current year and owing to above mentioned complexities involved.
The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying standalone financial statements.</td><td>Our audit procedures included but were not limited to, the following in relation to accounting of Demerger of non-airport business :
• Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls relevant for recording the impact of the Composite Scheme and related disclosures around 'discontinued operations'.
• Read the NCLT order ('the order') dated 22 December 2021 in respect of approval of the Composite Scheme and subsequent filing of the order with Registrar of the Companies, Mumbai on 31 December 2021.
• Evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting treatment followed by the Company for identification, recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities of non-airport Business as at the effective date in accordance with the Composite Scheme and generally accepted accounting principles in India including Indian Accounting Standards notified under the Companies Act, 2013.
• Tested the allocation of assets and liabilities between non-airport Business and the remaining business in the company and ensured its completeness in accordance with the Composite Scheme and minutes of meeting of the Board held on 28 December 2021.
• Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures in the standalone financial statements, relating to the discontinued operations and the transfer of segment, as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.</td></tr>
</table>

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

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

7. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone 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 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

8. In preparing the standalone 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

9. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
    - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's

report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

17. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

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

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

    e) The matters described in Emphasis of Matter reported in S.No. 2(a), 2(b) and 3 of the Key audit matters section in paragraph 5 above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

    f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

        i. The Company, as detailed in note 36(I) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2022;

        ii. The Company, as detailed in note 35(e) to the standalone financial statements, has made provision as at 31 March 2022, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The Company does not have any derivative contracts at the end of the year;

        iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 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 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 of 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 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 notice that has caused 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 31 March 2022.

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 502103
UDIN: 22502103AJBZVW5917

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Infrastructure Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having with regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company had working capital limits* in excess of ₹ 5 crore sanctioned by banks based on the security of current assets during the year. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods, which were not subject to audit except for following:

Name of the Bank/ financial institution	Working capital limit sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter	Amount disclosed as per return (₹ in crore)	Amount as per books of accounts (₹ in crore)	Difference (₹ in crore)	Remarks/reason, if any
Bank of Baroda	304.50	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	June 2021– Current Assets	598.88	648.79	49.91	Bank considers Work-in-Progress based on certificate of Chartered Engineer (CE) at Project Level. CE issues the certificate based on Total Work Done upto the end of the month minus Total work certified by DFCCIL. Whereas in Books of accounts, WIP is recognized based on accounting policies.
			September 2021 – Current Assets	530.85	653.68	122.83	
			December 2021 – Current Assets	664.78	676.01	11.32	
			June 2021– Current Liabilities	715.49	856.85	141.37	Difference is due to figures shown in Returns pertains to Project Package 202 which includes Current Liabilities of the Company and GIL SIL JV while figures as per books of accounts are only for the Company.
			September 2021 – Current Liabilities	645.13	863.66	218.53	
			December 2021 – Current Liabilities	772.81	889.04	116.24	

* pursuant to Composite Scheme of arrangement these working capital limits have been transferred to GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (refer note 41).

(iii) (a) The Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans or security to Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures / Associates / Others during the year. Further, the Company has provided loans and guarantees, to Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates / Others during the year. The details of the same are given below: (also refer note 36(I) of the accompanying standalone financial statements)

Particulars	Guarantees (₹ in crore)	Loans (₹ in crore)
Aggregate amount during the year		
a) Transferred during the year to GPUIL*		
- Subsidiaries	-	666.74
- Joint Ventures	194.31	145.79
b) Other than those covered in a) above:		
- Subsidiaries	750.00	115.58
- Others	3,234.21	401.55
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date		
- Subsidiaries	2,061.03	132.25
- Others	4,799.57	331.05

* Pursuant to scheme of arrangement these transactions/balances have been transferred during the year to GPUIL with effect from 31 December 2021 as outstanding as on that date (refer note 41):

(b) The investments made, guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans during the year. Further, in respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular.

(d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.

(e) The Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans which had fallen due during the year and such loans or advances in the nature of loans was / were renewed/extended during the year / fresh loans have been granted to settle the dues of the existing loans given to the same parties. The details of the same has been given below:

Name of the party	Nature of loan	Total loan amount (₹ in crore)	Nature of extension (i.e. renewed/ extended/fresh loan provided)	Aggregate amount of overdues of existing loans renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans (₹ in crore)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
GMR Generation Assets Ltd*	Loan to related parties	893.36	Extended	337.00	37.72%
GMR Energy Limited*	Loan to related parties	810.04	Extended	262.66	32.43%
Energy Trading Limited*	Loan to related parties	56.97	Extended	22.71	39.87%

*These loans given have been transferred to GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') (refer note 41) pursuant to Composite Scheme of arrangement w.e.f. 31 December 2021.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the

Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act only in respect of specified products of the Company. For such products, we have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under the aforesaid section, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

Further, specified products of the Company has been transferred to GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') (refer note 41) pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement w.e.f. 31 December 2021.

(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in crore)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	183.42	-	Assessment year 2010-11 to 2015-16	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bengaluru
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	10.82	-	Assessment year 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (A), Bengaluru

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings to any lender or in the payment of interest thereon, except for the below:

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	Name of lender	Amount not paid on due date (₹ in crore)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid till the date of audit report	Remarks, if any
Loans and borrowings retained in the Company					
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	Kuwait Investment Authority	48.00	Interest	137-158	
Loan and borrowings transferred to GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited*					
Term Loans	LIC	43.33	Principal	42	
Term Loans	LIC	15.88	Interest	2-47	
Term Loans	Yes Bank	66.96	Principal	8-50	
Term Loans	Yes Bank	41.79	Interest	3-61	
Term Loans	ICICI Bank	18.65	Interest	5-40	
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	Kuwait Investment Authority	157.18	Interest	21	

*Pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement these borrowings have been transferred to GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') (refer note 41) w.e.f. 31 December 2021 and accordingly, aforementioned 'number of days of delay' has been computed up till 31 December 2021.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as required under section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has two CICs as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current and immediately preceding financial years amounting to ₹ 176.05 crores and 484.81 crores respectively (including cash losses of ₹ 82.95 crores and ₹ 378.23 crores relating to discontinued operations for the current and immediately preceding financial year respectively).

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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 standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is 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 given to us, although the Company fulfilled the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 502103
UDIN: 22502103AJBZVW5917

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Infrastructure Limited, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of GMR Infrastructure Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 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 **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 502103
UDIN: 22502103AJBZVW5917

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	0.95	123.88
Intangible assets	4	0.02	4.88
Financial assets			
Investments	5	12,613.61	13,804.54
Trade receivables	6	-	146.91
Loans	7	99.43	1,328.83
Other financial assets	8	5.00	574.03
Non-current tax assets (net)	10	59.34	62.82
Other non-current assets	9	1.25	7.28
		12,779.60	**16,053.17**
Current assets			
Inventories	11	-	78.68
Financial assets			
Investments	5	-	0.20
Trade receivables	6	25.18	333.67
Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	15.37	57.56
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12(b)	-	27.78
Loans	7	111.15	630.31
Other financial assets	8	115.51	935.52
Other current assets	9	36.80	148.16
		304.01	**2,211.88**
Total assets		**13,083.61**	**18,265.05**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	603.59	603.59
Other equity	14	9,788.24	9,134.24
Total equity		**10,391.83**	**9,737.83**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	619.87	3,720.53
Other financial liabilities	16	255.75	106.12
Provisions	17	0.77	0.80
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	18	1,503.51	539.88
		2,379.90	**4,367.33**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	140.00	1,415.59
Trade payables	20		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	44.23
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		18.40	518.60
Other financial liabilities	16	127.89	2,067.75
Other current liabilities	19	25.56	113.68
Provisions	17	0.03	0.04
		311.88	**4,159.89**
Total equity and liabilities		**13,083.61**	**18,265.05**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership number: 502103

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 17, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
Membership number: A13979
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2022

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	21.33	-
Other operating revenue	22	17.73	7.33
Other income	23	1.00	0.94
Total income		**40.06**	**8.27**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	24	19.85	-
Employee benefits expense	25	1.23	0.68
Finance costs	26	78.98	78.32
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	0.91	1.20
Other expenses	28	22.89	31.59
Total expenses		**123.86**	**111.79**
Loss before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(83.80)**	**(103.52)**
Exceptional items	29	(16.79)	(13.06)
Loss before tax from continuing operations		**(100.59)**	**(116.58)**
Tax expense:	31		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		58.72	-
Total tax expenses		**58.72**	**-**
Loss for the year from continuing operations		**(159.31)**	**(116.58)**
Discontinued operations			
Loss before tax from discontinued operations		(150.47)	(1,169.26)
Tax credit of discontinued operations		-	3.86
Loss from discontinued operations after tax		**(150.47)**	**(1,165.40)**
Loss for the year		**(309.78)**	**(1,281.98)**
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)			
In respect of continuing operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		(0.17)	-
- Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')		1,570.39	(939.18)
Income tax effect of these items		(398.61)	218.79
In respect of discontinued operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		(0.45)	0.55
- Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')		1,389.98	(516.40)
Income tax effect of these items		(829.85)	120.30
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax		**1,731.29**	**(1,115.94)**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to continuing operations		1,012.30	(836.97)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to discontinued operations		409.21	(1,560.95)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**1,421.51**	**(2,397.92)**
Earnings per equity share	30		
Basic and diluted from continuing operations		(0.26)	(0.19)
Basic and diluted from discontinued operations		(0.25)	(1.93)
Basic and diluted from continuing and discontinued operations		(0.51)	(2.12)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.2		

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

This is the standalone statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership number: 502103

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 17, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
Membership number: A13979
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2022

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

a. Equity share capital:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**

b. Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCD') (refer note 14)	Equity component of Related Party Loans (refer note 14)	Fair Valuation Through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI') reserve (refer note 14)	Reserves and surplus					Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 14)	Total other equity
				General reserve (refer note 14)	Securities premium (refer note 14)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 14)	Capital reserve (refer note 14)	Retained earnings (refer note 14)		
For the year ended March 31, 2022										
As at April 1, 2021	**-**	**1.24**	**(3,143.07)**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**-**	**141.75**	**2,122.60**	**(173.82)**	**9,134.24**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	**-**	**1.24**	**(3,143.07)**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**-**	**141.75**	**2,122.60**	**(173.82)**	**9,134.24**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(309.78)	-	(309.78)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,731.91	-	-	-	-	(0.62)	-	1,731.29
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**1,731.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(310.40)**	**-**	**1,421.51**
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40.40)	(40.40)
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.63	6.63
Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income 'FVTOCI' reserve	-	-	(1,351.40)	-	-	-	-	1,674.97	-	323.57
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	-	(1.24)	8,800.21	-	(10,010.98)	-	-	(32.68)	187.38	(1,057.31)
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**6,037.65**	**174.56**	**-**	**-**	**141.75**	**3,454.49**	**(20.21)**	**9,788.24**

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

b. Other equity (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures ('OCD') (refer note 14)	Equity component of Related Party Loans (refer note 14)	Fair Valuation Through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI') reserve (refer note 14)	Reserves and surplus					Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 14)	Total other equity
				General reserve (refer note 14)	Securities premium (refer note 14)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 14)	Capital reserve (refer note 14)	Retained earnings (refer note 14)		
For the year ended March 31, 2021										
As at April 1, 2020	**45.92**	**1.24**	**2,228.38**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**59.49**	**141.75**	**(956.34)**	**(248.39)**	**11,457.59**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance as at April 1, 2020	**45.92**	**1.24**	**2,228.38**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**59.49**	**141.75**	**(956.34)**	**(248.39)**	**11,457.59**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,281.98)	-	(1,281.98)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,116.49)	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	(1,115.94)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(1,116.49)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,281.43)**	**-**	**(2,397.92)**
Exchange difference on foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.65	76.65
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.08)	(2.08)
Transfer on account of redemption of OCD's	(45.92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.92	-	-
Transfer from Debenture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(59.49)	-	59.49	-	-
Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income 'FVTOCI' reserve	-	-	(4,254.96)	-	-	-	-	4,254.96	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**1.24**	**(3,143.07)**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**-**	**141.75**	**2,122.60**	**(173.82)**	**9,134.24**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

This is the standalone statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership number: 502103

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 17, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
Membership number: A13979
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2022

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(100.59)	(116.58)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	(150.47)	(1,169.26)
	(251.06)	**(1,285.84)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	14.17	21.81
Exceptional items	74.53	796.85
Bad debts written off/ provision for doubtful debts	-	1.43
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuation (unrealised)	6.05	14.66
Gain on disposal of assets (net)	(0.08)	(0.36)
Provision/ liabilities no longer required, written back	-	(13.38)
Reversal for upfront loss on long term construction cost	(12.86)	(24.28)
Profit on sale of investments	(0.65)	(3.13)
Finance income (including finance income on finance asset measured at amortised cost)	(299.43)	(390.26)
Finance costs	529.37	892.43
Operating profit before working capital changes	**60.04**	**9.93**
Working capital adjustments:		
Change in inventories	(29.81)	19.80
Change in trade receivables	199.44	168.12
Change in other financial assets	(296.52)	(81.68)
Change in other assets	28.63	(51.81)
Change in trade payables	30.23	48.17
Change in other financial liabilities	15.98	(18.71)
Change in provisions	4.26	(0.81)
Change in other liabilities	(41.61)	(48.53)
Cash (used in)/ generated from operations	**(29.36)**	**44.48**
Income tax refund (net)	4.44	1.60
Net cash flow (used in)/ generated from operating activities	**(24.92)**	**46.08**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.40)	(10.35)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.33	0.55
Purchase of non-current investments (including advances paid)	(0.23)	(376.15)
Proceeds from sale of non-current investments	-	4,345.69
Proceeds from sale of current investments (net)	-	100.93
Investment in bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three months) (net)	(6.71)	(7.23)
Loans given to group companies	(1,825.33)	(3,926.79)
Loans repaid by group companies	1,954.28	2,129.63
Interest received	100.53	365.83
Net cash flow from investing activities	**223.47**	**2,622.11**

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	940.98	425.12
Repayment of long term borrowings	(1,053.16)	(2,445.00)
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	278.77	19.27
Finance costs paid	(400.07)	(633.51)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	**(233.48)**	**(2,634.12)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(34.93)**	**34.07**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	57.56	23.26
Cash and cash equivalents acquired pursuant to the Composite Scheme (refer note 41)	-	0.23
Cash and cash equivalents transferred pursuant to the Composite Scheme (refer note 41)	(7.26)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15.37**	**57.56**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
– On current accounts	15.36	36.30
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	21.24
Cash on hand	0.01	0.02
	15.37	**57.56**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

This is the standalone statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership number: 502103

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 17, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
Membership number: A13979
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2022

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. **Corporate information**

GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Naman Centre, 7th Floor, 701, Opp. Dena Bank, Plot No. C-31, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400051, India. Its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The Company carries its business in the following business segments:

a. Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)

The Company is engaged in handling EPC solutions in the infrastructure sector. Also refer note 41.

b. Others

The Company's business also comprises of investment activity and corporate support to various infrastructure Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV).

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 33.

Other explanatory information to the standalone financial statement comprises of notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 17, 2022.

2. **Significant accounting policies**

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated below:

Impact of implementation of new standards/amendments:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a contract

The amendments specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification, and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2.1. **Basis of Preparation**

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

These standalone financial statements of the Company are also compliant with the disclosure requirements made applicable to companies with effect from April 1, 2021 vide amendments to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 dated March 24, 2021, as considered applicable for the preparation of these financial statements.

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

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("₹") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and all values are rounded to nearest crore except when otherwise indicated.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 reflected an excess of current liabilities over current assets of ₹ 7.87 crores and losses from continuing operations after tax amounting to ₹ 159.31 crores. The management is of the view that this is situational in nature since the net worth of the Company is positive and management has taken various initiatives to further strengthen its short-term liquidity position including raising finances from financial institutions and strategic investors and other strategic initiatives. Such initiatives will enable the Company to meet its financial obligations, improve net current assets and its cash flows in an orderly manner.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared by giving effect to the Composite Scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) with the Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) ("Scheme") as approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench (''the Tribunal'') vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 1, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme.

The standalone financial statements of the Company do not have any impact of the Composite Scheme, however as per the applicable Ind AS, the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure Business (including Energy business) have been classified for all periods presented as Discontinued operations. Refer note 41 for further disclosures.

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,

ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,

iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

iv. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

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. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue from contracts with customer

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are charged-off in Profit and loss immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract, if any, and costs incurred to fulfil a contract are amortised over the period of execution of the contract in proportion to the progress measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.

Significant judgments are used in:

1. Determining the revenue to be recognised in case of performance obligation satisfied over a period of time; revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation.
2. Determining the expected losses, which are recognised in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected total contract cost as at the reporting date.

Revenue from operations

Revenue from operation is exclusive of goods and service tax (GST). Revenue includes adjustments made towards liquidated damages and variation wherever applicable. Escalation and other claims, which are not ascertainable/ acknowledged by customers are not taken into account.

Revenue from construction/project related activity is recognised as follows:

1. **Cost plus contracts:** Revenue from cost plus contracts is recognized over time and is determined with reference to the extent performance obligations have been satisfied. The amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations satisfied

represents the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus the margin as agreed with the customer.

2. **Fixed price contracts:** Contract revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Contract revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

Impairment loss (termed as provision for foreseeable losses in the financial statements) is recognized in profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the contract asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive towards remaining performance obligations (after deducting the costs that relate directly to fulfil such remaining performance obligations). In addition, the Company recognises impairment loss (termed as provision for expected credit loss on contract assets in the financial statements) on account of credit risk in respect of a contract asset using expected credit loss model on similar basis as applicable to trade receivables.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognized as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

Income from management/ technical services

Income from management/ technical services is recognised as per the terms of the agreement on the basis of services rendered.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable except the interest income received from customers for delayed payments which are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realisation.

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

Dividends

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

d. Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, 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 balance sheet 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.

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 balance sheet date.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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

In the year in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

e. Non-current assets held for sale/ disposal

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale/ disposal if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal Company is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets, its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset to be highly probable when:

a) The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset,

b) An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated,

c) The asset (or disposal Company) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,

d) The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and

e) Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet.

f. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Category of asset	Estimated useful life
Plant and equipment	4 – 15 years*
Office equipment's	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 – 10 years
Computers	3 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease or estimated useful life, whichever is lower, on straight line basis.

* The Company, based on technical assessment made by the technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Further, the management has estimated the useful lives of asset individually costing Rs 5,000 or less to be less than one year, whichever is lower than those indicated in Schedule II. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

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

g. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Computer software	Definite (6 years)	Straight-line basis	Acquired

h. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

i. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/ purchase etc.

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset. The Company has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

j. Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Costs incurred that relate to future activities on the contract are recognised as "Contract work in progress".

Contract work in progress comprising construction costs and other directly attributable overheads is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use; and

(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a Company of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use.

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

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

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

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

l. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

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 standalone financial statements.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

m. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable. The Company recognizes contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and superannuation fund as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the standalone balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method using actuarial valuation to be carried out at each balance sheet date

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

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

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

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
b. Net interest expense or income.

n. Financial instruments

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

Pursuant to change in accounting policy as detailed above, the Company has made an irrevocable election to measure investments in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at Fair Value Through Other

Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Refer note 5 and 37.

Investment in preference shares/ debentures of the subsidiaries are treated as equity instruments if the same are convertible into equity shares or are redeemable out of the proceeds of equity instruments issued for the purpose of redemption of such investments. Investment in preference shares/ debentures not meeting the aforesaid conditions are classified as debt instruments at amortised cost.

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

- **Measurement and Valuation**

  1. **Financial assets at amortised cost**

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

  2. **Financial assets measured at fair value**

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

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

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

- **Impairment of financial assets**

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

  The Company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 – Impairment loss on investments.

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

- **De-recognition of financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

- **Classification as debt or equity**

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

- **Measurement and valuation**

  1. **Equity instruments**

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

  2. **Financial liabilities**

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

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

- **Financial guarantee contracts**

  Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

- **Put option liability**

  The potential cash payments related to put options issued by the Company over the equity of subsidiary companies to non-controlling interests are accounted for as financial liabilities when such options may only be settled other than by exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of shares in the subsidiary. The financial liability for such put option is accounted for under Ind AS 109.

  The amount that may become payable under the option on exercise is initially recognised at fair value under other financial liabilities with a corresponding debit to investments.

  If the put option is exercised, the entity derecognises the financial liability by discharging the put obligation. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised with a corresponding adjustment to investment.

- **De-recognition**

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

(c) Off-setting of financial instruments

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

o. Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

p. **Convertible preference shares/ debentures**

Convertible preference shares/debentures are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares/ debentures, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

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

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

q. **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone 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.

r. **Foreign currencies**

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in the currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in the foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period in respect of which the Company has elected to recognise such exchange differences in equity or as part of cost of assets as allowed under Ind AS 101- "First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" are recognised directly in equity or added/ deducted to/ from the cost of assets as the case may be. Such exchange differences recognised in equity or as part of cost of assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

s. **Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure**

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

t. **Interest in joint operations**

In respect of its interests in joint operations, the Company recognises its share in assets, liabilities, income and expenses line-by-line in the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the entity which is party to such joint arrangement. Interests in joint operations are included in the segments to which they relate.

u. **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, there conversion to ordinary share would decrease/ increase earning/ loss per share from continuing operations.

v. **Exceptional items**

An item of income or expense which due to its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the financial statements.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 2020	**0.33**	**0.34**	**201.92**	**3.47**	**5.66**	**5.34**	**2.05**	**219.11**
Additions	-	-	11.79	-	0.06	-	0.34	12.19
Disposals	-	-	3.37	0.47	5.45	0.39	1.08	10.76
As at March 31, 2021	**0.33**	**0.34**	**210.34**	**3.00**	**0.27**	**4.95**	**1.31**	**220.54**
Additions	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.02	-	0.16	0.41
Disposals	-	-	0.35	0.03	-	0.13	-	0.51
Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	0.25	-	209.97	2.49	-	2.20	0.52	215.43
As at March 31, 2022	**0.08**	**0.34**	**0.24**	**0.49**	**0.29**	**2.62**	**0.95**	**5.01**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2020	**-**	**0.34**	**72.25**	**2.22**	**5.38**	**3.93**	**2.03**	**86.15**
Charge for the year	-	-	19.54	0.36	0.46	0.38	0.35	21.09
Disposals	-	-	3.05	0.47	5.59	0.39	1.08	10.58
As at March 31, 2021	**-**	**0.34**	**88.74**	**2.11**	**0.25**	**3.92**	**1.30**	**96.66**
Charge for the year	-	-	13.14	0.07	0.02	0.32	0.03	13.58
Disposals	-	-	0.26	0.03	-	0.13	-	0.42
Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	-	-	101.59	1.71	-	1.98	0.48	105.76
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**0.34**	**0.03**	**0.44**	**0.27**	**2.13**	**0.85**	**4.06**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2022	**0.08**	**-**	**0.21**	**0.05**	**0.02**	**0.49**	**0.10**	**0.95**
As at March 31, 2021	**0.33**	**-**	**121.60**	**0.89**	**0.02**	**1.03**	**0.01**	**123.88**

Note : Refer note 15 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

4 Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**Computer Software**	**Other concession and operator rights**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 01, 2020	**6.59**	**5.22**	**11.81**
Disposals	0.87	-	0.87
As at March 31, 2021	**5.72**	**5.22**	**10.94**
Disposals	3.89	-	3.89
Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	-	5.22	5.22
As at March 31, 2022	**1.83**	**-**	**1.83**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 01, 2020	**4.65**	**1.56**	**6.21**
Charge for the year	0.41	0.31	0.72
Disposals	0.87	-	0.87
As at March 31, 2021	**4.19**	**1.87**	**6.06**
Charge for the year	0.36	0.23	0.59
Disposals	2.74	-	2.74
Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	-	2.10	2.10
As at March 31, 2022	**1.81**	**-**	**1.81**
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2022	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**
As at March 31, 2021	**1.53**	**3.35**	**4.88**

5. Financial assets - Investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**Non-current**		**Current**	
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
A. Investments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (Fully paid up) Unquoted equity shares **i. Subsidiary Companies** **- Domestic Companies**				
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('GHIAL') [1,000 (March 31, 2021: 1,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	19.55	19.55	-	-
GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited ('GPEL')[11 (i) (d), 14] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 2,070,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	5.14	-	-
GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL')[1,11 (i) (d), 14] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 47,495,280) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL')[14] [200 (March 31, 2021: 200) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.72	5.72	-	-
GMR Airports Limited ('GAL')[1,2,3] 422,000,837 (March 31, 2021: 548,601,089) equity shares ₹ 10 each]	6,840.03	7,354.74	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
GMR Aviation Private Limited ('GAPL')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 244,080,868) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	129.84	-	-
Gateways for India Airports Private Limited ('GFIAL')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 8,649) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	2.25	-	-
GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 117,500,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Highways Limited ('GMRHL')[1,11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 699,895,741) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	47.48	-	-
GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 2,050,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL')[1] [4,999,900 (March 31, 2021: 4,999,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	42.98	-	-
GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited ('GCORRPL')[1,11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 12,300,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	17.95	-	-
GMR Energy Trading Limited ('GETL')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 59,939,897) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	134.51	-	-
Dhruvi Securities Limited ('DSL')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 168,059,694) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	7.03	-	-
GMR Generation Assets Limited ('GGAL')[1,4,5,6,7,8,9,11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 1,617,295,559) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL')[1, 11] [49,994 (March 31, 2021: 49,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up]	-	-	-	-
GMR Aerostructure Service Limited ('GASL') [11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ('GSPHL')[11 (i) (d), 13] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 47,989,999) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	141.41	-	-
GMR Urban Power Infra Limited (GUPIL)[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 100,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)[11(i)(b)] [36,438,940 (March 31, 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	260.90	-	-	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)[12]	0.08	0.08	-	-
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)[12]	242.71	-	-	-
	7,368.99	**7,908.70**	**-**	**-**
- Overseas companies				
GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited ('GIML')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 181,236,001) equity shares of USD 1 each]	-	1,745.80	-	-
GMR Airports International B.V (GAIBV) [11 (i) (c)] [30,500 (March 31, 2021: Nil) equity share of USD 1 each]	0.23	-	-	-
GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited ('GCRPL')[10,11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 30,000) equity shares of SGD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited ('GI(O)L')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 100] equity shares of USD 1 each]	-	-	-	-
	0.23	**1,745.80**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
ii. Joint ventures/ associates				
GMR Energy Limited ('GEL')[1,4,5,6,7,8,9,11 (i) (d) ,14] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 1,057,369,038) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	536.13	-	-
GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited ('GEML')[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 5) equity share of USD 1 each]	-	5.29	-	-
GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL')[9,11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 4,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-	-	-
	-	**541.42**	**-**	**-**
Total investment in equity	**7,369.22**	**10,195.92**	**-**	**-**
B. Investment in preference shares (Fully paid up) **i. Investment in preference shares (in the nature of equity) of subsidiary companies measured at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI)**				
GPEL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 4,450,000) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	20.76	-	-
GCORRPL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 2,192,500) 0.01% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	-	-	-
GAL[3] 272,077,162 (March 31, 2021: 272,077,162) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS A') of ₹ 10 each 50,532,525 (March 31, 2021: 50,532,525) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS B') of ₹ 10 each 42,110,437 (March 31, 2021: 42,110,437) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS C') of ₹ 10 each 75,798,787 (March 31, 2021: 75,798,787) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non- cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS D') of ₹ 10 each	1,547.75	1,714.20	-	-
Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSL) [11 (i) (d)]	-	132.46	-	-
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (GCAPL)[11]	-	7.12		
	1,547.75	**1,874.54**	**-**	**-**
ii. Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GACEPL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 66,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	0.60	-	-
GCORRPL[11 (i) (d) ,14] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 1,200,000) 6% non-cumulative redeemable convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	14.43	-	-
GCAPL [15,000,000 (March 31, 2021: 15,000,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	7.88	-	-
DSL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 42,000,000) 8% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	86.56	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
GHVEPL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 8,152,740) 6% non-cumulative redeemable/ convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each]	-	57.10	-	-
	-	**166.57**	**-**	**-**
Less: provision for diminution in value of investments in preference shares at amortised cost	-	(59.17)		
Total investment in preference shares	**1,547.75**	**1,981.94**	**-**	**-**
C. Investment in debentures (fully paid up) **i. Investment in debentures (in the nature of equity) measured at FVTOCI** **a. Subsidiary companies**				
GSPHL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 51) 0.01% optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) of ₹ 10,000,000 each]	-	51.00	-	-
GSPHL[11 (i) (d)] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 876) 0.01% optionally convertible debentures (OCDs) of ₹ 100,000 each]	-	8.76	-	-
GIDL[11] [41,385 (March 31, 2021: 23,385) 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	3,696.64 -	1,461.32 -		
b. Joint ventures/ associates				
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)[11 (i) (d)]	-	105.60	-	-
ii. Investment in debentures of subsidiary companies at amortised cost				
GKSIR[11] [Nil (March 31, 2021: 142) 12% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	-	-	-	-
Total investment in debentures	**3,696.64**	**1,626.68**	**-**	**-**
D. Investments at fair value through profit and loss account				
Investment in mutual funds				
Union Medium Duration Fund- Regular Plan- Growth ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: 199,990) units of ₹ Nil each (March 31, 2021: 10.2045)[11 (i) (d)]	-	-	-	0.20
Total investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	0.20
Total investments (A+B+C+D)	**12,613.61**	**13,804.54**	**-**	**0.20**
Aggregate book and market value of quoted investments	-	-	-	0.20
Aggregate gross value of unquoted investments	12,613.61	13,863.71	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of preference shares	-	(59.17)	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Financial assets - Investments (Contd...)

1. Details of investments pledged at face value as security in respect of the loans availed by the Company and the investee Companies. Also refer note 15.

The following unquoted investments included above have been pledged as security in respect of the borrowings of the Company or the investee Companies:

(₹ in crore)

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
GMRHL [Nil (March 31, 2021: 209,968,722 equity share of ₹ 10 each)]	-	209.97
GACEPL [Nil (March 31, 2021: 23,272,687) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	23.27
GCORRPL [Nil (March 31, 2021: 3,487,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	3.49
GAL [393,867,452 (March 31, 2021: 373,514,792) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	393.87	373.51
GEL [Nil (March 31, 2021: 305,059,169) equity share of ₹ 10 each]	-	305.06
GGAL [Nil (March 31, 2021: 1,555,061,813) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	1,555.06
GIDL [49,994 (March 31, 2021: Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	0.05	-
GCAPL [4,999,990 (March 31, 2021: 4,999,990) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.00	5.00
RSSL [36,438,940 (March 31, 2021: ₹ Nil) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	3.64	-

2. The management of the Company along with GMR Airports Limited (GAL) and other shareholders of GAL, a subsidiary Company (together referred as "GMR Group") had signed a share subscription and share purchase agreement with Aeroports DE Paris S.A. (ADP) for stake sale in GAL on February 20, 2020. Pursuant to consummation of the same, ADP would hold 49% stake (directly and indirectly) in GAL for an equity consideration of ₹ 10,780.00 crore, valuing GAL at the base post money valuation of ₹ 22,000.00 crore. The equity consideration comprises of:

- ₹ 9,780.00 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- ₹ 1,000.00 crore equity infusion in GAL

In addition, ADP had also pegged Earn-outs upto ₹ 4,475.00 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications. The successful consummation of earnouts, could increase, GAL's valuation on post money basis to ₹ 26,475.00 crore and the GMR Group stake in GAL to ~59%. The GMR Group will retain management control over the Airports Business with ADP having customary rights and board representation at Company and its key subsidiaries.

The first tranche of ₹ 5,248.00 crore for 24.99% shares of GAL (primarily through buyout of GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL) via primary infusion of equity) had been completed on February 24, 2020. The second and final tranche of ₹ 5,532.00 crore (including primary of ₹ 1,000.00 crore in GAL) was subject to regulatory approvals, consents and other approvals.

Since March 31, 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 and related global responses have caused material disruptions to businesses around the world, leading to an economic slowdown. Despite unprecedented adverse conditions, on July 7, 2020 the GMR Group had successfully completed the transaction with ADP with slight modifications. As per the revised Share Purchase Agreement ("Revised SPA"), the second tranche of the investment for 24.01% of GAL has been structured in two parts:

- A firm amount, immediately paid at Second closing, for a total of ₹ 4,565.00 crore, including ₹ 1,000.00 crore equity infusion in GAL.
- Earn-outs amounting to ₹ 1,060.00 crore, subject to the achievement of certain performance related targets by GAL upto the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Accordingly, ADP has increased earn-outs for GMR Group which are now pegged at up to ₹ 5,535.00 crore compared to the earlier ₹ 4,475.00 crore. These additional Earn-outs of ₹ 1,060.00 crore are linked to the achievement of certain agreed EBITDA metrics/ levels.

Pursuant to the Revised SPA, the Second Closing was concluded on July 7, 2020 and the entire amount of ₹ 4,565.00 crore towards second and final tranche payment from ADP has been received. The aforesaid amount is received as;

- ₹ 1,000.00 crore by GAL against fresh issue of equity shares
- ₹ 3,519.00 crore by the Company as sales consideration for 440,834,325 equity shares of GAL
- ₹ 46.00 crore by DSL as sales consideration for 6,989,926 equity shares of GAL

3. Non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares

a) During the year ended March 31, 2020 GAL had issued 273,516,392 (197,743,603 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series A') each having a face value of ₹ 10 each, for an aggregate face value of ₹ 273.52 crore as per the terms of Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated February 20, 2020 between the Company, Aéroports de Paris S.A. ('ADP'), GAL, and GMR Infra Services Limited ('GISL'), and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated February 20, 2020 ("SSPA") entered into among ADP, GAL, GIDL, GISL and Company. ADP has pegged Earn-outs upto ₹ 4,475.00 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications as specified in SHA by way of conversion of these Bonus CCPS.

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

b) During the year ended March 31, 2021, GAL had issued 5,08,01,774 (37,837,162 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series B'), 42,334,812 (31,530,968 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series C') and 76,202,661 (56,755,742 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series D') each having a face value of ₹ 10 each, for an aggregate face value of ₹ 169.34 crore as per the terms of the amended agreement to Shareholders' Agreement ("Amended SHA") dated February 20, 2020 executed on July 7, 2021 between the Company, ADP, GAL and GISL, and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated February 20, 2020 ("SSPA") entered into between ADP, GAL, GISL and the Company. These Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with the terms of the Amended SHA which are dependent on the consolidated target EBIDTA of GMR Airports Limited for the financial years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 respectively and upon conversion of Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D, 49% of such converted shares shall be acquired by ADP from the Company.

These Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are non-cumulative in nature and holders of each Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D shall be entitled to dividend of 0.001% per annum declared on each of these. Further, these Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are not redeemable and there is no obligation on GAL to redeem such Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D.

c) Further all CCPS Series A, CCPS Series B, CCPS Series C and CCPS Series D are directly or indirectly held by the Company.

d) (i) The operations of the investee entities were impacted by Covid-19 pandemic and while the Management believes that such impact is short term in nature and does not anticipate any long term impact on business prospects considering the recovery seen in the past as well as during the current quarter. The Company based on its assessment of the business/ economic conditions and liquidity position for the next one year, expects to recover the carrying value of investments, and accordingly no material adjustments are considered necessary in these standalone financial statements. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will closely monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions. Also refer note 46 (a)

(ii) Further, fair value of investments in equity shares and Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of GAL are also subject to likely outcome of ongoing litigations and claims pertaining to DIAL and GHIAL as follows:

- Ongoing arbitration between DIAL and Airports Authority of India ('AAI') in relation to the payment of Monthly Annual fees for the period till the operations of DIAL reach pre COVID 19 levels. Basis an independent legal opinion obtained by the management of DIAL, DIAL is entitled to be excused from making payment of Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event under Article 16.1 of OMDA, till such time the Company achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of force majeure. In view of the above, the management has not considered the Annual Fee payable to AAI for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 in the cash flows used for the purposes of estimation of the fair value of investment made by the Company in DIAL through GAL.

- Consideration of Cargo, Ground Handling and Fuel farm ('CGHF') income as part of non-aeronautical revenue in determination of tariff for the third control period by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') in case of GHIAL. GHIAL has filed appeal with Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') and during the previous year, the adjudicating authority, TDSAT, in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 has directed AERA to reconsider the issue afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from April 01, 2021. In July 2020, GHIAL has filed an application with AERA for determination of aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 wherein it has contended that CGHF income shall be treated as non-aero revenue. The management has also obtained legal opinion according to which GHIAL position is appropriate as per terms of concession agreement (between GHAIL and Ministry of Civil Aviation) and AERA Act, 2008.

e) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had acquired 68,351,749 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS A'), 12,695,362 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Series Bonus CCPS B'), 10,579,469 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Series Bonus CCPS C') and 19,043,045 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Series Bonus CCPS D') each having a face value of ₹ 10 each for consideration of ₹ 110.05 crore from GISL.

f) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had acquired 5,981,813 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS A)' from Welfare Trust of GIL Employees.

4. The Company had invested in GGAL which has further invested in step down subsidiaries and joint ventures. Also, the Company together with GGAL and GMR Energy Projects Mauritius Limited has investments in GMR Energy Limited ("GEL") amounting to Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 1,272.32 crore) and has outstanding loan (including accrued interest) amounting to Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 709.01 crore) in GEL. GEL and GGAL have certain underlying subsidiaries/ associates/ joint ventures which are engaged in energy sector including mining operations. GEL, GGAL and some of the underlying subsidiaries/ associates/ joint ventures as further detailed in note 5,6,7,8 and 9 below have been incurring losses resulting in substantial erosion in their net worth. Based on its internal assessment with regard to future operations and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2021, the management of the Company had fair valued its investments and for reasons as detailed in foot note 5,6,7,8 and 9 below, the management is of the view that the fair values of the Company's investments in GGAL and GEL are appropriate. Also refer foot note 11 (i) (d) below

5. GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electrical energy from its coal based power plant of 600 MW situated at Warora. GWEL, has accumulated losses of ₹ 703.86 crore as at March 31, 2021 which has resulted in substantial erosion of GWEL's net worth. GWEL had claimed compensation for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the Power Purchase Agreements ('PPA') and has filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GWEL. GWEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 714.72 crore which are substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables.

   Further, GWEL received notices from one of its customer disputing payment of capacity charges of ₹ 132.01 crore for the period March 23, 2020 to June 30, 2020 as the customer had not availed power during the said period sighting force majeure on account of COVID 19 pandemic. GWEL responded and clarified that the said sitauation is not covered under force majeure clause in view of the clarification by the Ministry of Power stating that Discoms will have to comply with the obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per PPA. The customer is of the view that the aforesaid clarification by the Ministry of Power cannot override the terms of the PPA and continue to dispute the payment thereof. Accordingly, during the period ended March 31, 2021, GWEL filed petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') for settlement of the dispute. The management based on its internal assessment and petition filed with CERC, is of the view that the aforesaid capacity charges are fully recoverable. Further, in view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and expiry of the PPA with one of the customer availing 200 MW of power in June 2020 and a consequent cancellation of the fuel supply agreement, there could be impact on the future business operations, financial position and future cash flows of GWEL. However, GWEL has certain favourable interim orders towards the aforementioned claims. Further during the quarter ended December 31, 2020, GWEL basis the requisite approval of the lenders, has invoked resolution process as per Resolution Framework for COVD-19 related stress prescribed by RBI on December 30, 2020 in respect of all the facilities (including fund based, non-fund based and investment in non-convertible debentures) availed by GWEL as on the invocation date. In this regard, all the lenders of GWEL have entered into an Inter Creditors Agreement ('ICA') on January 21, 2021 and a Resolution Plan is to be implemented within 180 days from the invocation date in accordance with the framework issued by RBI, which is still under progress.

The management of GWEL expects that the plant will generate sufficient profits in the future years and will be able to recover the receivables and based on business plans and valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2021, considering key assumptions such as capacity utilization of plant in future years based on current levels of utilization including merchant sales and sales through other long term PPA's and management's plan for entering into a new long-term PPA to replace the PPA earlier entered with one of its customers which has expired in June 2020 and the pending outcome of the debt resolution plan with the lenders of GWEL, the management of the GEL is of the view that the carrying value of the net assets in GWEL by GEL as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

6. GWEL entered into a PPA with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL') on March 17, 2010 for sale of power for an aggregate contracted capacity of 200 MW, wherein power was required to be scheduled from power plant's bus bar. MSEDCL disputed the place of evacuation of power with Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission ('MERC'), wherein MERC has directed GWEL to construct separate lines for evacuation of power through State Transmission Utility ('STU') though GWEL was connected to Central Transmission Utility ('CTU'). Aggrieved by the MERC Order, GWEL preferred an appeal with APTEL. APTEL vide its interim Order dated February 11, 2014 directed GWEL to start scheduling the power from GWEL's bus bar and bear transmission charges of inter-state transmission system towards supply of power. GWEL in terms of the interim order scheduled the power from its bus bar from March 17, 2014 and paid inter-state transmission charges. APTEL vide its final Order dated May 8, 2015 upheld GWEL's contention of scheduling the power from bus bar and directed MSEDCL to reimburse the inter-state transmission charges hitherto borne by GWEL as per its interim order. Accordingly, GWEL has raised claim of ₹ 611.58 crore towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till March 31, 2021. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is pending conclusion.

   In view of the favorable Order from APTEL, rejection of stay petition of MSEDCL by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, receipt of substantial amount towards reimbursement of transmission charges and also considering the legal opinion received from legal counsel that GWEL has tenable case with respect to the appeal filed by MSEDCL against the said Order which is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, GWEL has recognized the reimbursement of transmission charges of ₹ 611.58 crore relating to the period from March 17, 2014 to March 31, 2021 (including ₹ 75.81 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021) in the financial statement of GWEL. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

7. GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), a joint venture of GEL is engaged in development and operation of 3*350 MW under Phase I and 1*350 MW under Phase II, coal based power project in Kamalanga village, Orissa and has commenced commercial operation of Phase I of the project. GKEL has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,813.41 crore as at March 31, 2021, which has resulted in substantial erosion of GKEL's net worth due to operational difficulties faced during the early stage of its operations. Further, GKEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 1,418.05 crore as at March 31, 2021, for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the PPAs and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GKEL. The payment from the customers against the claims is substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders with regard to its petition for 'Tariff Determination' and 'Tariff Revision' with its customers, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables of GKEL.

   GKEL in view of the Supreme Court Order in Energy Watchdog vs CERC and others and CERC order in its own case for Haryana Discoms had sought legal opinion from the legal counsel on certainty of the claims with Bihar Discoms. Considering opinion received from legal counsels that GKEL has good tenable case with virtual certainty with respect to coal cost pass through and

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favourable Order from APTEL dated March 21, 2018 and CERC judgment in GKEL's own case for Haryana Discoms where the computation methodology of coal cost pass through was decided, the management was virtually certain on receipt of the GKEL's claim of revenue on coal cost pass through and was of the opinion that no contingency was involved in this regard. GKEL has now received a favorable order on September 16, 2019 whereby the CERC has allowed the coal cost pass through to be charged to the Bihar Discom, based on a certain methodology. However, GKEL has filed a review petition with Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity dated November 14, 2019 against this methodology on the grounds that the methodology stated in this order, even though favorable, is contradictory to the methodology stated in the earlier order of CERC in GKEL's case with Haryana Discom. Accordingly, GKEL continued to recognize the income on Coal Cost Pass Through claims of ₹ 17.78 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021.

GKEL has accounted for transportation cost of fly ash as change in law event as the same was agreed in principle by CERC vide Order 131/MP/2016 dated February 21, 2018 and on March 22, 2021 in case no 405/MP/2019, CERC allowed to recover ash transportation costs including GST from Bihar and Haryana Discoms. Similarly CERC in its order dated April 8, 2019 has allowed Maithan Power Limited in case no – 331/MP/2018 to recover the actual ash disposal expenses from its beneficiaries (DVC).

Based on the above orders of CERC, the Company has recognised revenue amounting to ₹ 13.40 crore for GRIDCO during the year ended March 31, 2021 post complying with the conditions mandated in this regard. GKEL has filed petition with CERC for determination of compensation of transportation charges of fly ash as per Order.

Further, as detailed below there are continuing litigation with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation (SEPCO) ('Capital Creditors') which are pending settlement. Further, during the year, GKEL has won the bid for supply of balance 150 MW to Haryana Discom. GKEL has signed fuel supply agreement with Coal India Limited for supply of coal from its Mahanadi Coal Field Mines for 0.36 crore ton which is within a distance of 15 KM from the plant site. In addition to above, GKEL has won the bid (Shakti-III) for supply of 0.04 crore ton of coal for balance 150 MW.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2020, as part of the strategic initiatives being undertaken by the management to ensure liquidity and timely payment of its obligations, the management of the Company, entered into share purchase agreement with JSW Energy Limited for sale of its equity stake in GKEL. However, during the year, the said transaction has been called off due to uncertainties on account of COVID-19 pandemic.

Further, GKEL had entered into an agreement with SEPCO in 2008 for the construction and operation of coal fired thermal power plant. There were certain disputes between the parties in relation to the delays in construction and various technical issues relating to the construction and operation of the plant. SEPCO served a notice of dispute to GKEL in March 2015 and initiated arbitration proceedings. The Arbitral Tribunal has issued an opinion (the Award) on September 07, 2020 against GKEL. Since there were computation/ clerical / typographical errors in the Award, both parties (GKEL and SEPCO) immediately applied for correction of the award under Section 33 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 (as amended). The Arbitral Tribunal considered the applications of both the parties and has pronounced the corrected award on November 17, 2020. GKEL already accounted for the aforementioned liability in excess of the amount as per the award pertaining to the books, representing the retention money, unpaid invoices and the Bank Guarantee revoked. GKEL has challenged the award under section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa on February 15, 2021. Based on the legal opinion obtained, GKEL has good arguable case under section 34 of the Act to challenge the Award and seek setting aside of the same as thus they are not expecting cash outflow in this matter.

In view of these matters, business plans (including expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity, rescheduling/ refinancing of existing loans at lower rates), valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2021, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GKEL held by GEL as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

8. In view of lower supplies / availability of natural gas to the power generating companies in India, GREL, GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited ('GVPGL'), a subsidiary of GEL and GEL are facing shortage of natural gas supply and delays in securing gas linkages. As a result, GEL has not generated and sold electrical energy since April 2013. GREL and GVPGL emerged as successful bidders in the auction process organised by the Ministry of Power and operated on an intermittent basis from August 2015 and October 2015 respectively till September 2016 by using Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas ('RLNG') as natural gas. These entities have ceased operations and have been incurring losses including cash losses on account of the aforesaid shortage of natural gas supply.

   (i) GREL had not commenced commercial operations pending linkages of natural gas supply from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas till the period ended September 30, 2015. As a result, the consortium of lenders of GREL decided to implement Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme ('SDR Scheme'). Pursuant to the scheme, borrowings aggregating to ₹ 1,308.57 crore and interest accrued thereon amounting to ₹ 105.42 crore was converted into equity shares of GREL for 55% stake in equity share capital of GREL and the Company and GGAL have given a guarantee of ₹ 2,571.71 crore to the lenders against the remaining debt. Under the SDR Scheme, the bankers had to find new promoters for GREL within the period as prescribed under the scheme, which expired during the year ended March 31, 2018. Consequent to the SDR and the conversion of loans into equity share capital by the consortium of lenders, GREL ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company and has been considered as associate as per the requirements of Ind AS -28.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, considering that GREL continued to incur losses in absence of commercial operations, the consortium of lenders has decided to implement a revised resolution plan which has been approved by all the lenders and accordingly the lenders have restructured the debt. The Company along with its subsidiaries has provided guarantees to the lenders against the servicing of sustainable debts having principal amounting to ₹ 1,119.54 crore and all interests there on, including any other obligation arising out of it and discharge of the put option in regard to Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares ('CRPS') (unsustainable debt) amounting to ₹ 940.59 crore, if any exercised by the CRPS lenders, as per the terms of the revised resolution plan. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2018, pursuant to the appeal filed by Andhra Pradesh Discoms ('APDISCOMs'), the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that RLNG is not natural gas and accordingly GVPGL cannot be entitled for capacity charges based on availability declaration for generation of power on the basis of RLNG. GVPGL had also filed petition claiming losses of ₹ 447.00 crore pertaining to capacity charges pertaining to period 2006 to 2008 before Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission ('APERC'). Over the years, the case was heard for deciding the jurisdiction to adjudicate the proceedings. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh passed its Judgment and held that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') has the jurisdiction to adjudicate the aforesaid claims of GVPGL. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2020, the Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs (APDISCOMs') appealed against, the aforesaid judgement before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide its order dated February 4, 2020 dismissed the aforesaid petition of the DISCOMs and held that CERC will have jurisdiction to adjudicate the disputes in the present case and directed CERC to dispose off the petition filed before it within six months. The matter is pending to be heard before the CERC as at March 31, 2021.

Additionally, during the year ended March 31, 2020, in case of GVPGL's litigation with APDISCOMs, wherein APDISCOMS refused to accept declaration of capacity availability on the basis of deep water gas citing that natural gas for the purpose of PPA does not include Deep Water Gas and consequent refusal to schedule power from GVGPL and pay applicable tariff including capacity charges, CERC has passed order dated January 28, 2020, declaring that natural gas for the purpose of PPA includes Deep Water Gas. Accordingly, GVGPL is entitled to claim capacity charges from APDISCOMs from October 2016 based on availability declaration for generation of power on the basis of deep water gas, along with late payment surcharge.

GVGPL has calculated a claim amount of ₹ 741.31 crore for the period from November 2016 till February 2020. GVPGL has not received any of the aforesaid claims and is confident of recovery of such claims in the future based on CERC order. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2020, GEL entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with a prospective buyer for a consideration of USD 1.55 crore for sale of the Barge Mounted Power Plant ('Barge Plant') on as is where is basis, out of which USD 0.30 crore has been received till March 31, 2020. The transaction was expected to be completed by May 31, 2020. However, the dismantling work is on hold due to COVID-19. However, the management is confident of completing the transfer of Barge Plant during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Since the estimate of realizable value amounting ₹ 112.01 crore done by the management as at March 31, 2021 is consistent with the consideration for the Barge Plant as per the agreement, no further impairment charge is required. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

(iv) Further, the management of the Company is evaluating various approaches / alternatives to deal with the situation and is confident that Government of India ('GoI') would take further necessary steps / initiatives in this regard to improve the situation regarding availability of natural gas from alternate sources in the foreseeable future. The management of the Company carried out a valuation assessment of GREL and GVPGL during the year ended March 31, 2021 which includes certain assumptions relating to availability and pricing of domestic and imported gas,

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future tariff, tying up of PPA, realization of claims for losses incurred in earlier periods and current period from the customer and other operating parameters, which it believes reasonably reflect the future expectations from these projects. The business plan of GREL considered for valuation assessment has been approved by the consortium of lenders at the time of execution of the resolution plan. The management of the Company will monitor these aspects closely and take actions as are considered appropriate and is confident that these gas based entities will be able to generate sufficient profits in future years and meet their financial obligations as they arise and GEL will be able to dispose off the Barge Power Plant as per the aforementioned Sale and Purchase agreement. Based on the aforementioned reasons, claims for capacity charges and business plans, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investment in GVPGL by GEL as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate. The Company has provided for its investment in full in GREL and the management is confident that no further obligation would arise for the guarantees provided to the lenders against the servicing of sustainable and unsustainable debts. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

9. GBHPL a subsidiary of GEL, is in the process of setting up 300 MW hydro based power plant in Alaknanda River, Chamoli District of Uttarakhand. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ('the Court'), while hearing a civil appeal in the matters of Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited, directed vide its order dated May 7, 2014 that no further construction work shall be undertaken by the 24 projects coming up on the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi basins until further orders. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2016, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change ('MoEF') has represented to the Supreme Court of India that of the six hydro projects in Uttarakhand, two projects including GBHPL requires certain design modifications as per the policy stipulations. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the validity of Environmental Clearance ('EC') granted to GBHPL by the MoEF ceased to exist. Pursuant to an application made by GBHPL, the MoEF vide its letter dated April 17, 2018, proposed to extend the EC granted to GBHPL for a period of 3 years, subject to the final outcome of the matter pending before the Court. Based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, the management of GBHPL is confident of obtaining the requisite clearances and based on business plan and a valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2021, the management of the Company is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GBHPL by GEL as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

10. The Company through its subsidiary GMR Coal Resources Pte. Limited ('GCRPL') had investments of Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 3,703.92 crore) in PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk ('PTGEMS'), an associate as at March 31, 2021. PTGEMS along with its subsidiaries is engaged in the business of coal mining and trading activities. The cost of investments is significantly higher than the book value of assets of PTGEMS and includes certain future benefits including Coal Supply Agreement ('CSA') of GCRPL with PTGEMS whereby the Company along with its subsidiaries is entitled to offtake stated quantity of coal as per the terms of the CSA at an agreed discount other than profit from mining operations. Though the shares of PTGEMS are listed on the overseas exchanges, the management is of the view that the quoted prices are not reflective of the underlying value of the mines as in the past few years the shares have been very thinly traded. Based on profitable mining operations, ramp up of production volumes and other assumptions around off take at a discounted price and trading thereof considered in valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2020, the management believes that the carrying value of aforesaid investments in PTGEMS as at March 31, 2021 is appropriate. Also refer footnote 11 (i) (d) below.

11. i) During the year ended March 31, 2022:

a) The Company had sold 126,600,252 equity shares (9% stake) of ₹ 10 each of GAL to GIDL for a consideration of ₹ 1,857.10 crore. The sales consideration was received/adjusted as under;

- ₹ 1800.00 crore in form of 18,000, 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of GIDL having face value of ₹ 1,000,000 each,
- ₹ 57.10 crore adjusted against the loan taken by the Company from GIDL.

b) The Company had purchased 36,438,940 equity shares (100% stake) of ₹ 10 each of Raxa Security Services Limited (RAXA) from GMR Aerostructre Services Limited (GASL) for a consideration of ₹ 216.10 crore.

c) The Company had purchased 30,500 equity shares of USD 1 each of GMR Airports International B.V (GAIBV) for a consideration of ₹ 0.23 crore.

d) These investments of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 1, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme. For detailed disclosure also refer note 41.

e) 15,000,000 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each issued by GCAPL and equity component of preference shares has been impaired.

ii) During the year ended March 31, 2021:

a) GGAL ('the Transferee Company'), a subsidiary of the Company had applied for confirmation / approval of scheme of merger / amalgamation and capital reduction ('the Scheme') with its wholly owned subsidiaries GMR GENCO Assets Limited, GMR Kakinada Energy Private Limited and GMR Coastal Energy Private Limited and partly owned subsidiaries SJK Powergen Limited and GMR Power Corporation Limited (collectively referred to as the 'Transferor Companies'). The appointed date of merger / amalgamation is March 31, 2019. The scheme was filed with the Hon'ble Regional Director, Mumbai (RD). Necessary approvals from shareholders and creditors (vide NOCs) were obtained and submitted with the office of RD. The RD filed its report dated February 20, 2020 with National Company Law Tribunal, Special Bench, Mumbai ('NCLT') and NCLT passed the order approving the Scheme on March 13, 2020. Pursuant to the Scheme, financial statements of GGAL have been prepared on merged basis with effect from March 31, 2019 in accordance with the accounting treatment prescribed in the Scheme. Further, as per the Scheme, GGAL's issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital has been reduced from ₹ 6,323.25 crore (comprising of 6,323,250,226 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) to ₹ 723.25 crore (comprising of 723,250,226 equity shares of ₹ 10 each) by way of cancelling and extinguishing 5,600,000,000 fully paid up equity shares of ₹ 10 each out of which 5,599,557,367 pertains to shares held by the Company. The shareholders whose share capital has been reduced have been paid a total sum of ₹ 60 crore in the proportion of their shareholding in GGAL as the consideration.

b) The Company had sold 1,165,330,644 equity shares of ₹ 10 each of GAL to GIDL for a consideration of ₹ 2,112.05 crore. The sales consideration was received/ adjusted as under;

- ₹ 990.00 crore in form of 9,900, 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of GIDL having face value of ₹ 1,000,000 each,
- ₹ 619.00 crore adjusted against the loan taken by the Company from GIDL and balance amount is received as cash.

c) GGAL had converted 492,102,500, 0.01% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each held by the Company into 492,102,500 equity share of ₹ 10 each. Further, GGAL has issued 402,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each to the Company against other receivables of ₹ 402.00 crore.

d) In April 2019, Tenaga Nasional Berhad through its wholly-owned subsidiary TNB Topaz Energy SDN (hereinafter together with Tenaga referred to as "TNB") had invested ₹ 105.60 crore in the form of 105,600,000 Compulsorily Convertible debentures ("TNB CCDs") of ₹ 10 each with a commitment to fund a second tranche of ₹ 120.00 crore, subject to the fulfilment of agreed conditions precedent specified in the subscription agreement entered between TNB and the Company (TNB Subscription Agreement) to the satisfaction of TNB in GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited for the under-development Bajoli Holi hydro-power project. Pursuant to the TNB Subscription Agreement, the Company had granted a put option to the TNB on the TNB CCDs which is exercisable against the Company under agreed circumstances at fair value. During the year ended March 31, 2020, TNB had issued a notice for excise of put options granted by the Company on the ground of trigger of certain conditions as prescribed in TNB Subscription Agreement. Consequently, subsequent to the year end, the Company has entered into a settlement agreement with TNB pursuant to which the Company has acquired aforesaid CCDs.

e) GSPHL had converted (a) 0% 13,826 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD) of ₹ 100,000 each, (b) 0% 21,200,000 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10 each and (c) 0 % 100 Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of ₹ 10,000,000 each, aggregating to ₹ 259.46 crores into 0.01% Optionally Convertible debentures (OCDs). After Conversion, GSPHL had redeemed all OCD's for a consideration of ₹ 199.70 crores. Against aforementioned consideration, the company had received ₹ 34.44 crore during the year and ₹ 166.70 crore have been adjusted against the liability of the Company. Also refer note 5 (13).

f) The redemption date of 15,000,000 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each issued by GCAPL have been extended for further period of 9 years at mutually agreed terms and conditions. Considering the extention, equity component of preference shares amounting to ₹ 7.12 crore has been recognized.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

g) The Company has sold 154 equity shares of Mrf 10 each of GMIAL for consideration of ₹ 0.00 crores (Rs 23,725)

h) DPPL has redeemed 15, 0.1% unsecured optionally convertible cumulative debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each

12. The Company does not hold any shares in these entities. The value of investment represents investments in additional equity on account of financial guarantees/ loans.

13. The Company had signed definitive share sale and purchase agreement ('SSPA') on September 24, 2020 which had been subsequently amended on March 31, 2021 for the sale of equity owned by its wholly owned subsidiary GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ("GSPHL") (now part of discontinued business pursuant to the scheme as mentioned in note 41) of its entire 51% stake in Kakinada SEZ Limited ("KSEZ") to Aurobindo Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited ("ARIPL"). As part of the transfer of stake of KSEZ ("transaction"), the 74% equity stake of Kakinada Gateway Port Limited ("KGPL") held by KSEZ would also be transferred to ARIPL. The consideration for the aforementioned transaction comprised of ₹ 1,692.03 crore upfront payment to be received on or before the closing date and ₹ 1,027.18 crore to be received in next 2 to 3 years from the transaction date which is contingent upon achievement of certain agreed milestones primarily related to the sale of 2,500 acres of the land parcels by KSEZ at specified prices during the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

    The said transaction was subject to Conditions Precedent as specified in SSPA. Pursuant to the satisfaction of such conditions precedent, entire amount of upfront consideration has been received from ARIPL till date of approval of these standalone audited financial results. Accordingly, during the quarter ended March 31, 2021 Company had recognized exceptional loss of ₹ 95.00 crore and loss of ₹ 490.00 crore in other comprehensive income in the quarter ended March 31, 2021 in relation to the said transaction.

    The Company expects in next 2-3 years there will be significant development in the Kakinada SEZ which includes the development of Bulk Drug Park, Commercial Sea port, establishment of various port-based industries, manufacturing industries, development of new International Airport in Bhogapuram.

14 This includes shares held by others on behalf of the Company (now part of discontinued business pursuant to the scheme as mentioned in note 41).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

6. Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good[1]				
Receivable from related parties (refer note 33)	-	146.74	25.18	329.83
Others	-	0.17	-	3.84
(A)	**-**	**146.91**	**25.18**	**333.67**
Trade receivables- credit impaired				
Receivable from related parties (refer note 33)	-	-	-	1.40
Others	-	28.79	-	1.78
(B)	**-**	**28.79**	**-**	**3.18**
Less: Trade receivables - loss allowance (refer note 33) **(C)**	-	(28.79)	-	(3.18)
Total (A+B-C)	**-**	**146.91**	**25.18**	**333.67**

- 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.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.
- Refer note 37(c) for details pertaining to Expected Credit Loss ('ECL').

1. Includes retention money (net of impairment allowances) of Nil (March 31, 2021 ₹ 146.91 crore). These payments are deducted by customer to ensure performance of the Company's obligations and hence are receivable on the completion of contract or after the completion of defect liability period as defined in the respective contract and accordingly no discounting has been done for the same.

2. Refer note 15 for information on trade receivables pledged as security against borrowings.

3. Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					
	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables (Non-current)						
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade receivables (Current)						
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	25.18	-	-	-	-	25.18
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**25.18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25.18**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021					
	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade receivables (Non-current)						
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	34.53	3.49	23.07	40.09	45.73	146.91
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	28.79	28.79
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(28.79)	(28.79)
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**34.53**	**3.49**	**23.07**	**40.09**	**45.73**	**146.91**
Trade receivables (Current)						
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	332.73	0.39	0.55	-	-	333.67
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	3.18	3.18
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(3.18)	(3.18)
(iv) Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**332.73**	**0.39**	**0.55**	**-**	**-**	**333.67**

7. Loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to related parties (also refer note no 33)	99.43	1,328.83	111.10	630.31
Loan to employees	-	-	0.05	-
	99.43	**1,328.83**	**111.15**	**630.31**
Loans receivables - impairment allowance - related parties (refer note 33)	16.53	560.07	-	626.22
	16.53	**560.07**	**-**	**626.22**
Less: Loans receivables - impairment allowance - related parties (refer note no 29 and 33)	(16.53)	(560.07)	-	(626.22)
Total	**99.43**	**1,328.83**	**111.15**	**630.31**

1. Loans are non-derivative financial instruments which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by the changes in the credit risk of the counter parties.

2. No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

8. Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balances (refer note 12(b))	5.00	62.70	-	-
Security deposit with others considered good	-	-	-	1.09
Unbilled revenue- others	-	-	-	7.30
Unbilled revenue - related parties (refer note 33)	-	-	-	367.39
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	0.09	2.19
Interest accrued on loans and debentures to related parties (also refer note 33)	-	-	10.54	87.52
Non trade receivable considered good (also refer note 33)	-	-	104.88	90.08
Other receivable (also refer note 33)*	-	511.33	-	379.95
Application money paid towards securities [₹ 31,275 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 31, 275)]	-	-	0.00	0.00
Total	**5.00**	**574.03**	**115.51**	**935.52**

* Includes receivable against sale of 8,422,314,44 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCDs) of ₹ 10 each amounting to Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 513.21 crore) (net of amount received) issued by KSL. Also refer note 5(13). It also includes advance amounting to Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 216.10 crore) given to GASL for the acquistion of 100% stake in RSSL which has been settled against purchase of shares during the current year.

9. Other assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital advances to others	-	0.01	-	-
(A)	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good				
Advance to suppliers	-	-	18.62	104.01
Advance to employees	-	-	0.24	1.61
Advance to related parties (refer note 33)	-	-	1.41	0.18
(B)	**-**	**-**	**20.27**	**105.80**
Other advances				
Prepaid expenses	-	-	0.42	5.27
Balances with statutory/ government authorities	1.25	7.27	16.11	37.01
Generation based incentive receivable*	-	-	-	0.08
(C)	**1.25**	**7.27**	**16.53**	**42.36**
Total (A+B+C)	**1.25**	**7.28**	**36.80**	**148.16**

*Generation based incentive is receivable for generation of renewable energy. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

10. Non-current tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Advance income tax (net of provision for current tax and including tax paid under protest)	59.34	62.82
Total	**59.34**	**62.82**

11. Inventories

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Raw materials (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)*	-	78.68
Total	**-**	**78.68**

* Refer note 15 for information on inventories pledged as security against borrowings.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
12. (a) Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks:				
– in current accounts	-	-	15.36	36.30
– deposits with original maturity of less than or equal to three months[1]	-	-	-	21.24
Cash on hand	-	-	0.01	0.02
(A)	**-**	**-**	**15.37**	**57.56**
12. (b) Other bank balances				
– unclaimed dividend [2]	-	-	-	0.13
– deposits with remaining maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months[1]	-	-	-	27.65
– deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months[1]	5.00	62.70	-	-
(B)	**5.00**	**62.70**	**-**	**27.78**
Amount disclosed under non-current financial assets (refer note 8)	(5.00)	(62.70)	-	-
(C)	**(5.00)**	**(62.70)**	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**15.37**	**85.34**

1. A charge has been created over the deposits of ₹ 5.00 crore (March 31, 2021: ₹ 111.59 crore) towards various loans, guarantees, letter of credit facilities, working capital facilities, bank performance gurantee and Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') maintained by the Company for loans availed by the Company from banks and financial institutions (refer note 15).

2. During the year ended March 31, 2022 unclaimed dividend has been transferred to investor education and protection fund.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

13. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Shares*		Preference Share**	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
At April 1, 2020	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	50,000,000	5.00	(5,000,000)	(500.00)
At March 31, 2022	**13,550,000,000**	**1,355.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**

*Face value of equity shares: ₹ 1/- each

** Face value of preference shares : ₹ 1,000/- each

a. Issued equity capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At April 1, 2020	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2021	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2022	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 1 per share. Every member holding equity shares therein shall have voting rights in proportion to the member's share of the paid up equity share capital. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors if any is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except interim dividend, if any.

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

c. Shares held by holding /ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates.

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), holding company	2,684,843,150	268.48	2,925,543,150	292.55
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), an associate of the holding company	31,321,815	3.13	31,321,815	3.13
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), an associate of the holding company	765,135,166	76.51	805,635,166	80.56
Hyderabad Jabilli Properties Private Limited ('HJPPL'), a subsidiary of the holding company	57,500,000	5.75	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% Holding in class	Number of shares	% Holding in class
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL')	2,684,843,150	44.48%	2,925,543,150	48.47%
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC')	765,135,166	12.68%	805,635,166	13.35%
DVI Fund Mauritius Limited	468,417,768	7.76%	532,697,959	8.83%
ASN Investments Limited	439,069,922	7.27%	439,069,922	7.27%

As per records of the Company including its register of shareholders/ members, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

e. Shares held by promoters in the Company

Name of Promoters	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% Holding in class	Number of shares	% Holding in class	
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid					
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	2,684,843,150	44.48%	2,925,543,150	48.47%	(8.23%)
G.M. Rao*	1,732,330	0.03%	1,732,330	0.03%	0.00%

*Includes shares held as karta of HUF and trustee of trust

The total Promoters and Promoters group shareholding as on March 31, 2022 is 3,555,169,176 shares constituting 58.90% (March 31, 2021: 3,778,869,176 shares constituting 62.61%) of paid up equity share capital of the Company.

f. Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

There were no shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

g. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCBs'), refer note 15(1) related to terms of conversion/ redemption of FCCBs.

14. Other Equity **(₹ in crore)**

Equity component of optionally convertible debentures ('OCDs')		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		45.92
Less: Amount transferred to retained earning		(45.92)
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(A)**	**-**
Equity component of related party loans		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		1.24
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**1.24**
Less: Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)		(1.24)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(B)**	**-**
Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve[2]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		2,228.38
Less: Loss on FVTOCI on equity securities (net of tax)		(1,116.49)
Less: Transferred to retained earning		(4,254.96)
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**(3,143.07)**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

14. Other Equity		(₹ in crore)
Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve[2]		
Add: Gain on FVTOCI on equity securities (net of tax)		1,731.91
Less: Transferred to retained earning		(1,351.40)
Less: Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)		8,800.21
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(C)**	**6,037.65**
General reserve[4]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		174.56
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**174.56**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(D)**	**174.56**
Securities premium[3]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		10,010.98
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**10,010.98**
Less: Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)		(10,010.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(E)**	**-**
Debenture redemption reserve ('DRR')[6]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		59.49
Less: Amount transferred to retained earning		(59.49)
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(F)**	**-**
Capital reserve[1]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		141.75
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**141.75**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(G)**	**141.75**
Retained earnings[5]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		(956.34)
Less: Loss for the year		(1,281.98)
Add: Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.55
Add: Transferred from debenture redemption reserve		59.49
Add: Transfer on account of redemtion of OCDs		45.92
Add: Transfer from Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve		4,254.96
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**2,122.60**
Less: Loss for the year		(309.78)
Less: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.62)
Add: Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve		1,674.97
Less: Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)		(32.68)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(H)**	**3,454.49**
Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 15(1))[7]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020		(248.39)
Add: Exchange difference gain on FCCBs recognised during the year		76.65
Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		(2.08)
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**(173.82)**
Less: Exchange difference loss on FCCBs recognised during the year		(40.40)
Less: FCMTR amortisation during the year		6.63
Less: Transfer on account of Composite Scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)		187.38
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**(I)**	**(20.21)**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I)**	
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**9,134.24**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**9,788.24**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. On July 02, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an issue and allotment of up to 180,000,000 warrants having an option to apply for and be allotted equivalent number of equity shares of face value of Re.1 each on a preferential basis under chapter VII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and provisions of all other applicable laws and regulations and accordingly the Company received an advance of ₹ 141.75 crore against such share warrants. The shareholders approved the aforesaid issue of warrants through postal ballot on August 12, 2014. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated February 26, 2016 the outstanding warrants have been cancelled as the holders did not exercise the option within the due date of 18 months from the date of allotment, and ₹ 141.75 crore received as advance towards such warrants has been forfeited in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2016. The said amount was credited to Capital Reserve account during the year ended March 31, 2016.
2. FVTOCI reserve

   The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI reserves within equity.
3. Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
4. General reserve was created persuant to transfer of debenture redemption reserve and equity component of preference share. General reserve is a free reserve available to the Company.
5. Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.
6. During the previous year, the Company had redeemed its outstanding debentures and transferred outstanding balance in debentures redemption reserve to retained earnings.
7. FCMTR represents unamortised foreign exchange differences arising on translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items.

15. Financial liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**Non-current**		**Current**	
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
A. Long term borrowings:				
Debentures / Bonds				
25 (March 31, 2021: 6) 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('FCCBs') of USD 1,000,000 (March 31, 2021: USD 50,000,000) each (unsecured)[1]	185.67	2,149.18	-	-
Term Loans				
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured) [2,3,4,5,6]	-	1,117.43	-	303.70
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (secured) [7,8,16]	-	27.78	-	111.94
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured) [9]	-	130.94	-	43.07
Others				
Loans from related parties (unsecured) (refer note no 33) [10,11,14,15]	434.20	295.20	-	171.88
B. Short term borrowings:				
Loan repayable on demand				
Bank overdraft (secured)	-	-	-	291.00
Working capital loan (secured)	-	-	-	133.81
Loans from related parties (unsecured) (refer note no 33) [13,15]	-	-	140.00	360.19
Total	**619.87**	**3,720.53**	**140.00**	**1,415.59**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

15. Financial liabilities - Borrowings (Contn...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	-	1,145.21	-	840.45
Unsecured borrowings	619.87	2,575.32	140.00	575.14
	619.87	**3,720.53**	**140.00**	**1,415.59**

1 Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated December 10, 2015, the Company has issued 7.50% Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) of USD 30 crore to Kuwait Investment Authority with a maturity period of 60 years. The subscriber can exercise the conversion option on and after 18 months from the closing date upto close of business on maturity date. Interest is payable on annual basis. The FCCBs are convertible at ₹ 18 per share which is subject to adjustment as per the terms of the FCCBs, subject to the regulatory floor price. The exchange rate for conversion of FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 66.745/USD. Pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement being effective on December 31, 2021, in accordance with approval accorded by the management committee of the Board of Directors, the USD 30 crore FCCBs are split into USD 2.5 crore and USD 27.5 crore between GIL and GPUIL respectively. The outstanding amount as at March 31, 2022 is ₹ 185.67 crore (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 2,149.18 crore). As at March 31, 2022, FCCB holders have not exercised the conversion option. The Company needs to take necessary steps in case the bondholders direct the Company to list the FCCBs on the Singapore Exchange Trading Limited. Also refer footnote 17 below.

2 Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil is outstanding as on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 28.47 crore) carries interest @ the lender's Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate of 1Y (I-MCLR-1Y) plus spread of 4.55% p.a. (March 31, 2021: I-MCLR-1Y plus spread of 4.55% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge over 357.605 acres of land held by GKSIR (ii) subservient charge on 8,236 acres of SEZ land held by KSL (iii) charge over Dividend / Interest Escrow Account of the Company into which all dividends and/or interest receivable by the Company from GEL and GGAL would be deposited and (iv) first ranking pledge/ NDU over 49% of equity shares of GGAL. (v) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months.The loan is repayable in eighteen structured quarterly instalments commencing from December 25, 2016 and ending on September 25, 2021. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 4.32 crores into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

3 Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 37.50 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a. (March 31, 2021: base rate of lender plus spread of 1.25% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender ii) an exclusive charge on assets created out of underlying facility by GISPL in favour of lender approved correspondent bank iii) second charge on cash flows of GISPL from coal trading under Coal Sales and Purchase Agreement with GCRPL iv) exclusive charge on loans given to GEL v) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months and vi) securities as set out in note 16(26). The loan is repayable in fourteen unequal semi-annual instalments commencing after twelve months from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 2.73 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

4 Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 555.48 crore) carries interest @ lender's marginal cost of funds based lending rate ('MCLR') plus spread of 3.10% p.a. (March 31, 2021: MCLR plus spread of 3.10% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first charge on the assets taken on loan by the Company to provide minimum cover of 1.00 times of the facility outstanding (ii) extension of pledge over 20% shares of GEL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights (already cross collateralized for existing term loan facilities at the Company, RSSL, GGAL (Term Loan-I) GMRHL (Term Loan-I)) (iii) additional pledge over 8% shares of GEL along with all beneficial/economic voting rights and non disposal undertaking over 2% shares of GEL (prior to disbursement) (iv) pledge over 26% shares of GMR Airports Limited along with all beneficial/ economic voting rights (v) margin of 19.14% of outstanding amount (in form of FD/cash or any other instrument to the

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

satification of the lender). The loan is repayable in fourteen half yearly structured instalments commencing after a moratorium period of one year from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 35.99 crore into funded interest term loan. The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

5 Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 272.51 crore) carries interest @ MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a. (March 31, 2021: MCLR plus spread of 1.45% p.a.) and interest is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by i) first charge on assets created out of this facility ii) 10% of cash margin on the outstanding amount in the form of lien on fixed deposits in favour of the lender and iii) securities as set out in note 16(26). The loan is repayable in twenty eight structured quarterly instalments commencing from October 2017. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 17.28 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

6 Indian rupee term loan from a bank of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 527.18 crore) carries interest @ base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a. (March 31, 2021: base rate of lender plus spread of 4.75% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The loan is secured by (i) first pari passu charge on 357.605 acres of land held by GKSIR and (ii) subservient charge on 8,236 acres of SEZ land held by KSL. The loan is repayable in twelve structured quarterly instalments commencing from April 25, 2021 and ending on January 25, 2024 as per the revised agreement dated May 27, 2016. (iii) first ranking pledge/NDU over 49% of equity shares of GGAL iv) DSRA covering interest payment for the next three months. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements, including amendments thereof. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 34.10 crore into funded interest term loan. The terms and conditions of the said loan will remain same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

7 Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 23.89 crore) carries interest rate @ 13.50% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 13.50% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is repayable in eighteen quarterly instalments commencing from October' 2016. The loan is secured by way of i) first mortgage and charge on non-agriculture lands of SJK Powergen Limited ('SJK') (Which has now been merged with GMR Generation Assets Ltd w.e.f April 1, 2020) ii) pledge of 20,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 1 each of the Company, held by GEPL and iii) pledge of such number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each of GEL having book value of minimum of ₹ 400.00 crore held by the Company and in case of default of repayment of loan, the lender has the right to convert the loan into equity. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 2.30 crore into funded interest term loan.The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

8 Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 115.83 crore) carries interest at the lender's benchmark rate plus spread of 3.30% p.a. (March 31, 2021: lender's benchmark rate plus spread of 3.30% p.a.). The loan is secured by i) a mortgage on exclusive first charge basis on a) 99.76 acres of immovable property held by RSSL b) 10 acres of immovable property held by GEPL c) 10 acres of immovable property held by Fabcity Properties Private Limited d) 11.46 acres of immovable property held by GMR Bannerghatta Properties Private Limited e) 13.225 acres of land held by BIPL f) 246.10 square meter of house property located in New Delhi held by DG Buildwell Private Limited g) commercial property held by Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited and corporate guarantee of these entities which are giving mortgage charge ii) Pledge of 6,024,097 listed shares of the Company on exclusive charge basis iii) DSRA covering interest payment for two quarters and principal repayment for one quarter in the form of fixed deposit and iv) post dated cheques ('PDC') for interest and principal repayments. The loan is repayable in fourty eight monthly instalments commencing after a moratorium period of 12 months from the date of first disbursement. Further the lender has certain mandatory prepayment rights as per the terms of the agreements. Further, during previous year, the bank had converted interest accrued during the moratorium period amounting to ₹ 12.57 crore into funded interest term loan. The terms and conditions of the said loan will remains same as original loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

9 Indian rupee term loan from a financial institution of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 174.02 crore) carries interest @ 12.15% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 12.15% p.a.) payable on a quarterly basis. The loan is repayable in six equal annual instalments commencing at the end of five years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by an exclusive first charge on certain immovable properties located in the State of Telangana owned by Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL), a subsidiary of the Company, Corporate Infrastructure Services Private Limited, a fellow subsidiary, Varalaxmi Jute & Twine Mills Private Limited, Vijay Niwas Real Estates Private Limited and Smt. G. Varalakshmi. Also refer footnote 17 below.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

10 Loan of Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 44.63 crore) from a subsidiary, GADL carries interest @ 12.95% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 12.95% p.a.) and is payable on a monthly basis. The loan is to be repaid on June 30, 2024. Also refer footnote 17 below.

11 (a) Loans of Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 34.57 crore) from a subsidiary, GIDL carries interest @ 19.46% p.a (March 31, 2021: 19.46%) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan. Also refer footnote 17 below.

(b) Loans of ₹ 293.00 crore from a subsidiary, GIDL carries interest @ 17.25% p.a and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan.

12. Bank overdrafts amounting to Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 291.00 crore) and working capital loan amounting to Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 133.81 crore) is secured by

A) First pari passu charge on current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202),

B) First charge ranking pari-passu on the escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of project package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders, First pari-passu charge on equipment financed by Laksmi vilas bank (Loan with LVB has fully repaid by the Company hence the charge may be treated as first charge against 2nd pari passu charge).

Collateral Security:

1) Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of around 208.835 acres vacant land situated at Ayyarnpalli and Nagamangalam, villages near Hosur, Tamil Nadu. The land stands in the name of M/s GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (formerly known as M/s GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited).

2) Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of residential property at Jaynagar 4th block, Bengaluru standing in the name of B V Nageswara Rao measuring 2494 Sq.ft.

3) Pari-passu charge on the fixed assets of project (Package 201) present and future.

4) Exclusive charge on EM of 70 acres of land owned by M/s GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited.

The cash credit facility is further secured by personal/ corporate guarantee

1) Mr . B V Nageswara Rao, Group Director, (To the extent of the value of the property offered as collateral security i.e ₹ 4.30 crore); M/s GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited.

2) First Mortgage on the Company's entire fixed assets pertaining to subject project (if any) and first charge by way of hypothecation on all movable assets (excluding all equipments funded by central bank) including but not limited to all current/ non-current assets in respect of project (Package 201) both present and future ranking pari-passu with other working capital and NFB/ BG Lenders.

(C) A first charge on all the Compnay's Bank accounts including, without lmitation, the TRA/ Escrow account and each of the other acccounts as required to be created by the Company for this project under any project document or contract

(D) A first charge/ assignment/ security interest on the Company's rights under the EPC agreement, major project documents and contracts 7and all licenses, permits, approvals, consents and insurance policies in respect of the present project

(E) Assignment of contract or guarantees, liquidated damages, letter of credit, guarantee or performance bond that may be provided by any counter party under any project agreement or contract in favor of the Company and insurance policies etc. pertaining to this project.

The aforesaid security would rank pari passu with all the security created/ to be created in favour of the lenders and working capital lenders, if any for securing the fund based and non fund based working capital limits for the project.

Second pari-passu charge on the fixed assets of project (DFCC Package 201) financed by the bank present and future

(F) First mortgage on the entire fixed assets pertaining to DFCC Package 201 (if any) and First charge by way of hypothecation on all movable assets including but not limited to all current/ non-current assets held by GIL-SIL JV in respect of Project (Package 201) both present and future ranking pari passu with other working capital and NFB/BG lenders

G) A first charge on all the bank accounts of GIL-SIL JV including, without limitation, the TRA/ Escrow/ Designated account and each of the other accounts as required to be created by GIL-SIL JV for this project under any project document or contract.

The aforesaid security would rank pari-passu with all the security created/ to be created in favour of the lenders and working capital lenders, if any for securing the fund-based and non-fund based working capital limits for the

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

project (DFCC Package 201). Also refer footnote 17 below.

13 a) Loans of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 101.10 crore) from its subsidiaries, carry interest rate ranging between 7.00% p.a. to 12.95% p.a. as on March 31, 2021 and is payable along with repayment of principal or on such intervals as may otherwise be agreed upon by the parties. Also refer footnote 17 below.

b) Company also have loans of ₹ 181.20 crore (March 31, 2021: ₹ 240 crore) from its subsidiaries i.e. GHIAL and Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited, carrying interest 11% p.a. and 9% p.a. respectively (March 31, 2021: 11% p.a. and 9% p.a. respectively) and is payable along with repayment of principal or on such intervals as may otherwise be agreed upon by the parties.

14 During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had taken short term loan from GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited of ₹ 171.88 crore which carried interest @ 17% p.a. payable on monthly basis. Also refer footnote 17 below.

15 Loan of ₹ 100.00 crore (March 31, 2021: ₹ 216.00 crore) from GMR Airports Limited, which carried interest @ 17% p.a. (March 31, 2021: @16%) payable on monthly basis. For loan outstanding as at March 31, 2022 the principal is repayable on May 16, 2022 and for loan outstanding as at March 31, 2021 the principal was repayable on June 30, 2024)

16 **Securities for the facilities mentioned in footnote 4, 5 and 6**

a) First charge over 30% pledge of shares of RSSL and 70% shares under NDU arrangement to be kept in lender's demat account.

b) Charge over 30% pledge of shares of GGAL.

c) Pledge over 30% shares of GMRHL held by the GPUIL along with DSL.

d) Undertaking from GPUIL to hold majority stake in GMRHL.

e) Pledge/charge on the advances/CCPS invested by GISPL in GCRPL in favour of lender/ lender approved correspondent bank.

f) Mortgage on office space at Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai.

g) Pledge over 26% shares of GAL along with all beneficial/ economic voting rights.

17 These borrowings of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 1, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme. For detailed disclosure also refer note 41.

16. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposit- related parties (also refer note 33) [3]	31.50	43.50	-	-
Security deposit others	-	0.15	-	-
Financial guarantee	2.91	62.47	4.06	16.28
Unclaimed dividend	-	-	-	0.13
Non-trade payable[1]	171.06	-	50.19	167.79
Non trade payable- related parties (refer note 33)	50.28	-	5.22	54.59
Interest accrued on debt and borrowings (also refer note 33)	-	-	68.42	568.93
Liabilities towards put options given to non controlling interest [2]	-	-	-	1,260.03
Total	**255.75**	**106.12**	**127.89**	**2,067.75**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2016, ₹ 22,563 was received as excess share application money received against rights issue which is pending to be refunded during year ended March 31, 2022.

2. In July 2010, IDFC and Temasek ('PE investors') had made certain investments through preference shares in GMR Energy Limited (GEL). There were certain amendments to the original arrangement between the Company, GEL and the PE investors. Per the latest amended Subscription and Shareholder Agreement executed in May 2016, preference shares held by the PE investors were converted into equity shares of GEL. Post conversion, the PE investors held 17.85% of equity shares in GEL with an exit option within the timelines as defined in the aforesaid amended agreement. As the said timelines have expired, the PE investors have sought for an exit without any further

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

extensions and consequently, the Company has recognized the financial liability of ₹ Nil (March 2021: ₹ 1,142.43 crore) in the financial statements. Also Refer note 5 (11) (i) (d) and note 41.

3. Security deposit of ₹ 31.50 crore (March 31, 2021: ₹ 43.50 crore) from its subsidiary, RSSL carries interest @ 11.35% p.a. (March 31, 2021: 11.35% p.a.) payable on a monthly basis. The security deposit is repayable on discharge of all performance obligations of RSSL under the long term service agreements entered into with the Company and other group companies.

17. Provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 34(b))	0.77	0.80	-	-
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.03	0.04
Total	**0.77**	**0.80**	**0.03**	**0.04**

18. Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Current	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of			
Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets		5.49	7.62
Fair valuation loss (net) on equity instruments		1,724.51	874.53
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(A)**	**1,730.00**	**882.15**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of			
Brought forward capital losses		(221.00)	(275.93)
Expenses deductible on payment		(5.49)	(7.62)
Total deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**(226.49)**	**(283.55)**
MAT credit entitlement	**(C)**	**-**	**(58.72)**
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(A+B+C)**	**1,503.51**	**539.88**

19. Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Advances from customers (refer note 33)	4.24	87.53
Other liabilities (including statutory dues)	21.32	26.15
Total	**25.56**	**113.68**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

20. Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises[1,3]	-	44.23
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1]		
- Trade payables	18.40	502.88
- Trade payables to related parties (refer note 33)	-	15.72
Total	**18.40**	**562.83**

1. Includes retention money of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 93.55 crore). Retention money is payable on the completion of the contracts or after the completion of the defect liability period as defined in the respective contracts. These payments are kept as retention to ensure performance of the vendor obligation and hence are not discounted for present value of money.

2. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

   - Trade payables are non-interest bearing
   - For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 37(c)
   - The dues to related parties are unsecured.

3. **Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006".**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal Amount	-	42.70
- Interest thereon	-	1.53
	-	**44.23**
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	1.53
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor.	-	-

4. **Trade payables ageing schedule is as follows:**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not due	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	18.40	-	-	-	-	18.40
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021					
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not due	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	23.45	17.82	2.79	0.09	0.08	44.23
(ii) Others	113.69	315.77	41.41	23.16	24.57	518.60
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-

21. Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Sale of traded goods	21.33	-
	21.33	**-**

22. Other operating revenue

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income on:		
Bank deposits	0.27	-
Inter corporate deposits and others (refer note 33)	17.46	7.33
	17.73	**7.33**

23. Other income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest income - others	0.94	0.65
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	0.03
Miscellaneous income	0.06	0.26
	1.00	**0.94**

24. Purchase of traded goods

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Purchase of traded goods	19.85	-
	19.85	**-**

25. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	0.52	0.62
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 34(a))	0.06	0.04
Gratuity expenses (refer note 34(b))	0.62	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.03	0.02
	1.23	**0.68**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

26. Finance costs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest on debts and borrowings (refer note 33)	76.66	76.31
Bank and other charges	2.32	2.01
	78.98	**78.32**

27. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	0.55	0.48
Amortisation on other intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.36	0.72
	0.91	**1.20**

28. Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Rates and taxes	0.90	1.36
Repairs and maintenance	0.50	0.28
Legal and professional fees	17.00	19.28
Payment to auditors (refer details below)#	2.42	4.10
Directors' sitting fees	0.29	0.30
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	1.24	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.54	6.27
	22.89	**31.59**

CSR expenditure:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year: ₹ Nil (March 31,2021: ₹ Nil)

(b) The Company has incurred on CSR activities during the year ended March 31, 2022 ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ Nil).

 # Payment to auditors (exclusive of goods and service tax)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1.23	1.50
Tax audit fees	0.04	0.04
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification fees)	1.10	2.51
Reimbursement of expenses	0.05	0.05
	2.42	**4.10**

29. Exceptional items (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provision for impairment in carrying value of investments, loans/ advances/ other receivables carried at amortised cost (also refer note 5,7 and 8)	16.79	13.06
	16.79	**13.06**

30. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they were entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible securities) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Loss attributable to equity shareholders		
- Continuing operations (₹ in crore)	(159.31)	(116.58)
- Discontinued operations (₹ in crore)	(150.47)	(1,165.40)
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crore)	**(309.78)**	**(1,281.98)**
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted)	6,035,945,275	6,035,945,275
Earning per share for continuing operations - basic and diluted (₹)	(0.26)	(0.19)
Earning per share for discontinued operations - basic and diluted (₹)	(0.25)	(1.93)
Earning per share for total operations - basic and diluted (₹)	(0.51)	(2.12)

Notes:

(i) Considering that the Company has incurred losses during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the allotment of convertible securities would decrease the loss per share for the respective year and accordingly has been ignored for the purpose of calculation of diluted earnings per share.

31. Tax expense

The tax expense comprises of current taxes and deferred taxes. Current tax is the amount of income tax determined to be payable in respect of taxable income for a period as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (“IT Act”).

On 30 September 2019, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 (‘the Ordinance’) was passed introducing section 115BAA of the IT Act which allowed domestic companies to opt for an alternative tax regime from financial year 2019-20 onwards. As per the regime, companies can opt to pay reduced income tax @22% (plus surcharge and cess) subject to foregoing of certain exemptions. Central Board of Direct taxes vide circular number 29/2019 clarified that companies opting for lower rates of taxes will not be allowed to carry forward minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit and also will not be allowed to offset brought forward losses on account of additional depreciation.

During the current year, based on various assessments, the Company has decided to opt for the aforementioned regime and has provided for its current taxes at lower rates and has made the requisite adjustments in its deferred taxes.

Deferred tax is the effect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of the following:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Continuing operations		
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	58.72	-
Discontinued operations		
(a) Deferred tax credit	-	(3.86)
Total taxes	**58.72**	**(3.86)**

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarized below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Loss before tax from continuing operations	(100.59)	(116.58)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	(150.47)	(1,169.26)
Applicable tax rates	25.17%	34.94%
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates	**(63.19)**	**(449.32)**
Tax impact on financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	-	(3.86)
Tax impact on change in tax rate	9.64	-
Reversal of MAT credit	58.72	-
Tax effect on losses on which deferred tax has not been recognised	53.55	449.32
Total tax expenses	**58.72**	**(3.86)**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities	Income tax expense/ (credit) recognized in profit or loss	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in other comprehensive income*	Income tax expense/ (credit) directly recognized through other equity	Closing deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities
Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2022					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7.62	(2.13)	-	-	5.49
Fair valuation gain (net) on equity instruments	874.53	-	1,173.53	(323.57)	1,724.51
Brought forward capital losses	(275.93)	-	54.93	-	(221.00)
Expenses deductible on payment	(7.62)	2.13	-	-	(5.49)
MAT credit entitlement	(58.72)	58.72	-	-	-
	539.88	**58.72**	**1,228.46**	**(323.57)**	**1,503.51**
Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2021					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.73	2.89	-	-	7.62
Fair valuation loss (net) on equity instruments	1,213.63	-	(339.11)	-	874.53
Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost	3.86	(3.86)	-	-	-
Brought forward capital losses	(275.93)	-	-	-	(275.93)
Expenses deductible on payment	(4.73)	(2.89)	-	-	(7.62)
MAT credit entitlement	(58.72)	-	-	-	(58.72)
	882.84	**(3.86)**	**(339.11)**	**-**	**539.88**

*Income tax expense/ (credit) recognized in other comprehensive income includes deferred tax on discontinued operations.

The company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 2,099.34 crore and other deductible temporary differences of ₹ 16.53 crore. The unused tax losses will be adjustable till assessment year 2029-30.

32. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. 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.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include fair value measurement of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies and recognition of revenue on long term contracts.

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 these Standalone 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.

a. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same 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. Refer note 18 and 31 for further disclosure.

b. 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. The cash flow projections used in these models are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc. in case of investments in entities in the energy business, estimation of passenger and vehicle traffic and rates and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport and expressway business which are considered as reasonable by the management. Fair value of investment in SEZ sector is determined based on available data for similar immovable property/ investment or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the immovable property/ investments. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility, as applicable. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 5 and 37 for further disclosure.

c. Contingencies

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

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to third parties, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided. Refer note 36 for further disclosure.

d. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the costs incurred till date as a proportion of the total cost to be incurred. Costs incurred have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

e. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. 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.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 34.

33. Related parties

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Subsidiary Companies / Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)
	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL) (liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2022)
	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL)
	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)
	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)
	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL)
	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL)
	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)
	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (GCAPL)
	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)
	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (GADLML) (liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2021)
	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (GAML)
	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL) (liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2021)
	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)
	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSL)
	GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL)
	Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)
	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL)
	GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL)
	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)
	GMR Airports Singapore Pte Limited (GASPL)
	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies / Fellow Subsidiary Companies	GMR Hyderbad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL) (incorporated during the year March 31, 2021)
	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL) (incorporated during the year March 31, 2021)
	GMR Airports Greece Single Member S.A. (GAGSMA) (incorporated during the year March 31, 2021)
	GMR Airports International BV (GAIBV)
	GMR Airports Netherland BV (GANBV) (incorporated during the year March 31, 2022)
	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)*
	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)*
	Honeyflower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)*
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL)
	GMR Airport Global Limited (GAGL)
	Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL)*
	Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSL)* (formarly know as Dhruvi Securities Private Limited)
	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)*
	GMR Energy (Netherlands) BV (GENBV)*
	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)*
	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)*
	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)*
	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)*
	GMR Mining and Energy Private Limited (GMEL)*
	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)*
	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)*
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)*
	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)*
	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)*
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)*
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)*
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)*
	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR')*
	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)*
	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)*
	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)*
	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)*
	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)*
	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL) *
	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)*
	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)*
	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)*
	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)*
	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)*

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies / Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)*
	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)*
	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)*
	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)*
	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)*
	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)*
	GMR Infrastructure Overseas (Malta) Limited (GIOL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)*
	GMR Energy (Global) Limited (GEGL) (liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2021)*
	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)*
	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)*
	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)*
	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)*
	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)*
	Radha Priya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)*
	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)*
	Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL) (Ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2021)*
	GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) (merged into GIL w.e.f. April 1, 2021*
	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)*
	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)*
	Lantana Properties Private Limited (LPPL)*
	Asteria Real Estate Private Limited (AREPL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)*
	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)*
	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)*
	GMR Utilities Private Limited (GUPL) (liquidated during the year ended March 31, 2021)*
	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)*
	Kakinada Gateway Port Limited (KGPL) (ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2021)*
	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) *
	PT GMR Infrastructure Indonesia (incorporated on April 19, 2021)*
Associates/ Joint Venture/Associates/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)
	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisment Private Limited (TIM)
	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL) (ceased to be a subsidiary and became a joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2021)

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates/ Joint Venture/Associates/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	DIGI Yatra Foundation (DIGI)
	International Airport of Heraklion, Crete SA (Crete)
	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC)
	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)
	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture Inc. (MGCJV INC.)
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)
	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)
	Rampia Coal Mine and Energy Private Limited (RCMEPL) (dissolved with effect from April 19, 2021)*
	Limak GMR Construction JV (CJV)*
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)*
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)*
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU) *
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI) *
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL) *
	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)*
	GIL SIL JV*
	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)*
	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)*
	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)*
	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)*
	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)*
	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)*
	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS) (formerly PT Bumi Anugerah Semesta (BAS))*
	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)*
	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)*
	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)*
	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)*
	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)*
	PT Gems Energy Indonesia (GEMS Energy)*
	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)*
	PT Borneo Indobara (BORNEO)*
	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)*
	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)*
	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSTR)*
	Megawide GISPL Construction JV (MGCJV)*
	Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc (MGCJV Inc.)
	PT Angkasa Pura Avias (PTAPA) (acquired during the year March 31, 2022)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)*

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates/ Joint Venture/Associates/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)*
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)*
	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)*
	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)*
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)
	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)*
	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)*
	GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Limited (GUKPL)*
	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)*
	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)*
	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)*
	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)*
	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)*
	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)*
	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)*
	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)*
Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (Where transactions have taken place)	Welfare Trust of GMR Infra Employees (GWT)
	Welfare Trust for Group Employees
	GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)
	Kakinada Gateway Port Limited (KGPL)*
	GEOKNO India Private Limited (GEOKNO)
Key Management Personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. G.M. Rao (Chairman)
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Managing Director & CEO)
	Mr. G.B.S. Raju (Director)
	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Director)
	Mr. B.V. Nageswara Rao (Director)
	Mr. Madhva Bhimacharya Terdal - (Executive Director- Strategic Initiatives)
	Mrs. G Varalakshmi (Relative)
	Mr. Suresh Lilaram Narang (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f April 20, 2020)
	Mr. Emandi Sankara Rao (Appointed w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. Mundayat Ramachandran (Appointed w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru (Appointed w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. Sadhu Ram Bansal (Appointed w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mrs. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (Appointed w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. S Sandilya (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. R S S L N Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. N C Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. S Rajagopal (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mrs. V. Siva Kameswari (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 9, 2021)
	Mr. C.R. Muralidharan (Independent Director) (Ceased to be independent director w.e.f. October 8, 2020)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Key Management Personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. Saurabh Chawla (Group Chief Financial Officer)
	Mr. Venkat Ramana Tangirala (Company Secretary)

Notes

*Ceased to be subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate with effect from December 31, 2021 based on the Composite Scheme (refer note 41) but the transactions during nine months ended December 31, 2021 have been reported in note 33 (b).

b) Summary of transactions and outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
(A) Transaction during the year					
i) Interest income - gross					
2022	-	181.77	113.06	-	-
2021	-	338.70	45.44	-	-
ii) Construction revenue					
2022	-	16.18	842.45	-	-
2021	-	5.75	1,037.08	-	-
iii) Other income					
2022	-	0.13	-	-	-
2021	-	0.02	-	-	-
iv) Finance cost					
2022	-	176.64	-	-	-
2021	-	254.18	3.60	-	-
v) Legal and professional fees					
2022	-	18.24	-	-	-
2021	-	13.09	-	-	-
vi) Lease rental and equipment hire charges					
2022	-	1.57	-	-	-
2021	-	0.37	-	-	-
vii) Repairs and maintenance expenses					
2022	-	1.28	-	-	-
2021	-	0.72	-	-	-
viii) Rates and taxes					
2022	-	-	15.82	-	-
2021	-	-	27.48	-	-
ix) Miscellaneous expenses					
2022	-	27.85	-	-	-
2021	-	3.98	-	-	-
x) Expenses incurred on behalf of others-Cross charges during the year					
2022	-	60.33	18.38	-	-
2021	-	34.68	14.52	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
xi) Investment in equity/ preference shares (including bonus preference shares)					
2022	-	0.23	-	-	-
2021	-	336.26	-	-	-
xii) Proceeds from sale of equity shares/ amount received on capital reduction					
2022	-	1,857.10	-	-	-
2021	-	2,172.05	-	-	-
xiii) Investment in debentures					
2022	-	1,800.00	117.60	-	-
2021	-	1,832.23	-	-	-
xiv) Redemption of debentures					
2022	-	59.76	-	-	-
2021	-	201.20	-	-	-
xv) Loans given to					
2022	-	1,431.03	394.30	-	-
2021	-	3,783.16	451.60	-	-
xvi) Loans repaid by					
2022	-	1,706.02	248.27	-	-
2021	-	3,760.85	-	-	-
xvii) Loans received from					
2022	-	1,294.55	-	-	-
2021	-	670.85	-	-	-
xviii) Loans repaid to					
2022	-	520.93	-	-	-
2021	-	2,125.41	-	-	-
xix) Advances received from customers					
2022	-	4.24	-	-	-
2021	-	6.72	-	-	-
xx) Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers					
2022	-	-	29.84	-	-
2021	-	-	86.46	-	-
xxi) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters given on behalf of (sanctioned amount)					
2022	-	4,024.31	363.31	-	-
2021	-	310.64	298.47	-	-
xxii) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters extinguished (sanctioned amount)					
2022	-	397.58	225.60	447.04	-
2021	-	2,862.16	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
xxiii) Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Management Personnel					
a. Short-term employee benefits					
2022	-	-	-	-	12.58
2021	-	-	-	-	7.15
b. Sitting fees paid to independent directors					
2022	-	-	-	-	0.29
2021	-	-	-	-	0.28
xxiv) Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI of equity securities					
2022	-	3,091.94	(131.57)	-	-
2021	-	(1,192.56)	(263.01)	-	-
xxv) Exceptional items					
2022	-	105.73	-	-	-
2021	-	596.28	-	200.57	-
xxvi) Issue of equity shares against other receivables by					
2022	-	216.10	-	-	-
2021	-	402.00	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended					
a) Loans receivable – Non-Current (Gross)					
2022	-	115.96	-	-	-
2021	-	1,792.47	425.31	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired					
2022	-	16.53	-	-	-
2021	-	560.07	-	-	-
b) Loans receivable – Current (Gross)					
2022	-	111.10	-	-	-
2021	-	471.63	247.66	208.25	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	425.65	-	200.57	-
c) Non trade receivable					
2022	-	45.06	59.78	0.04	-
2021	-	42.96	47.68	0.04	-
d) Advances other than capital advances					
2022	-	1.41	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	0.18	-
e) Security deposits receivable - Current					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	0.04	-	0.38	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
f) Trade receivables- Non current						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	0.83	145.91	-	-
g) Trade receivables- Current						
	2022	-	-	25.18	-	-
	2021	-	0.30	330.93	-	-
Provision for doubtful receivables:						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	1.40	-	-
h) Other financial asset receivable						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	312.31	-	-	-
i) Unbilled revenue - Current						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	0.45	366.94	-	-
j) Interest accrued on loans and debentures						
	2022	-	10.54	-	-	-
	2021	-	73.65	44.75	-	-
k) Loans payables – Non current						
	2022	-	434.20	-	-	-
	2021	-	295.38	-	-	-
l) Loans payables – Current						
	2022	-	100.00	40.00	-	-
	2021	-	495.18	40.00	-	-
m) Security deposits paybles – Non current						
	2022	-	31.50	-	-	-
	2021	-	43.50	-	-	-
n) Trade payables - Current						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	14.48	1.12	0.12	-
o) Accrued interest but not due on borrowings						
	2022	-	16.13	-	-	-
	2021	-	150.70	-	-	-
p) Non trade payables - Current						
	2022	-	4.10	1.12	-	-
	2021	-	54.59	-	-	-
q) Non trade payables - Non Current						
	2022	-	50.28	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
r) Advance from customers - Current						
	2022	-	4.24	-	-	-
	2021	-	32.43	39.05	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
s) Liability towards losses of subsidiaries					
2022	-	24.55	-	-	-
2021	-	0.32	-	-	-
t) Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ Bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of					
2022	-	7,899.22	-	-	-
2021	-	8,826.69	6,840.98	-	-

Notes:

a. The Company has provided securities by way of pledge of investments for loans taken by certain companies.

b. The Holding Company has pledged certain shares held in the Company as security towards the borrowings of the Company and related parties.

c. Also refer note 5 on non-current investments and current investments.

d. Also refer note 15 for long term borrowings and short term borrowings as regards security given by related parties for loans availed by the Company.

e. Remuneration to key managerial personal does not include provision for leave encashment, gratuity, superannuation and premium for personal accidental policy, if any, as the same are determined for the Company.

f. The Company has entered into sub-contract agreements with unincorporated joint ventures formed by the Company and other joint venturer under joint operation arrangements. Such joint ventures are rendering services ultimately to an unrelated party. Accordingly, the transactions entered on account of such sub-contract arrangement with the unincorporated joint ventures have not been disclosed above.

g. In the opinion of the management, the transactions reported herein are on arms' length basis.

h. Details of significant transaction or balance with related parties.

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
(A) Transaction during the year					
i) Construction revenue					
- GIL SIL JV					
2022	-	-	842.45	-	-
2021	-	-	1,037.08	-	-
ii) Proceeds from sale of equity shares/ amount received on capital reduction					
- GIDL					
2022	-	1,857.10	-	-	-
2021	-	2,112.06	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
iii) Investment in debentures of					
- GIDL					
2022	-	1,800.00	-	-	-
2021	-	990.00	-	-	-
- KSPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	842.23	-	-	-
iv) Loans given to					
- GASL					
2022	-	447.03	-	-	-
2021	-	1,424.43	-	-	-
- GIOL					
2022	-	67.13	-	-	-
2021	-	859.91	-	-	-
- KSPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	846.84	-	-	-
- GGAL					
2022	-	194.42	-	-	-
2021	-	608.81	-	-	-
- GEL					
2022	-	-	305.30	-	-
2021	-	-	451.60	-	-
- GSPHPL					
2022	-	197.86	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
2022	-	331.05	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GGAL					
2022	-	194.42	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
v) Loans repaid by					
- GASL					
2022	-	624.49	-	-	-
2021	-	1,495.26	-	-	-
- KSPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	1,465.43	-	-	-
- GIOL					
2022	-	426.44	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
- GGAL						
	2022	-	191.20	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GSPHPL						
	2022	-	246.46	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Loans received from						
- GAL						
	2022	-	331.20	-	-	-
	2021	-	416.00	-	-	-
- GCAPL						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	175.00	-	-	-
- GMRHL						
	2022	-	206.77	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GIDL						
	2022	-	710.50	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
vii) Loans repaid to						
- GIDL						
	2022	-	55.24	-	-	-
	2021	-	1,881.65	-	-	-
- GAL						
	2022	-	50.00	-	-	-
	2021	-	200.00	-	-	-
- GCAPL						
	2022	-	175.00	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GMRHL						
	2022	-	128.62	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GHIAL						
	2022	-	58.80	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
viii) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters given on behalf of (Sanction amount)						
- GCAPL						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	175.00	-	-	-
- GMRHL						
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	59.13	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
- GPUIL					
2022	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GIDL					
2022	-	680.00	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	226.35	-	-
ix) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters extinguished on behalf of (sanction amount)					
- GIDL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	1,000.00	-	-	-
- KGPL					
2022	-	-	-	447.04	-
2021	-	-	-	500.00	-
- GISPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	291.42	-	-	-
- GCRPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	842.14	-	-	-
- GISL					
2022	-	251.37	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL					
2022	-	225.60	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
x) Issue of equity shares against other receivables by					
- GGAL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	402.00	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended					
a) Loans receivable – Non-Current (Gross)					
- GIOL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	982.00	-	-	-
- GGAL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	360.00	-	-	-

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
	- GEL					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	416.60	-	-
	- GASL					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	181.64	-	-	-
	- GBPSPL					
	2022	-	18.95	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
	- GPUIL					
	2022	-	94.81	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Loans receivable – Current (Gross)					
	- GGAL					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	425.65	-	-	-
	- GEL					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	247.66	-	-
	- Welfare Trust for Group Employees					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	208.25	-
	- RSSL					
	2022	-	24.69	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
	- GAIBV					
	2022	-	86.40	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	-	-	-
c)	Trade receivables- Non Current					
	- GIL SIL JV					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	-	145.91	-	-
d)	Trade receivables- Current					
	- GIL SIL JV					
	2022	-	-	25.18	-	-
	2021	-	-	329.53	-	-
e)	Other financial asset receivable					
	- GASL					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	216.10	-	-	-
	- KSPL					
	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	2021	-	91.18	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
f) Unbilled revenue - Current					
- GIL SIL JV					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	366.94	-	-
g) Loans payables – Non Current					
- GAL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	216.00	-	-	-
- GIDL					
2022	-	293.00	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GHIAL -					
2022	-	141.20	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
h) Loans payables – Current					
- GHIAL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	200.00	-	-	-
- GCAPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	175.00	-	-	-
- GAL					
2022	-	100.00	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- CDCTM					
2022	-	-	40.00	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
i) Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters/ Bank Guarantee sanctioned on behalf of					
- GCRPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	2,345.45	-	-	-
- GHVEPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	1,690.00	-	-	-
- GMRHL					
2022	-	944.13	-	-	-
2021	-	944.13	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Management Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel and their relatives
- GGAL					
2022	-	635.83	-	-	-
2021	-	659.83	-	-	-
- GIDL					
2022	-	1,680.00	-	-	-
2021	-	1,000.00	-	-	-
- GEL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	768.00	-	-
- GBHHPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	2,196.95	-	-
- GREL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	2,353.20	-	-
- GKEL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	400.00	-	-
- GIL SIL JV					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	382.00	-	-
- GPUIL					
2022	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-
- GWEL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	422.20	-	-
- GCORRPL					
2022	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	766.00	-	-	-

34. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plan

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Provident and pension fund	0.04	1.72
Superannuation fund	0.02	0.38
Total*	**0.06**	**2.10**

*Gross of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 0.64 crore) towards contribution to provident fund and ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 0.22 crore) towards contribution to superannuation fund cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures .

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

b) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (based on last drawn basic) for each completed year of service.

The fund provides a capital guarantee of the balance accumulated and declares interest periodically that is credited to the fund account. Although we know that the fund manager invests the funds as per products approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and investment guidelines as stipulated under section 101 of Income Tax Act, the exact asset mix is unknown and not publicly available. The Trust assets managed by the fund manager are highly liquid in nature and we do not expect any significant liquidity risks. The Trustees are responsible for the investment of the assets of the Trust as well as the day to day administration of the scheme.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the standalone balance sheet for gratuity benefit.

i. Net benefit expenses (recognized in the standalone statement of profit and loss)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	0.52	0.70
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations	0.10	0.06
Net benefit expenses*	**0.62**	**0.76**

* Gross of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 0.41 crore) cross charged to certain subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures .

ii. Remeasurement (gains)/ loss recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI):

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Actuarial gain on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	(0.42)
Actuarial gain on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.02)	-
Actuarial gain arising during the year	**(0.02)**	**(0.42)**
Return on plan assets less/ (greater) than discount rate	0.19	(0.13)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) recognised in OCI	**0.17**	**(0.55)**

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Defined benefit obligation	(1.31)	(3.01)
Fair value of plan assets	0.54	2.21
Plan (liability)/ asset	**(0.77)**	**(0.80)**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening defined benefit obligation	3.01	3.44
Current service cost	0.52	0.70
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	0.19	0.21
Benefits paid	(0.54)	(0.65)
Acquisition adjustment	(1.85)	(0.27)
Actuarial gain on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	-	(0.42)
Actuarial gain on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.02)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1.31**	**3.01**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair value of assets at end of previous year	2.21	2.55
Interest income on plan assets	0.10	0.15
Contributions by employer	0.04	0.03
Benefits paid	(0.54)	(0.65)
Return on plan assets (lesser)/ greater than discount rate	(0.19)	0.13
Acquisition adjustment/ transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	(1.08)	-
Fair value of asset at the end of current year	**0.54**	**2.21**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 0.04 crore (March 31, 2021: ₹ 0.46 crore) towards gratuity fund in 2022-23.

vi. The following pay-outs are expected in future years:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
April 1, 2022	NA	0.46
April 1, 2023	0.25	0.18
April 1, 2024	0.07	0.22
April 1, 2025	0.25	0.48
April 1, 2026	0.08	0.39
April 1, 2027*	0.24	2.79
April 1, 2028 to April 1, 2032	0.85	NA

* for previous year read as April 1, 2027 to April 1, 2031

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2021: 10 years).

vii. The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate (in %)	7.10%	6.80%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Refer Note 4 below	Refer Note 4 below

Notes:

1. Plan assets are fully represented by balance with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
2. The expected return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors mainly the composition of the plan assets held, assessed risks of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan asset management.
3. The estimates of future salary increase in compensation levels, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.
4. As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ultimate

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Plan Characteristics and Associated Risks:

   The Gratuity scheme is a Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The Plan design means the risks commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:

   a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
   b. Salary inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
   c. Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

ix. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(0.06)	(0.21)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	0.07	0.25
Salary escalation rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	0.05	0.23
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(0.04)	(0.21)
Attrition Rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in attrition rate [₹ 5,300 {March 31, 2021: ₹ (9,771)}]	0.00	(0.00)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in attrition rate [₹ (10,794) {March 31, 2021: ₹ (5,469)}]	(0.00)	(0.00)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

35. Disclosure in terms of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

a) Contract Balances:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Receivables:		
- Non current (Gross)	-	175.70
- Current (Gross)	25.18	336.39
- Provision for impairment loss (non current)	-	(28.79)
- Provision for impairment loss (current)	-	(3.18)
Contract assets:		
Unbilled revenue		
- Current	-	374.69
Contract liabilities:		
Advance received from customers		
- Current	4.24	87.53

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

b) Increase/ decrease in net contract balances is primarily due to:

The movement in receivables and in contract assets is on account of invoicing and collection during the year.

c) Revenue recognised during the year from the performance obligation satisfied upto previous year (arising out of contract modifications) amounts to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 100.01 crore)

d) Reconciliation of contracted price with revenue during the year -

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening contracted price of orders	**5,146.18**	**7,057.38**
Add:		
Increase due to additional consideration recognised as per contractual terms	-	184.70
Less:		
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	5,146.18	-
Orders cancelled during the year	-	2,095.90
Closing contracted price of orders	**-**	**5,146.18**
Total revenue recognised during the year (refer note 41)	-	1,055.20
Revenue recognised upto previous year (from orders pending completion at the end of the year)	-	2,940.06
Balance revenue to be recognised in future	**-**	**1,150.92**

e) The Company has a process whereby periodically long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under the law/accounting standards for the material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts has been made in the books of accounts. The Company does not have any derivative contracts at the end of the year.

36. Commitments and contingencies

I Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the Standalone Financial Statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following is a description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable. The Company believes that none of the contingencies described below would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Corporate guarantees availed by the group companies		
(a) sanctioned	7,899.22**	13,610.57*#
(b) outstanding	6,860.62**	8,618.00*#
Bank guarantees		
(a) sanctioned	-	701.70
(b) outstanding	-	516.00
Letter of comfort provided on behalf of group companies to banks		
(a) sanctioned	-	1,855.40
(b) outstanding	-	1,812.50

*During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company and its subsidiaries had entered into a Framework agreement in favour of IDBI Bank Ltd (as the Lead Bank) wherein the Company had guaranteed the obligations of unsustainable debt of GMR Rajahmundry Energy

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Limited in form of Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) amounting to ₹ 940.59 crore. Redemption of CRPS is due on March 31, 2035 for ₹ 235.15 crore, March 31, 2036 for ₹ 235.15 crore, March 31, 2037 for ₹ 235.15 crore and March 31, 2038 for ₹ 235.14 crore. Hence there is no immediate contingent liability on the Company.

This includes corporate gurantees amountig to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2021: ₹ 500 crore) given to the lenders of KGPL which has ceased to be a subsidiary during the year ended March 31, 2021. Pending receipt of NOCs from the lenders for the release of the corporate guarantees, the aforementioned amount of corporate guarantees is included in the table above.

**This includes corporate guarantees (CG) jointly extended by GIL and GPUIL (sanctioned amount of ₹ 3,940.82 crore and outstanding amount of ₹ 2,905.58 crore) in favour of lender's of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries.

In addition to the above, the Company had extended certain corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 4,784.71 crore (outstanding balance ₹ 3,153.00 crore) pertaining to the demerged undertaking which has been transferred to GPUIL pursuant to the Scheme. However, the Company has passed board resolutions/ executed undertakings with GPUIL pursuant to which it is in the process of executing guarantees wherein both the Company and GPUIL shall jointly continue to remain liable for the aforementioned guarantees.

In addition to above table, following are the additional contingent liabilities:

1 There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on provident fund dated February 28, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has evaluated the same for provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order and is of the view that no such provision is required. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

2 **Litigations**

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, both as plaintiff and as defendant. The Company believes the following claims to be of material nature:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Matters relating to indirect taxes under dispute	-	41.25
Matters relating to direct taxes under dispute[1]	246.25	263.37
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	-	8.37

Income tax

The Company has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. These mainly include disallowance of expenses, tax treatment of certain expenses claimed by the Company as deductions and transfer pricing adjustments for related parties transactions etc.

Most of these disputes and/or dis-allowances, being repetitive in nature, have been raised by the income tax authorities consistently in most of the years. The management of the Company has contested all these additions/disallowances, by way of appeal before the appellate authorities and the same are yet to be disposed off.

II Commitments

a. Other commitments

1 The Company has committed to provide financial assistance as tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

Nature of relationship	Outstanding commitment for financial assistance	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Subsidiaries / fellow subsidiaries	86.27	364.94
Joint ventures / associates	-	78.40
Total	**86.27**	**443.34**

2 The Company has extended comfort letters to provide continued financial support to certain subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates to ensure that these subsidiaries are able to meet their debts, commitments (including commitments towards investee entities) and liabilities as they fall due and they continue as going concerns.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3 The Company has certain long term unquoted investments which have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Company and the investee Companies.

37. Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2.2 (b) and 2.2 (n), to these standalone financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

As at March 31, 2022 **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments	12,613.61	-	-	12,613.61	12,613.61
(ii) Loans	-	-	210.58	210.58	210.58
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	25.18	25.18	25.18
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15.37	15.37	15.37
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	120.51	120.51	120.51
Total	**12,613.61**	**-**	**371.64**	**12,985.25**	**12,985.25**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	759.87	759.87	759.87
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	18.40	18.40	18.40
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	376.67	376.67	376.67
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	6.97	6.97	6.97
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,161.91**	**1,161.91**	**1,161.91**

As at March 31, 2021 **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments	13,697.14	0.20	107.40	13,804.74	13,804.74
(ii) Loans	-	-	1,959.14	1,959.14	1,959.14
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	480.59	480.59	480.59
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	57.56	57.56	57.56
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.78	27.78	27.78
(vi) Other financial assets	-	-	1,509.55	1,509.55	1,509.55
Total	**13,697.14**	**0.20**	**4,142.01**	**17,839.36**	**17,839.35**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings#	-	-	5,136.12	5,136.12	5,136.12
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	562.83	562.83	562.83
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,095.13	2,095.13	2,095.13
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts	-	-	78.75	78.75	78.75
Total	**-**	**-**	**7,872.83**	**7,872.83**	**7,872.83**

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(i) Investments in mutual funds and derivative instruments are mandatorily classified as fair value through statement of profit and loss.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	12,613.61	-	-	12,613.61
March 31, 2021				
Financial assets				
Investment in mutual funds	0.20	0.20	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	13,687.42	-	-	13,687.42

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable.

(iii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(iv) The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model except in case of fair value of investment in SEZ sector which has determined based on available data for similar immovable property/ investment or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the immovable property/ investments. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

(v) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2022 and year ended March 31, 2021.

(vi) Fair value of mutual funds is determined based on the net asset value of the funds.

(vii) Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares classified as FVTOCI assets:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Total
As at April 1, 2020	**19,670.28**
Additional equity recognised for financial gaurantees, loan and preference shares	10.89
Acquisition of equity shares, debentures and prefenece shares	1,206.05
Other adjustments	2.34
Sales / redemption during the year	(5,888.16)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(1,304.26)
As at March 31, 2021	**13,697.14**
Acquisition of equity shares, debentures and preference shares	2,016.33
Other adjustments	242.71
Sales / redemption during the year	(1,855.03)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	2,960.37
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)	(4,447.91)
As at March 31, 2022	**12,613.61**

(viii) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Sector wise unquoted equity Securities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF method	Discounting rate (Cost of Equity)	March 2022: 10.50% to 20.00% March 2021: 10.83% to 21.83%	1% increase in the discounting rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.

(ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

a. Market risk- Interest rate risk

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

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Variable rate borrowings	-	1,961.77
Fixed rate borrowings	619.87	2,389.35
Total borrowings	**619.87**	**4,351.12**

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022		
Increase	+50	-
Decrease	-50	-
March 31, 2021		
Increase	+50	(9.81)
Decrease	-50	9.81

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

b. Market risk- Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's investing and financing activities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes from operating activities is not material.

No hedge contract entered for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The following table shows foreign currency exposure in US Dollar on financial instruments at the end of reporting period. The exposure to all other foreign currencies are not material.

Particulars	Amount in foreign currency (USD crore)	Amount in (₹ crore)
Borrowings	2.50	189.48
	(30.00)	(2,193.30
Non trade payables/ trade payables	0.02	1.75
	(0.02)	(1.69)
Other financial liabilities	0.69	52.29
	(5.54)	(404.77)
Loans	1.14	86.40
	(13.43)	(982.02)
Other financial assets	0.02	1.73
	(0.19)	(13.92)

Note: Previous year's figures are shown in brackets above.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Foreign currency sensitivity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022		
Increase	4.65%	(7.22)
Decrease	(4.65%)	7.22
March 31, 2021		
Increase	4.69%	(75.27)
Decrease	(4.69%)	75.27

* Exchange rate of ₹ 75.79/ USD (March 31, 2021: ₹ 73.11/ USD) has been taken from FEDAI website

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Company.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 12,985.25 crore and ₹ 17,839.35 crore as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively, being the total carrying value of investments, loans, trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Company does not hold collateral as security. Further, the top 5 customers of the Company in the EPC segment contributes to more than 90% of the trade receivables during the year ended March 31, 2021.

With respect to Trade receivables/ unbilled revenue, the Company has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

With respect to the investing activities of the Company, it has a risk management framework that monitors the sectors of the entities in which the Company has investments and evaluates whether the sectors operate within the defined risk appetite and risk tolerance levels as defined by the senior management. The credit risk function evaluates its investments based on well-established sector specific internal frameworks, in order to identify, mitigate and allocate risks as well as to enable appropriate valuation of investments.

The following table summarises the changes in the loss allowance measured using ECL:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance*	31.97	31.97
Amount provided/ (transferred) during the year (net) (refer note 41)	(31.97)	-
Closing provision*	**-**	**31.97**

* Pertains to provision for doubtful receivables and unbilled revenue.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Loans and other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening balance	1,186.29	959.57
Amount provided/ (transferred) during the year (net) (refer note 41)	(1,169.76)	226.72
Closing provision	**16.53**	**1,186.29**

Credit risk from balances with bank and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Company is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Company would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through commercial paper programs, non-convertible debentures and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, sale of assets and strategic partnership with investors, etc.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows excluding interest obligations for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings #	140.00	434.20	189.48	763.68
Other financial liabilities	123.83	252.84	-	376.67
Trade payables	18.40	-	-	18.40
	282.23	**687.04**	**189.48**	**1,158.75**
March 31, 2021				
Borrowings #	626.18	1,583.86	2,193.30	4,403.34
Other financial liabilities	2,042.91	43.65	-	2,086.56
Trade payables	562.80	-	-	562.80
	3,231.89	**1,627.51**	**2,193.30**	**7,052.70**

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 36.

(ii) For range of interest of borrowings, repayment schedule and security details refer note 15.

iv) Price risk

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. To manage the price risk arising from investments, the Company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in price	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5%	-
Decrease	(5%)	-
March 31, 2021		
Increase	5%	0.01
Decrease	(5%)	(0.01)

38. Capital management

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

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

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenants are complied with (refer note 2.1).

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Borrowings (refer note 15) #	619.87	4,351.12
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 12(a))	15.37	57.56
Total debts (A)	**604.50**	**4,293.56**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	603.59	603.59
Other equity	9,788.24	9,134.24
Total Capital (B)	**10,391.83**	**9,737.83**
Capital and borrowings C = (A + B)	**10,996.33**	**14,031.39**
Gearing ratio (%) D = (A / C)	**5.50%**	**30.60%**

includes current maturities of long term borrowings

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

39. Disclosure as per Part A of Schedule V of securities (listing obligations and disclosures requirements) Regulations, 2015 as regards the loans and inter-corporate deposits granted to subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and other companies in which the directors are interested.

(₹ in crore)

Name of the entity	Relationship		Amount outstanding as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended		Investment by loanee in the shares of the parent Company
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
Loans given/debentures subscribed^							
- GMRHL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	120.61	-	186.88	Nil
- GKSIR[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	18.48	-	74.45	Nil
- GSPHL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	126.85	-	228.61	Nil
- DSL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	-	-	50.00	Nil
- KSL[1,6,8]	NA	Subsidiary	-	90.16	-	1,555.59	Nil
- GGAL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	785.61	-	785.61	Nil
- GBPSPL[7]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95	Nil
- RSSL[7]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	26.89	14.57	26.89	23.13	Nil
- NREPL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	12.46	-	12.46	Nil
- LIPPL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	-	-	3.35	Nil
- GPUIL[7]	Fellow Subsidiary	NA	331.05	-	375.15	-	Nil
- GAIBV[7]	Subsidiary	NA	86.40	-	86.40	-	Nil
- SUPPL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	-	-	5.24	Nil
- SJK[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	-	-	436.88	Nil
- GETL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	2.89	-	111.82	Nil
- GIOL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	982.02	-	1,117.28	Nil
- GASL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	181.64	-	1,510.64	Nil
- GBHHPL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	50.00	-	50.00	Nil
- GEL[1]	NA	Joint venture	-	664.26	-	664.26	Nil
- GISL[1]	NA	Subsidiary	-	-	-	0.79	Nil
- GIDL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	4,138.50	2,338.50	4,138.50	2,338.50	Nil
- GKSIR[1,2]	NA	Subsidiary	-	14.20	-	14.20	Nil
- KSL[1,2,6,8]	NA	Subsidiary	-	842.23	-	842.23	Nil
- GSPHL[1,2]	NA	Subsidiary	-	59.76	-	259.46	Nil
- DPPL[1,2]	NA	Subsidiary	-	-	-	1.50	Nil

1. Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)
2. Debentures subscribed
3. The above loans and inter-corporate deposits have been given for business purpose.
4. There are no outstanding debts due from directors or other officers of the Company.
5. The balances are disclosed on gross basis i.e. excluding provision for doubtful loans.
6. Ceases to be subsidiary company during the year ended March 31, 2021.
7. Loans given
8. Loan receivable from Kakinada SEZ Limited which classified under "other financial assests" pursuant to Security Sale and Purchase agreement between Aurobindo Realty Infrastructure Private Limited and Kakinada SEZ Limited, GMR SEZ and Port Holdings Limited and Kakinada Gateway Port Limited.

^ The above balances does not include interest accrued thereon and equity component of preference shares/ loans/ debentures given at concessional rates.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

40. Interest in significant investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as per Ind AS- 27

S. No.	Name of the entity	Relationship		Ownership interest		Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation/ place of business
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
1	GEL [5]	NA	Joint venture	-	29.31%	10-Oct-96	India
2	GBHPL [5]	NA	Joint venture	-	0.10%	17-Feb-06	India
3	GEML [5]	NA	Joint venture	-	5.00%	27-Feb-08	Mauritius
4	GETL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	67.86%	29-Jan-08	India
5	GGAL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	82.16%	3-Dec-10	India
6	GACEPL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	48.35%	14-Jul-05	India
7	GPEL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	1.50%	18-Oct-05	India
8	GMRHL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	90.26%	3-Feb-06	India
9	GHVEPL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	41.00%	11-Jun-09	India
10	GCORRPL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	41.00%	21-Jul-09	India
11	GFIAL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	86.49%	12-Jan-05	India
12	GASL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	18-Jul-07	India
13	DIAL[200 Equity shares (March 31, 2021 - 200 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	1-Mar-06	India
14	GIDL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%	28-Mar-17	India
15	GAL[3]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	30.00%	39.00%	6-Feb-92	India
16	GAPL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	22-Dec-06	India
17	GKSIR [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	24-Sep-07	India
18	GSPHL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	28-Mar-08	India
19	GCAPL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	22-Dec-06	India
20	DSL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	24-Jul-07	India
21	GIML [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	18-Dec-07	Mauritius
22	GIOL [5]	NA	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	23-Jun-10	Mauritius
23	GCRPL [5][30,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2021 - 30,000 Equity shares)]	NA	Subsidiary	-	0.03%	4-Jun-10	Singapore
24	GAIBV	Subsidiary	NA	0.10%	0.00%	28-May-18	Netherland
25	GHIAL[1,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2021 - 1,000 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	17-Dec-02	India
26	RSSL[4]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	0.00%	29-Jul-05	India

Note:-

1. Disclosure of financial data as per Ind AS – 112 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' has been done based on the audited financial statements for respective years.
2. The above disclosure does not include step down subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are with respect to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates existing as at the balance sheet date.
3. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has sold 9% stake in GAL to GIDL.
4. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company acquired stake in RSSL from Group Company
5. Transferred pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 41)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

41. Composite Scheme of arrangement

The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) ("Transferor Company") with the Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) ("Scheme") was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 1, 2021, being the appointed date as per the Scheme.

Accounting of amalgamation of the Transferor Company into the Company

i) On the Scheme becoming effective on December 31, 2021 ("Effective Date"), the Company has accounted for the amalgamation in accordance with "Pooling of interest method" laid down by Appendix C of Ind AS 103 (Business combinations of entities under common control) notified under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii) The entire share capital of the Transferor Company is held by the Company (directly and/ or indirectly through subsidiaries and nominees) and hence no consideration is payable pursuant to the amalgamation. Shares held by the Company, its subsidiaries and nominees in the Transferor Company stand cancelled without any further act, application or deed.

iii) The Company has recorded all the assets, liabilities and reserves of the Transferor Company, vested in the Company pursuant to the Scheme, at their existing carrying amounts.

iv) The loans and advances or payables or receivables or any other investment or arrangement of any kind, held inter se, between the Transferor Company and the Company have been cancelled.

v) The difference between the book value of assets, liabilities and reserves as reduced by the face value of the equity shares issued by the Company and after considering the cancellation of inter-company investments was recorded in other equity of the Company.

The book value of assets, liabilities and reserves acquired from Transferor Company were:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	0.25
Intangible assets	3.35
Financial assets	
Investments	9.72
Non-current tax assets (net)	0.00
	13.32
Current assets	
Financial assets	
Trade receivables	0.46
Cash and cash equivalents	0.32
Other financial assets	0.01
Other current assets	0.12
	0.91
Total Assets	**14.23**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Borrowings	18.08
Trade payables	0.03
Other financial liabilities	4.51
Other current liabilities	0.00
Total liabilities	**22.62**
Net assets acquired	(10.09)
Less: Equity shares issued to the shareholders of the Transferor Company	-
Deficit of the net assets aquired over the equity shares issued to the shareholder of the Transferor Company	**(10.09)**
The aforementioned excess of the equity shares issued over the net assets aquired have been adjusted as follows:	
Equity component of related party loans	1.24
Retained earnings	(11.33)
	(10.09)

Demerger

The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective on that date. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 1, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme and effective date being December 31, 2021 ("Effective Date").

Accounting of demerger of the Demerged Undertaking from the Company

On the Scheme becoming effective, all the assets and liabilities pertaining to the Demerged Undertaking (difference between the assets and liabilities hereinafter referred to as "Net assets"), have ceased to be the assets and liabilities of the Demerged Company and transferred to the Company at the carrying value in accordance with the Scheme. Accordingly, such net assets have been de-recognized in the books of the Company with effect from the effective date i.e. December 31, 2021.

(a) The Company has adjusted the difference between the carrying value of assets and liabilities to its reserves in the following order:

- (i) adjustments have been first made to de-recognize specific reserve balances pertaining to the Demerged Undertaking, to the extent identifiable
- (ii) after taking effect of (a) above, in case of
  - (A) unadjusted debits, adjustments have been made as follows:
    - 1) to securities premium account, to the extent of balance therein; and then
    - 2) to retained earnings.
  - (B) unadjusted credits, adjustments have been recognized as capital reserve account.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

The book value of assets and liabilities transferred as at the effective date are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Assets	
Non-current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	109.67
Intangible assets	3.12
Financial assets	
Investments	4,544.59
Trade receivables	175.21
Loans	1,287.97
Other financial assets	140.08
Other non-current assets	5.04
	6,265.68
Current assets	
Inventories	108.49
Financial assets	
Investments	0.20
Trade receivables	80.76
Cash and cash equivalents	7.26
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	48.59
Loans	263.82
Other financial assets	1,228.38
Other current assets	83.71
	1,821.21
Total assets	**8,086.89**
Liabilities	
Non-current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Borrowings	3,820.61
Other financial liabilities	53.25
Provisions	1.36
	3,875.22
Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Borrowings	762.94
Trade payables	
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	95.49
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than (a) above	466.31
Other financial liabilities	1,781.05
Other current liabilities	45.01
Provisions	3.56
	3,154.36
Total Liabilities	**7,029.58**
Net Assets Transferred	**1,057.31**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Utilisation of reserves for transfer of net assets pursuant to the Scheme	
Fair Valuation Through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI') reserve	8,800.21
Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR')	187.38
Equity component of related party loans	(1.24)
Securities premium	(10,010.98)
Retained earnings	(32.68)
	(1,057.31)

The financial performance and cash flow information for the Demerged Undertaking for the period from April 1, 2021 upto the Effective Date are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Total income	1,136.63	1,460.22
Total expenses	1,229.36	1,845.69
Loss before exceptional items and tax	(92.73)	(385.47)
Exceptional items expense	(57.74)	(783.79)
Loss before tax	(150.47)	(1,169.26)
Tax expense	-	3.86
Loss after tax	**(150.47)**	**(1,165.40)**
Other comprehensive income	559.68	(395.55)
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operation	**409.21**	**(1,560.95)**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Net cash generated from operating activities	131.49	261.72
Net cash generated from investing activities	429.55	(1,319.24)
Net cash used in financing activities	(577.92)	1,075.62
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operation	**(16.88)**	**18.10**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

42. Ratios to disclosed as per requirement of Schedule III to the Act

S No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	Variance	Reasons for variance
a.	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.97	0.53	83.33%	Improvement in liquidity position
b.	Debt- equity ratio	Debt	Equity	0.07	0.53	(86.14%)	Due to trasfer to demerged entity pursuant to scheme of arrangement
c.	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	0.22	0.14	60.04%	Decrease in principal repayment during the year ended March 31, 2022
d.	Return on equity ratio	Loss for the period	Average shareholder's equity	(3.08%)	(11.76%)	(73.83%)	Improvement in profitability during the year ended March 31, 2022
e.	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average trade receivable	3.43	1.87	83.58%	Improved control over trade receivables
f.	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	1.67	0.77	116.72%	Improved control over trade payable
g.	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	(110.31)	(0.54)	20257.12%	Due to trasfer to demerged entity pursuant to scheme of arrangement
h.	Inventory turnover ratio	Net sales	Average inventory	22.07	11.92	85.17%	Due to trasfer to demerged entity pursuant to scheme of arrangement
i.	Net profit ratio	Net loss	Net sales	(35.69%)	(121.45%)	(70.62%)	Improvement in profitability during FY 2021-22
j.	Return on investment ratio	Gain/ loss on Investments	Average investment	11.89%	(10.07%)	(218.11%)	On account of change in fair value of investments during the year ended March 31, 2022
k.	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest after taxes	Capital employed	2.64%	(2.80%)	(194.14%)	Improvement in profitability during FY 2021-22

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

43. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS - 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Long term borrowings* (refer note 15)	Short term borrowings# (refer note 15)
As at April 01, 2021	**4,351.12**	**784.99**
Cash flow changes:		
Proceeds from borrowings	940.98	278.77
Repayment of borrowings	(1,053.16)	-
Non-cash changes:		
Transfer due to demerger	(3,800.67)	(782.56)
Loan reclassed	141.20	(141.20)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	40.40	-
As at March 31, 2022	**619.87**	**140.00**
As at April 01, 2020	7,362.62	836.72
Cash flow changes:		
Proceeds from borrowings	425.12	19.27
Repayment of borrowings	(2,445.00)	-
Non-cash changes:		
Moratorium interest converted into loan	110.99	-
Others non-cash adjustment**	(1,061.40)	(71.00)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	(76.65)	-
Amortisation of transaction costs	35.44	-
As at March 31, 2021	**4,351.12**	**784.99**

* includes current maturities of long term borrowings

movement of short term borrowings presented on net basis.

** includes movement on account of adjustment against consideration for sale of equity shares of GMR Airport Limited amounting to ₹ 619.00 crore [as described in note 5(11)(ii)(a)], adjustment of borrowings from GMR Power Corporation Limited against loan receivables from GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL) amounting to ₹ 348.29 crore which have merged with [refer note 5(11)(ii)(a)] and ₹ 165.11 crore adjusted against loan receivables from Kakinada SEZ Limited pursuant to the transaction as described in note 5(13).

44 Additional disclosure pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act 2013

i) The company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any benami property.

ii) The Company does not have any transactions/ balances with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 to the best of knowledge of Group's management.

iii) The Company has not traded or invested funds in Crypto currency of Virtual currency.

iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(Funding Party) with the understating (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vi) The Company has used borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

vii) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank of financial institution of other lender.

viii) The quarterly return/ statement of current assets filed by the Company with bank and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts except for the following:

(₹ in crore)

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 30, 2021 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	648.79	598.88	49.91	Bank considers Work-in-Progress based on certificate of Chartered Engineer (CE) at Project Level. CE issues the certificate based on Total Work Done upto the end of the month minus Total work certified by DFCCIL. Whereas in Books of accounts, WIP is recognized based on accounting policies.
September 30, 2021 - Current Assets			653.68	530.85	122.83	
December 31, 2021- Current Assets			676.01	664.78	11.23	
June 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			856.85	715.49	141.36	Difference is due to figures shown in returns pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current liabilities of the Company and GIL SIL JV while figures as per books of accounts are only for the Company.
September 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			863.66	645.13	218.53	
December 31, 2021 - Current Liabilities			889.04	772.81	116.23	

Pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement these working capital limits have been transferred to GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (refer note 41)

ix) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions) under Income Tax Act, 1961.

x) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

xi) Since the Holding company is NBFC, hence provision of number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

xii) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in nature of loan, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

45. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) with the Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) ("Scheme") was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 1, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme. The Standalone financial statements of the Company do not have any impact of the Composite Scheme, however as per the applicable Ind AS, the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure Business (including Energy business) have been classified for all periods presented as discontinued operations.

The breakup of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure Business (including Energy business) classified as discontinued operation are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	March 31, 2022	**March 31, 2021**
Total income	1,136.63	1,460.22
Total expenses	1,229.36	1,845.69
Loss before exceptional items and tax	(92.73)	(385.47)
Exceptional items (expense)	(57.74)	(783.79)
Loss before tax	(150.47)	(1,169.26)
Tax credit	-	3.86
Loss after tax	**(150.47)**	**(1,165.40)**

46. a) The operations of the investee entities were impacted by COVID-19 pandemic and while the management believes that such impact is short term in nature and does not anticipate any long term impact on business prospects considering the recovery seen in the past as well as during the current year. The Company based on its assessment of the business/ economic conditions and liquidity position for the next one year, expects to recover the carrying value of investments, and accordingly no material adjustments are considered necessary in the standalone financial statements. The impact of the COVID - 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will closely monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions.

b) Further, fair value of investments in equity shares and Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (refer note 5) of GAL are also subject to likely outcome of ongoing litigations and claims pertaining to DIAL and GHIAL as follows:

- Ongoing arbitration between DIAL and AAI in relation to the payment of Monthly Annual fees for the period till the operations of DIAL reaches pre-COVID 19 levels. Basis an independent legal opinion obtained by the management of DIAL, DIAL is entitled to be excused from making payment of Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event under Article 16.1 of OMDA, till such time DIAL achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of force majeure. In view of the above, the management has not considered the Annual Fee payable to AAI for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 in the cash flows used for the purposes of estimation of the fair value of investment made by the Company in DIAL through GAL.
- Consideration of Cargo, Ground Handling and Fuel farm ('CGHF') income as part of non-aeronautical revenue in determination of tariff for the third control period by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') in case of GHIAL. GHIAL has filed appeal with Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') and during the previous year, the adjudicating authority, TDSAT, in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 had directed AERA to reconsider the issue afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from April 01, 2021. In July 2020, GHIAL has filed an application with AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2026 wherein it has contended that CGHF income shall be treated as non-aero revenue. The management has also obtained legal opinion and according to which GHIAL's position is appropriate as per terms of Concession agreement and AERA Act, 2008.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

47. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study as required by the transfer pricing regulations under the IT Act ('regulations') to determine whether the transactions entered during the year ended March 31, 2021, with the associated enterprises were undertaken at "arm's length price". The management confirms that all the transactions with associated enterprises are undertaken at negotiated prices on usual commercial terms and is confident that the aforesaid regulations will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

48. The Code of Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. Subsequently the Ministry of Labour and Employment had released the draft rules on the aforementioned code. However, the same is yet to be notified. The Company will evaluate the impact and make necessary adjustments to the financial statements in the period when the code will come into effect.

49. The Company is majorly engaged in the business of handling EPC solutions in the infrastructure sector. Board of directors being Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the financial information of the Company as a whole for decision-making and accordingly the Company has a single reportable segment. Further, the operations of the Company are limited within one geographical segment. Hence no further disclosure is required to be made by the Company. Also refer note 41.

50. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification.

51. Certain amounts (currency value or pecentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in the standalone financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by company.

As per our report of even date

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

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership number: 502103

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 17, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: New Delhi

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: New Delhi

Venkat Ramana Tangirala
Company Secretary
Membership number: A13979
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 17, 2022