

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LANTANA PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Lantana Properties Private Limited** (the "**Company**"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022 give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2022, its losses, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion:

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board report is expected to

be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the report containing other information if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements:

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



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

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is as follows:
 - A. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - (i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - (ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - (iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - (iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the

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

- (v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- B. 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.
- C. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

- 10. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in "**Annexure - A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 11. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian



Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.


- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financials controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16): In our opinion and according to the information & explanation given to us, the company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year ended Mar31, 2022 and accordingly the limits for payment of managerial remuneration under Sec 197 of the Act are not applicable.
- 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - A. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 ("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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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 that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to the notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.
- v. During the year, the company neither declared nor paid any dividend. Hence reporting on compliance with provisions of section 123 of the Act does not arise.

PLACE: BANGALORE

DATE: April 28, 2022

FOR GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants



Girish Rao B
Partner.

Membership No: 085745

FRN No.000934S

UDIN: 22085745AIGUBN3332



"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022:

Re: **Lantana Properties Private Limited**

I.

- a. The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Tangible assets and intangible assets
- b. Based on Verification of books of accounts of the company, no Intangible Assets are held during the year.
- c. The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Tangible assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, The Company has only Land under fixed assets and hence physical verification does not arise
- d. Based on Verification of books of accounts of the company, We are of the opinion that all the title deeds of the immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are in the name of the company
- e. There is no revaluation done by the company of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year
- f. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have not noticed any proceedings initiated against the company or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the benami transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (450 of 1988) and rules made there under.

II

a The nature of companies operation does not warrant holding of any stocks. Accordingly paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b The reporting requirements under this sub clause is not applicable as the company is not been sanctioned with working capital limits from banks or Financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets in excess of five crores at any point during the year.

III Based on the verification of books of accounts, we have noticed that the company has made a long term investments in one of its co- subsidiaries which are not prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the company as mentioned in notes to account no 6 and not, Provided any guarantee or Security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans , secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year The details of the same are given below:

Particulars	Investment in co-subsiary Rs
Aggregate amount during the year	3,07,50000
Balance amount during the year-	3,07,50000



IV In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the company has not granted any loan, made any investments, gave any guarantee or provided security in connection with a loan to any other body corporate or person in contravention of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

V According to the information and explanation given to us the company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year and as such this clause is not applicable.

VI According to the information and explanation given to us the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the activities carried out by the Company, and hence this clause is not applicable.

VII a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in payment of undisputed statutory dues including income tax, Goods and service tax, Professional tax and cess as applicable with appropriate authorities. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Provident Fund Act, Employee state insurance scheme, duty of customs, are not applicable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us there are no disputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, Goods and service tax, Professional tax and cess as applicable as at 31st March 2022. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Provident Fund Act, Employee state insurance scheme, duty of customs, are not applicable.

VIII According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us We have not come across any instances of any transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the income tax act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

IX a Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not defaulted in repayments of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest during the year.

b Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not been declared as willful defaulter by banks or financial institutions or other lenders.

c Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which it is taken

d Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes..

e Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet obligation of its subsidiaries or its associates or joint ventures.

f Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, Joint ventures and associate companies.

X a The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (Including debt instrument) during the year. Accordingly reporting requirements under this paragraph of the order is not applicable.

b Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not made any prudential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures(fully an partially or optionally convertible) during the year

XI a During the course of examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have not come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees of the company during the year.

b Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, we have not come across any report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the companies act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT -4 as prescribed under rule 13 of companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the central government

c Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, We have not come across any instances of whistle blower complaints during the year.

XII In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting requirements under this paragraph of the order is not applicable.

XIII According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that all the transaction with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act.2013 and the details of the transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as per applicable accounting Standards.

XIV In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of companies act. As such reporting requirement is not applicable under this clause.

XV According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that the company has not entered into Non cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting requirements under this paragraph of the order is not applicable.



XVI a According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company is not required to be Registered under Section 45 -IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act,1934.

b According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company has not conducted any Non banking financial or housing financial activities without valid certificate of Registration from Reserve bank of india as Reserve bank of India act,1934

c According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company is not a core investment company as defined in the regulations made by the reserve bank of India. Accordingly, reporting requirements under this paragraph of the order is not applicable.

d According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that there no core investment companies in the group

XVII Based on the review of audited financial statements, the company has incurred cash loss of Rs 4.33 lakhs during the year and has not incurred cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII During this year no other statutory auditors have resigned and as such reporting requirements under this paragraph is not applicable.

XIX On the basis of financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the board of directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of audit report the company is capable of meetings its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet date as and when they fall due with in a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

XX According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XXI The reporting under clause (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..

PLACE: BANGALORE

DATE: 28th April 2022

FOR GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants

Girish Rao B
Partner.

Membership No: 085745

FRN No.000934S

UDIN: 22085745AIGUBN3332



Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

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

Re: Lantana Properties Private Limited

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Lantana Properties Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

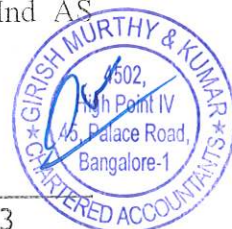
Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

PLACE: BANGALORE

DATE: April 28, 2022

FOR GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants



Girish Rao B
Partner.

Membership No: 085745

FRN No.000934S

UDIN: 22085745AIGUBN3332



Independent Auditor's Report on Audit of Standalone Financial Information to the Board of Directors of Lantana Properties Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2022

To The Board of Directors of
Lantana Properties Private Limited

Introduction

1. We have audited the Standalone Financial Information of **Lantana Properties Private Limited** ('the Company') comprising 'Statement of Standalone Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2022, Statement of Standalone Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2022 along with explanatory note thereon prepared by the Company's management to assist the management of the GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) in the preparation of its consolidated financial results for the three months and year ended March 31, 2022 pursuant to the requirements of SEBI circular no. CIR/CFD/CMD1/44/2019 dated 29 March 2019 read with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) ('Listing Regulations'), including relevant circulars issued by the SEBI from time to time.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial information together with notes thereon:

(i) presents financial results in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations; and

(ii) gives a true and fair view in conformity with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), read with relevant rules issued thereunder, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net profit after tax and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Company for the three months and year ended March 31, 2022.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Information 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 ('the ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Information 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 obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management Responsibilities for Financial Information

4. This Financial Information has been prepared on the basis of the standalone financial statements. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Information that gives a true and fair view of the financial position, financial

performance including other comprehensive income and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations.

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 Financial Information that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

6. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Information

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Information as a whole is 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, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 this Financial Information.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Information, 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 in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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 the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Information 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 Information, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Information represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Information that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Information may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Information.

10. 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.

11. We also provide those charged with governance with Financial Information 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.

Other Matter(s)

12. The Financial Information includes the financial information for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, being the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the unaudited year-to-date figures up to the third quarter of the respective financial years, which were subject to limited review, as required under Listing Regulations.



Restriction on distribution or use

13. The Financial Information has been prepared by the Company's Management to assist the management of the GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) in the preparation of its consolidated financial results for the three months and year ended March 31, 2022 pursuant to the requirements of SEBI circular no. CIR/CFD/CMD1/44/2019 dated 29 March 2019 read with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations, including relevant circulars issued by the SEBI from time to time, and therefore, it may not be suitable for any other purpose. This report is issued solely for the aforementioned purpose and for the use of the group auditors, M/s Walker Chandio & Co LLP, in their audit of consolidated financial statements of GPUIL, and accordingly should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Further, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose for which or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000934S


B. Girish Rao
Partner

Membership number: 85745
UDIN: 22085745AIGPRZ2730



Place: Bangalore
Date : 28.04.2022

Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2022

(Amount in Thousands)

	Notes	As at 31.Mar.22	As at 31.Mar.21
Assets			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	256	324
Investment property	4	-	-
Financial assets			
Investment in fellow subsidiaries, associate and a joint venture	6	30,750	-
Other financial assets	5	-	-
Other non-current assets	7	-	32,400
		31,006	32,724
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	18	1,185
Other financial assets	5	0	-
Current tax assets (net)		-	-
Other current assets	7	165	488
		183	1,674
Total assets		31,189	34,398
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	100	100
Other equity	10	31,065	31,498
Total equity		31,165	31,598
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	-	250
Trade payables to MSME	11	-	-
Trade payables to other than MSME	11	24	29
Other financial liabilities	12	-	5
Other current liabilities	13	-	2,516
		24	2,800
Total liabilities		24	2,800
Total equity and liabilities		31,189	34,398

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 3-32
As per our report of even date

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

B. Girish Rao
Partner
Membership No: 85745



Place : Hosur
Date : 28th April'2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Lantana Properties Private Limited

G Purnachandra Rao Arivu Chelvan R
Director Director
DIN: 01691531 DIN: 03391559



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

(Amount in Thousands)

	Notes	Year Ended 31.Mar.22	Year ended 31.Mar.21
Continuing Operations			
Income			
Other income	15	0	72,904
Total income (A)		0	72,904
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortization	16	69	99
Finance cost	17	-	33,548
Other expenses	18	364	333
Total expenses		433	33,979
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations		(433)	38,925
Current tax		-	-
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		-	-
(Loss) / profit for the year		(433)	38,925
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(433)	38,925
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) from continuing operations	20	(43.32)	3,892.52
Basic, computed on the basis of profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of Rs.10 each)			
Earnings per equity share (Rs.) from continuing operations	20	(43.32)	3,892.52
Diluted, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of Rs.10 each)			
Corporate information about the Company	1		
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	3-32		

As per our report of even date

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




B. Girish Rao
Partner
Membership No: 85745


Place : Hosur
Date : 28th April'2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Lantana Properties Private Limited



G Purnachandra Rao
Director
DIN: 01691531



Arivu Chelvan R
Director
DIN: 03391559



Lantana Properties Private Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in Thousands)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders			Total Equity
	Equity Share Capital	Equity Component of Debentures	Retained earnings	
For the Year ended March 31, 2022				
As at April 01,2021	100	-	31,498	31,598
Changes in equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01-Apr'2021	100	-	31,498	31,598
Profit /(loss) for the year	-	-	(433)	(433)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	100	-	31,065	31,165
Movement during the year	-		-	-
As at March 31, 2022	100	-	31,065	31,165

For the Year ended March 31, 2021				
As at April 01, 2020	100	-	(7,427)	(7,327)
Changes in equity due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01-Apr'2020	100	-	(7,427)	(7,327)
Profit /(loss) for the year	-	-	38,925	38,925
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	100	-	31,498	31,598
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	100	-	31,498	31,598

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

As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 000934S

B. Girish Rao

Partner

Membership No: 85745

Place : Hosur

Date : 28th April'2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Lantana Properties Private Limited

G. Purnachandra Rao

G Purnachandra Rao

Director

DIN: 01691531

Arivu Chelvan R

Arivu Chelvan R

Director

DIN: 03391559



Lantana Properties Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount in Thousands)

	Year ended 31.Mar.22	Year ended 31.Mar.21
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(433)	38,925
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	69	99
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(72,904)
Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	(0)	-
Finance costs (including fair value change in financial instruments)	-	33,548
Bad debts/ advances written off and provided for	-	-
Liabilities/ provisions no longer required written back	-	-
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
(Increase)/ decrease in short term loans and advances	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial and non-financial assets	32,400	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	323	(51)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables and other financial liabilities	(5)	1
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(2,516)	2,495
Increase/ (decrease) in Trade payables	(5)	(254)
	29,833	1,859
Income tax paid (net of refund)	-	-
Net cash flows from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	29,833	1,859
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress and capital advances)	0	-
Proceeds from sale of investment property, plant and equipment	-	132,808
(Increase)/ decrease in Long term investments	(30,750)	-
Interest received	0	-
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(30,750)	132,808
Financing activities		
Proceeds from short term borrowings	(250)	(99,950)
Interest paid (gross)	-	(33,548)
Net cash flows from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(250)	(133,498)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,167)	1,169
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,185	16
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	18	1,185
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1	0
Balances with scheduled banks:		
In current accounts	17	1,185
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 8)	18	1,185

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements. 3-32

As per our report of even date

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 0009345

B. Girish Rao
Partner
Membership No: 85745

Place : Hosur
Date : 28th April 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Lantana Properties Private Limited

G Purnachandra Rao
Director
DIN: 01691531

Arivu Chelvan R
Director
DIN: 03391559



3 Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in Thousands)

	Electrical Equipments	Office Equipments including computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2020	443	743	229	1,415
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	443	743	229	1,415
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	443	743	229	1,415
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2020	197	685	110	992
Charge for the year	44	31	23	99
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	242	717	133	1,091
Charge for the year	44	2	23	69
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	286	718	155	1,160
Net Book value				
At 31 March 2022	157	25	74	256
At 31 March 2021	201	27	97	324
At 1 April 2020	246	58	120	423

4 Investment Property

(Amount in Thousands)

	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost				
At April 1, 2020	92,304	-	-	92,304
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(92,304)	-	-	-92,304
At March 31, 2021	(0)	-	-	(0)
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2022	(0)	-	-	(0)
Net Book value				
At March 31, 2022	(0)	-	-	(0)
At March 31, 2021	-	-	-	-
At April 1, 2020	92,304	-	-	92,304

Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

31.Mar.22

31.Mar.21

Rental income derived from investment properties	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	-	-
Less – Depreciation	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	-	-

Notes:

As at 31st March 2022, the fair value of the investment property Rs zero Crore (March 31, 2021 : zero Crores). The fair value is based on accredited independent valuer.

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties:

Investment Properties	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	
			31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Note: The company owned NIL (March '21- NIL) Acres of land under the jurisdiction of Shoolagiri Sub-registrar office in Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu, as on balance sheet date 31st March 2022. The estimated market value of the land is Rs. zero crores (as on 31st March 2021 - Rs. zero crores). The management doesn't foresee any loss in the value of the property due to this acquisition.	Not applicable	Nil	-	-



5 Other financial assets

(Amount in Thousands)

	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Interest receivable from group companies	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on long term investments	-	-	0	-
Non Trade Receivables (Group companies)	-	-	0	-

6 Investment in Fellow subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

(Amount in Thousands)

	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Investment in debentures-Fellow subsidiary company	30,750	-	-	-
	30,750	-	-	-

During this financial year, the company has invested in 30,75,000 Unsecured Compulsory convertible Debentures (CCDs) of GMR Aero Structure Services Limited (GASL) at a face value of Rs 10 each fully paid-up with coupon rate @ 0.001% per annum. The CCDs are compulsorily convertible into Equity shares of the Issuer at the face value after 10 years from the date of the allotment.

7 Other Assets

(Amount in Thousands)

	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Capital advances	-	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	32,400	-	-
Capital advances to related party	-	-	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	-	-	154	159
Unsecured considered good	-	-	154	159
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-	-	-
	-	-	154	159
Others	-	-	3	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	9	329
Balances with statutory/government authorities	-	-	12	329
	-	32,400	165	488

8 Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in Thousands)

	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Balances with banks:				
- On current accounts	-	-	17	1,185
Cash on hand	-	-	1	0
Total	-	-	18	1,185

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

(Amount in Thousands)

	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	17	1,185
Cash on hand	1	0
	18	1,185



9 Share Capital	(Amount in Thousands)	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Authorised shares		
10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100	100
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
10,000 (March 31, 2021: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

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

	31.Mar.22		31.Mar.21	
	No of Shares in Units	(Amount in Thousands)	No of Shares in Units	(Amount in Thousands)
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100
Issued during the year				
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>100</u>

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year, the Company has not proposed for any dividend payable to the shareholders.

In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The

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

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

	(Amount in Thousands)	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
GMR SEZ & Port Holding Limited (Formerly known as GMR SEZ & Port Holding Pvt Ltd) and its nominees, the immediate holding company.		
10,000 (March 2021: 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	100	100

(c) Details of shareholder's holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	31.Mar.22		31.Mar.21	
	No of Shares in Units	% holding	No of Shares in Units	% holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up				
GMR SEZ & Port Holding Limited (Formerly known as GMR SEZ & Port Holding Pvt Ltd) and its nominees, the immediate holding company.	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

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

10 Other equity (Amount in Thousands)

	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Equity Component of Debentures/Related Party Debenture		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,498	(7,427)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(433)	38,925
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	<u>31,065</u>	<u>31,498</u>
Total other equity	<u>31,065</u>	<u>31,498</u>

11 Trade payables (Refer Aging note no: 23)

	(Amount in Thousands)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Trade payables				
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises- Related Parties				
Total "A"	-	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	24	24
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises- Related Parties	-	-	-	5
Total "B"	-	-	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>



12 Other financial liabilities	(Amount in Thousands)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-	-	-
Non-trade payables	-	-	-	5
	-	-	-	5

13 Other liabilities	(Amount in Thousands)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Advance received from customers	-	-	-	-
Statutory dues payable	-	-	-	2,516
	-	-	-	2,516

14 Short-term Borrowings	(Amount in Thousands)	
	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Unsecured		
Loans from Holding Company (unsecured)	-	250
	-	250
The above amount includes		
Secured Borrowings	-	-
Unsecured Borrowings	-	250
	-	250

As on 31st March 2020, the company had a loan of Rs 100,200,000 from its holding company M/s GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Ltd (GSPHL) for a period of 12 months. During current financial year 2020-21, the company has further taken a loan of Rs. 2,45,000 for a period of 12 months from GSPHL and repaid an amount of Rs 100,195,000. As on 31st March 2021, the outstanding Loan amount was Rs 2,50,000. During this FY2021-22, the company has repaid the loan Rs.2,50,000 and as on 31st March'22, outstanding Loan amount is Rs. NIL

During the financial year 2020-21 company has amended the loan agreement to the effect that the company would pay one time interest on the borrowing based on the terms and conditions of the monetization of its lands during the year. Accordingly, the company has paid Rs. 33,546,127 /- towards interest. GMR SEZ & Port Holding Limited will continue the interest free loan till further monetization of land and based on agreed terms.



		(Amount in Thousands)	
		31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
15 Other income			
Interest income on			
Bank deposits			
Debeture and Bonds	0.06	-	-
Others*	-	-	72,904
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Other Income - Liabilities no longer required	0	72,904	
16 Depreciation and amortization expense			
		31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Depreciation of PPE	69	99	
	69	99	
17 Finance cost			
		31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Interest cost	-	33,546	
Interest on delayed statutory payments	-	2	
	-	33,548	
18 Other expenses			
		31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Rates and taxes	330	4	
Legal and professional fees	8	293	
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	
Buildings	-	-	
Insurance- Office Equipment	2	11	
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	24	24	
Bank charges	0	-	
Miscellaneous expenses	0	0	
	364	333	
Payment to auditors			
As auditor:			
Audit fee	10	10	
Limited Review	14	14	
Other services (certification fees)	-	-	
	24	24	
19 Income tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:			
		31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Tax expenses	-	-	
Current tax	-	-	
Deferred tax	-	-	
Total taxes	-	-	

20 Earnings per share ['EPS']

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

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

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

	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders of the parent (Amount in Thousands)	(433)	38,925
Continuing operations (Amount in Thousands)	-	-
Discontinued operations (Amount in Thousands)	-	-
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the parent for basic/diluted earnings per share (Amount in Thousands)	(433)	38,925
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs.10 each outstanding during the period used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (No of Shares in units)	10,000	10,000
Earnings per share for continuing operations -Basic (Rs. in units)	(43.32)	3,892.52
Earnings per share for continuing operations -Diluted (Rs. in units)	(43.32)	3,892.52



1 Corporate Information

Lantana Properties Private Limited (CIN : U74120TZ2012PTC021851) domiciled in India and incorporated on 1st August 2012. The company is in the business of dealing in real estate, property development, estate agency to acquire by purchase, exchange, net or otherwise deal in lands, buildings or any estate or interest therein and any rights over or connected with lands so situated and laying out, developing land for industrial purpose, building and preparing sites by planting, paving, drawing and by constructing offices, flats, service flats, hotels, warehouses, shopping and commercial complexes, by leasing, letting or renting, selling (by installments, ownership, hire purchase basis or otherwise or disposing of the same). The company's Holding company is GMR SEZ and Port Holding Limited and ultimate holding company is GMR Power and Urban infra Limited/GMR Enterprises Private Limited. The registered office of the company is located in Hosur in Tamilnadu, India. Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 21. The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28th April 2022.

2 Significant accounting policies

A Basis of preparation

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

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

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

B Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current versus Non-current classification

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

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

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

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

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

1 Property, Plant and Equipments

Recognition:

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

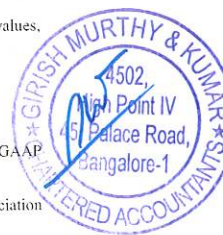
d) Investment properties

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

e) Intangible assets

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

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

f) Amortisation of intangible assets

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

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

g) Borrowing cost

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

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date

j) Financial Instruments

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

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

Effective Interest Method

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



Financial Assets at amortised cost

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

Financial Assets measured at fair value

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

a. Financial Guarantee Contracts

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

b. De-recognition

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

l) Fair Value Measurement

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

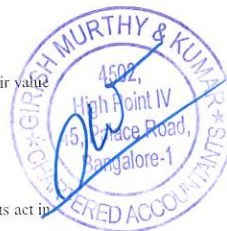
- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value.

m) Revenue recognition Under Ind AS 115 for companies where there is no contract with customer.

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time from April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue. Revenue is recognized on transfer of control of goods and services to the customer at the amount to which the company expects to be entitled. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. In current financial year, Company does not have any revenue arising from contract with customers and thus there is no impact on the financial statements of the company on account this new revenue recognition standard.

Interest Income

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

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

Dividends

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

n) Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current Income Tax

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

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions 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 consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

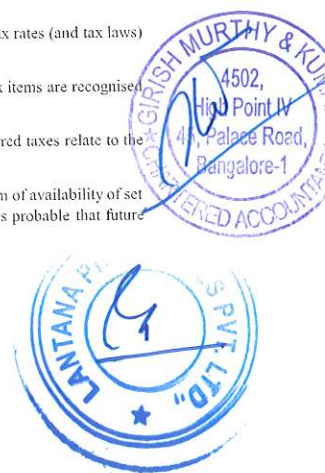
Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

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

o) Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") expenditure

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



21 Related Party Disclosure

a List of related parties

Enterprises that control the Company

GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL) (Holding Company)
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)
GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)

Fellow Subsidiary Companies

Amartya Properties Private Limited (Amartya)
Advika Properties Private Limited (Advika)
Aklima Properties Private Limited (Aklima)
Baruni Properties Private Limited (Baruni)
Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BPPL)
Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)
Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)
Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)
Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPPL)
Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)
Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LPPL)
Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)
Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)
Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPPL)
Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)
Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PPPPL)
Pranesh Properties Private Limited (Pranesh)
Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (Prakalpa)
Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PPPL)
Radhapriya Properties Private Limited (RPPPL)
Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)
Sreepa Properties Private Limited (Sreepa)
GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)
GMR Aero structure services Limited (GASL)
GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)
Honeyflower Estates Private Limited (HFE)
Namitha Real Estates Private Limited (NREPL)
Suzone properties Private Limited (Suzone)
Lilliam Properties Private Limited (Lilliam)
GMR Utilities Private Limited (GUPL)
Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)
East Godavari Power Distribution Company Private Limited (EGPDL)

Key Management Personnel

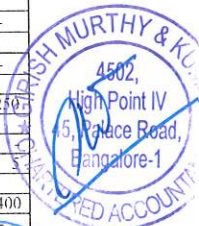
Mr. G Purnachandra Rao
Mr. Arivu Chelvan R

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

(Amount in Thousands)

Particulars	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
CCD invested to:		
- Fellow subsidiary – GASL	30,750	-
Interest on Loan taken :-		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	33,546
Capital Advance given to :-		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	32,400
Loan given to/Refunded :		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	-
Loan taken from / (Refunded to):		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	245
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	(250)	(100,195)
Interest income on CCD :-		
- Fellow subsidiary – GASL	0.06	-
Other expenses to :-		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	285
- Fellow subsidiary – RSSL		

Outstanding Balances at the year-end :	31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Equity Share Capital		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	100	100
CCD invested to:		
- Fellow subsidiary – GASL	30,750	-
Interest Receivable on CCD :-		
- Fellow subsidiary – GASL	0.06	-
Loan taken		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	250
Creditors / payable to:		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	-
- Fellow subsidiary – RPPPL	-	-
Capital Advance given to:		
- Enterprises that Control the Company – GSPHL	-	32,400



22 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

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

A. Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

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

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

► The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

B. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have fluctuating interest rate borrowings, thus company does not have any interest rate risk.

C. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have exposure to foreign currency payable or receivable balances and hence it does not have any foreign currency risk.

D. Credit risk

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

D. Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments (including interest payments):

(Amount in Thousands)					
Particulars	On demand	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2022					
Borrowings		-			-
Trade and other payables		24			24
Other financial liabilities		-			-
Total	-	24	-	-	24
Year ended March 31, 2021					
Borrowings		250			250
Trade and other payables		29			29
Other financial liabilities		5			5
Total	-	284	-	-	284



23 Note - (Refer Trade payable sch no: 11)
New disclosures as per the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act

A Ageing schedule of trade payables

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding from the due date of payment				(Amount in Thousands)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro, small and medium enterprises					
Others	24				24
Disputed dues — MSME					
Disputed dues — Others					

As at 31 March 2021	Outstanding from the due date of payment				(Amount in Thousands)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	29	-	-	-	29
Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues — Others					

B Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

Where any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period, details and reasons thereof shall be disclosed.

C Compliance with number of layers of companies

Where the company has not complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, the name and CIN of the companies beyond the specified layers and the relationship or extent of holding of the company in such downstream companies shall be disclosed.

D Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

Where the Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, the company shall disclose that the effect of such Scheme of Arrangements have been accounted for in the books of account of the Company in accordance with the Scheme' and in accordance with accounting standards' and any deviation in this regard shall be explained.

E Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

(A) Where company has 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 (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall

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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; the company shall disclose the following:-

(I) date and amount of fund advanced or loaned or invested in Intermediaries with complete details of each Intermediary.

(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).;

(B) Where a company has received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the company shall disclose the following:-

(I) date and amount of fund received from Funding parties with complete details of each Funding party.

(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the other intermediaries' or ultimate beneficiaries.

(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).]

F Undisclosed Income

The Company shall give details of any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961), unless there is immunity for disclosure under any scheme and shall also state whether the previously unrecorded income and related assets have been properly recorded in the books of account during the year.

G Corporate Social Responsibility

Where the company covered under section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-

(i) amount required to be spent by the company during the year,

(ii) amount of expenditure incurred,

(iii) shortfall at the end of the year,

(iv) total of previous years shortfall,

(v) reason for shortfall,

(vi) nature of CSR activities,

(vii) details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,

(viii) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.

H Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

Where the Company has traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year, the following shall be disclosed:-

(i) profit or loss on transactions involving Crypto currency or Virtual Currency,

(ii) amount of currency held as at the reporting date,

(iii) deposits or advances from any person for the purpose of trading or investing in Crypto Currency or virtual currency.



Lantana Properties Private Limited
Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2022

24 Note -
Financial ratios

Ratio	Measure- ment unit	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2022 Ratio	As at 31 March 2021 Ratio	Variance	Remarks
Current ratio		Current assets	Current liabilities	7.64	0.60	11.78	Note 1A below
Debt-equity ratio		Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	-	0.01	(1.00)	Note 1A below
Debt service coverage ratio		Earnings before depreciation and amortisation and interest [Earnings = Profit after tax + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Interest expense (including capitalised) + Principal repayment (including prepayments)	(1.46)	0.54	(3.69)	Note 1A below
Return on equity ratio		Profit after tax	Average of total equity	(0.01)	3.21	(1.00)	Note 1A below
Inventory turnover ratio		Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	-	-	-	Note 1A below
Trade receivables turnover ratio		Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	-	-	-	Note 1A below
Trade payables turnover ratio		Purchases	Average trade payables	-	-	-	Note 1A below
Net capital turnover ratio		Revenue from operations	Working capital	-	-	-	Note 1A below
Net profit ratio		Profit after tax	[Current assets - Current liabilities]	-	-	-	Note 1A below
Return on capital employed		Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Revenue from operations Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	(0.01)	2.28	(1.01)	Note 1A below
Return on investment		Interest income (Finance income)	Investment	0.00	-	-	Note 1A below

Note 1

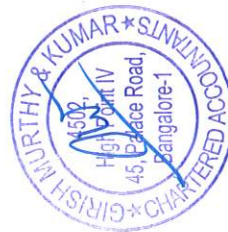
A Reason for variation of more than 25%



Lantana Properties Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

25 Where there is movement/ balance in financial activities in cash flow

Amendment to Ind AS 7 Effective April 1, 2017, the company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which requires entities to provide disclosures that Amount in Thousands					
Particulars	01.04.21	Cash Flow	Fair Value Changes	Non Cash Changes	31.03.22
				Others	
Long Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowing	250	(250)	-	-	-



Lantana Properties Private Limited

26 Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2022

The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) with the GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of GIL (including Energy business) into the Company ("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 GIL, GPIL and Company on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective. After scheme become effective, GPUIL becomes Parent Company. The financial Statements on the date of demerger (i.e. Dec 31, 2021) taking effect are summarized below.

Balance Sheet As at December 31, 2021 (Amount in Thousands)

	As at 31.Dec.21
Assets	
Non- current assets	
Property, plant and equipment	272
Investment property	-
Other non-current assets	30,750
	31,022
Current assets	
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	26
Other current assets	167
	193
Total assets	31,215
Equity and liabilities	
Equity	
Equity share capital	100
Other equity	31,094
Total equity	31,194
Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Borrowings	-
Trade payables to MSME	-
Trade payables to other than MSME	18
Other financial liabilities	3
Other current liabilities	-
	21
Total liabilities	21
Total equity and liabilities	31,215

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

	Period Ended 31.Dec.21
Income	
Other income	-
Total income (A)	-
Expenses	
Employee benefits expense	-
Depreciation and amortization	52
Finance cost	-
Other expenses	352
Total expenses (B)	404
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations (A-B)	(404)
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations	(404)
Tax expenses of continuing operations	
Current tax	-
Adjustments of tax relating to earlier periods	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	-
(Loss) / profit after tax from continuing operations	(404)
(Loss) / profit for the year	(404)



27 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus total debt.

		(Amount in Thousands)	
		31.Mar.22	31.Mar.21
Borrowings		-	250
Trade payables (Note11)		24	29
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note8)		(18)	(1,185)
Net debt	(i)	6	-906
Share Capital		100	100
Other Equity		31,065	31,498
Total capital	(ii)	31,165	31,598
Capital and net debt	(iii= i+ii)	31,171	30,692
Gearing ratio (%)	(i/iii)	0.02%	-2.95%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period.

28 Segment reporting

The company is engaged primarily in the business of procurement of land. Accordingly separate primary and secondary segment reporting disclosures as envisaged in Ind AS 108 on Segmental Reporting issued by the ICAI are not applicable to the present activities of the company.

29 Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for, net of advances Rs.NIL (March'21 – Rs.NIL).

30 Pending litigations

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

31 Foreseeable losses

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

32 MSME Dues

There are no micro and small enterprises to which the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2022. This information, as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

As per our report of even date

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

B. Girish Rao
Partner
Membership No:85745

Place : Hosur
Date : 28th April'2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors
Lantana Properties Private Limited

G Purnachandra Rao
Director
DIN: 01691531

Arivu Chelvan R
Director
DIN: 03391559



Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended March 31, 2022
Balance Sheet
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd
Company Code: 55226

A. Receivable / Reimbursement / Trade receivable / Deposits paid / Interest receivable

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC IGAP GL	IGAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	IND AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1		GAJL	I EL150	GMF Infrastructure Services Limited	1030100003	Other financial assets: Current	Interest accrued on long term investments	ELIMTP02	22100043.NP	60			59.81
2													-
3													-
4													-
5													-

B. Payable / Trade payable / Retention payable / Deposits received / Interest payable

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC IGAP GL	IGAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	IND AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1													-
2													-
3													-
4													-
5													-

C. Loan taken from group companies / Share application money / Other advances

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC IGAP GL	IGAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	Investment in Equity portion of related party loans / debenture / Pre Share application money	National Interest expense accrued till date	Total (IGAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1													-	-
2													-	-
3													-	-

D. Loan taken from group companies / Share application money receivable / Other loans / Preference Share / Debentures

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC IGAP GL	IGAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	Equity Component of related party loans / debenture / Pre Share application money	National Interest expense accrued till date	Total (IGAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL DTA	BPC	Defer AS Adj on in
1													-	-			
2													-	-			
3													-	-			
4													-	-			

E. Deferred Tax

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC IGAP GL	IGAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	DTL on Equity Component	DTL reversed via National Interest	Total (IGAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1													-	-
2													-	-
3													-	-
4													-	-

F. Share Capital / Other Equity (SAM) / Equity Component of Loans / Debentures / Preference share

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC GL	IGAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	Equity Component of related party loans / debenture / Pre Share application money	DTL DTA (DTL on equity component)	Deferred Tax on Ind AS Adjustments	Total (IGAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1		GSPLH	I 46121	GMF SEZ & Port Holdings Limited	Share Capital	2010100006	Share capital	ELIMTP08	210100001.NP	1,00,000					1,00,000.00
2															
3															



G. Investment in group company (including equity components of loans/debt/invested profit share/financial assistance)

Sl No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC/GAAP GL	IGAAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	Investment in Equity portion of preference share/debt/equity/Lease	BPC GL	Notional interest expense accrued till date	Total (net of Ind AS Adjustments)
1	GAOL	111150	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	Investment in CDD	1020125007	Investment in subsidiaries associate and a joint venture	Investment in subsidiaries	ELIM17027	116600110 INP	3,07,50,000					3,07,50,000.00
2															
3															

H. Provision

Sl No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC/GAAP GL	IGAAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1													
2													
3													

I. Right of Use (Lease Assets)

Sl No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IC_ELIM/PLUG	BPC/GAAP GL	IGAAP Amount	BPC IND AS GL	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1													
2													
3													
4													

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number "0000345"
B. Girish Rao
Partner
Mem No: 35745



Place:
Date: 28-04-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd

Arvind Chelvan R
Director
DIN: 03391559

Company Secretary



Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended March 31, 2022
Transaction for the period
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd
Company Code E5526

All the transaction during th period (loan taken/ loan given/ security deposit given/ security deposit taken/ SAM refunded/ SAM taken)

SI No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	Amount
1	GSPL	E6121	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited	Loan Refunded	250,000
2	GASL	E1150	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	Investment in CGD	30,750,000
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number 0009345

[Signature]
Partner



Place : Hosur
Date: 28.04.22

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd

[Signature]
Arun Chelvan R
Director



Related Party Transaction Details
For the period ended March 31, 2022
Profit & Loss
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd
Company Code ES526

A. Income

Sl No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IGAAP Amount	Provisional Income	Reimbursement Income	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL DTA	Deferred Tax Expenses/Income
1		GAFLI-E1150	GMR Aerstructure Services Limited	Interest income on CCD		4200010010 Other income	Interest income on debentures	60				60.00		
2														
3														

B. Expense (Including Dividend paid)

Sl No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Transaction Description	GL Code	Main Head	Sub Head	IGAAP Amount	Provisional Expense	Reimbursement Expense	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)	DTL DTA	Deferred Tax Expenses/Income
1														
2														
3														

C. Expenses / Income capitalised to CWMP / FEA / Other Intangible assets

Sl No	Short Code	IC Code	Company name	Capitalised under (to be selected from dropdown list)	GL Code	Nature of Expense	Sub Head	IGAAP Amount	Ind AS adjustment Amount	Total (IGAAP + IND AS Adjustments)
1										
2										

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 0009345

B. Girish Rao
Partner
Mem No. 8574

Place :
Date: 23.04.22



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Lantana Properties Pvt Ltd

Arvind Chelvan R
Director
DIN: 03891599

Company Secretary

