Financial Section

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited) ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its associates and joint ventures, as listed in Annexure 1, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, its associates and joint ventures, as at 31 March 2023, and their consolidated loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group, its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 16 & 17 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to note 41(v)(a) & (b) of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to outcome of litigation pertaining to the costs related to procurement of security component, construction of residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Force deployed at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad and other costs which have been adjusted from the PSF (SC) Fund up to 31 March 2018, pending final decision from the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

   The above matter has also been reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 04 May 2023 issued by us along with other joint auditor, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company.

Key Audit Matters

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Utilisation of Minimum Alternate Tax (‘MAT’) Credit and deferred tax assets on unabsorbed business losses (refer note 2.2(i) for the accounting policy and note 33(a) for the disclosures of the accompanying consolidated financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, subsidiary of the Holding Company had been under tax holiday period until financial year 2021-22 and thereby had accumulated MAT credit asset of ₹ 446.28 crore (31 March 2022: ₹ 457.28 crore) and deferred tax on unabsorbed business loss of ₹ 100.08 crore (31 March 2022: ₹ 103.52 crore). Recognition of these deferred tax assets requires significant judgement regarding the likelihood of its realization within the specified period through estimation of future taxable profits of the Company and consequently there is a risk that the deferred tax asset comprising of minimum MAT and unabsorbed business losses may not be realized within the specified period, if these future projections are not met.

In order to assess the utilization of MAT credit and deferred tax on unabsorbed business loss, the subsidiary has prepared revenue and profit projections which involves judgements and estimations such as estimating aeronautical tariff [which is determined by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (“AERA”)] for GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (“GHIAL”), revenue growth, passenger traffic, profit margins, tax adjustments under the Income Tax, 1961.

Further, as explained in note 41(xiii), GHIAL had filed an appeal, challenging various aspects of the aeronautical tariff order passed by AERA in respect of third control period from April 01, 2021 to 31 March 2026.

We have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit owing to the materiality of the amounts involved and inherent subjectivity in determination of utilization of MAT credit and deferred tax asset on unabsorbed business loss through estimation of future taxable profits and projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations.</td><td>Our audit procedures, including those performed in our joint audit of GHIAL conducted with M/s K S Rao and Co., with respect to utilisation of MAT credit entitlements and deferred tax asset on unabsorbed business loss included, but were not limited to the following:

• Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the management’s controls over recognition of the MAT credit and deferred tax asset on unabsorbed business loss;

• Obtained and updated understanding of the management’s process of computation of future accounting and taxable profits of the Group, and expected utilization of available MAT Credit and unabsorbed business loss within specified time period as per provision of the IT Act;

• Reconciled the business results projections to the future business plans approved by the Holding Company’s and GHIAL’s board of directors;

• Challenged the management’s assessment of underlying assumptions projections including expected capacity expansion and utilization, implied growth rates and expected prices considering evidence available to support these assumptions, based on our knowledge of the industry, publicly available information and Group’s strategic plans;

• Performed an independent sensitivity analysis in respect of the key assumptions such as growth rates to ensure there was sufficient headroom with respect to the estimation uncertainty impact of such assumptions on the timing of reversal of unabsorbed depreciation and unabsorbed business losses and utilization of MAT credit;

• Tested the computations of future taxable profits, including testing of the adjustments made in such computations with respect to tax allowed and tax-disallowed items, other tax rebates and deductions available to the respective company, and tested the computation of MAT liability and expected utilization of carried forward business loss while computing tax liability in such future years, in accordance with the provisions of the IT Act;

• Tested the mathematical accuracy of management’s projections and tax computations. Based on aforesaid computations, assessed the appropriateness of management’s estimate of likelihood of utilization of MAT credit and unabsorbed business loss within the time period specified and in accordance with the provisions of the IT Act; and</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures related to MAT credit and unabsorbed business loss in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2. Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments and Application of Hedge Accounting in relation to Delhi International Airport Limited / GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (refer note 2.2 (x) for accounting policy and note 46 for disclosures of the accompanying consolidated financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Group has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e. call spread options and coupon only hedge and had purchased derivative financial instruments, i.e. cross currency swap, coupon only swap and call spread options, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency in Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL') and GHIAL respectively.

Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid debt at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

The valuation of hedging instrument is complex and necessitates a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculates the related valuations at each financial reporting date. Since valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involves both significant assumptions and judgements such as discount rates, forward exchange rates, future interbank rates and involvement of management's expert, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error.

We have determined the valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view of the significant judgements, estimates and complexity involved.</td><td>Our audit procedures, including those performed in our joint audit of DIAL and GHIAL conducted with M/s K S Rao and Co., with respect to assess hedge accounting and test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following:

• Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting;

• Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship;

• Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;

• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity;

• Tested the accuracy of input data provided by the management to the external valuation specialist and assessed the reasonability of the assumptions used, while valuing the hedging instruments;

• Involved our valuation specialists to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results; and

• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3. Significant additions to Capital assets in DIAL/GHIAL (refer note 2.2(k) for accounting policy and note 3 for disclosures of the accompanying consolidated financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>The subsidiary company, GHIAL, is in the process of expansion of the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad and has total capital work in progress as at 31 March 2023 amounting to ₹ 4,427.55 crore as explained in note 41(xxiv) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

DIAL is in the process of expansion of the airport with a plan to incur an amount of ₹ 11,550 crore. Till 31 March 2023, DIAL has</td><td>Our audit procedures including those performed in our joint audit of DIAL and GHIAL conducted with M/s K S Rao and Co., with respect to appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following:

• Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs;</td></tr>
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<tr><td>incurred ₹ 9,457.81 crore as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion as explained in note 41(xxiii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Determining whether expenditure meets the capitalization criteria, specifically with regard to whether they are operational or capital in nature, involves significant management judgement in assessing whether capitalization is in line with Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment and the Group's accounting policy.

Further, the tariff determination by AERA for control periods for the aeronautical services is linked to the Regulated Asset Base, which is based on the fixed asset balance and considering these additions are significant to the asset base of the Group, we have assessed inappropriate capitalization as a significant risk as part of our audit strategy.

Further, the aforementioned capital expenditure has been funded from the specific borrowings raised for such purpose. Accordingly, the borrowing cost incurred on such borrowings have been included as a capital expenditure in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs.

This has been determined as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure during the year and the risk that the elements of costs (including borrowing costs) that are eligible for capitalisation are appropriately capitalised in accordance with the recognition criteria provided in Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 23.</td><td>• Reviewed management's capitalisation policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment;

• Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors;

• Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23, Borrowing Costs;

• Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the capitalization is as per respective company's accounting policy; and

• Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4. Monthly Annual Fee payable to Airport Authority of India (AAI) (Refer to Note 41(xi) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements)</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Subsidiary of the Holding Company, DIAL has ongoing litigations/ arbitration proceedings with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) due to AAI for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 which could have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements, if the potential exposures were to materialize. The amounts involved are significant, and the application of accounting standards to determine the amount, if any, to be provided as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability, is inherently subjective.

The outcome of such litigation/arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and the aforesaid assessment requires significant judgement by the management including interpretation of legal rights and obligations arising out of the underlying Operation, Management and Development Agreement dated 4 April 2006 entered with AAI, which required involvement of both management's and auditor's experts. Accordingly, this matter has been determined as a key audit matter for current year audit.</td><td>Our audit procedures including those performed in our joint audit of DIAL conducted with M/s K S Rao and Co., in relation to the assessment of ongoing litigation/arbitration proceedings in relation to MAF fee included but were not limited to the following:

• Obtained an understanding of management's process and evaluated design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal controls over assessment of litigations/ arbitration proceedings and determination of appropriate accounting treatment in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets;

• Obtained and read the summary of litigation involved in respect of MAF payable, the supporting documentation including communications exchanged between the parties, and held discussions with the management of DIAL to understand management's assessment of the matter;

• Evaluated the legal opinions obtained by the management from its internal and external legal experts on the likelihood of the</td></tr>
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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The above matter is also considered fundamental to the understanding of the users of the accompanying consolidated financial statements on account of the uncertainties relating to the future outcome of the proceedings/litigation.	outcome of the said contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest, basis our understanding of the matter obtained as above, and held further discussions, as required, with such experts to seek clarity of their legal assessments; and • Involved independent auditor's experts to validate the assessment of the likelihood of the outcome of contingencies and potential impact of ongoing litigation/ arbitration proceedings and amount paid under protest in order to assess the basis used for determination of appropriateness of the accounting treatment and resulting disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of applicable accounting standards.

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

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

   Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

8. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group, and its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

9. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and joint ventures are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates and joint ventures to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intend to

liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

10. Those respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and joint ventures.

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

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

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

    - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Director'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 ability of the Group and its associates and joint ventures 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 Group and its associates and joint ventures to cease to continue as a going concern; and

    - 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.

    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Group, and its associates and joint ventures, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse

consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matter

16. We have jointly audited with another auditor, the financial statements and other financial information of 2 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 32,076.82 crore and net assets of ₹ 3,578.57 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues (including other income) of ₹ 5,638.63 crore, total net loss after tax of ₹ 251.86 crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 705.12 crore, and net cash outflows of ₹ 908.25 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. For the purpose of our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we have relied upon the work of such other auditor, to the extent of work performed by them.

17. We did not audit the financial statements 22 subsidiaries (including 4 subsidiaries consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 70,037.39 crore and net assets of ₹ 44,101.52 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of ₹ 2,399.70 crore and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 1,111.77 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive income) of ₹ 112.32 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 associates and 12 joint ventures (including 7 joint ventures consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    Further, of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, 4 subsidiaries and 7 joint ventures are located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Holding Company's management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiaries and joint ventures located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Holding Company's management. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of such subsidiaries and joint ventures located outside India, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Holding Company and audited by us.

    Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

18. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 16 and 17, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company, 5 subsidiary companies and 1 joint venture company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 1 subsidiary company, 3 associate companies and 5 joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act and we report that 14 subsidiary companies and 1 joint venture company covered under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year.

19. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 16 and 17 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 and covered under that Act we report that following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by us and the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

S. No.	Name	CIN	Holding Company/ Subsidiary/ Associate/ Joint Venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
1.	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited)	L45203MH1996PLC28113	Holding Company	Clause iii(e) and ix(a)
2.	GMR Airports Limited	U65999HR1992PLC101718	Subsidiary	Clause iii(c)
3.	GMR Hyderabad International Airports Limited	U62100TG2002PLC040118	Subsidiary	Clause iii(e)
4.	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	U45201TG2008PLC067141	Subsidiary	Clause iii(e) and xi(a)
5.	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	U52100TG2008PLC060866	Subsidiary	Clause iii(e)
6.	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	U63030DL2010PTC198985	Subsidiary	Clause iii(c)
7.	GMR Airport Developers Limited	U62200HR2008PLC098389	Subsidiary	Clause iii(c) and iii(e)

20. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

c) The consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

e) The matters described in paragraph 4, of the Emphasis of Matter section and Sr.no 4 of the key audit matters section in paragraph 6 above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company and Delhi International Airport Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company respectively;

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, respectively, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, are disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure II' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion;

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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in Note 7(a),7(b),37,41,42,43 and 44 to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. Provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as detailed in note 2.2(u) to the consolidated financial statements;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief ,as disclosed in note 40(vii) to the consolidated financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies, its associate companies or its joint venture companies to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies, its associate companies or its joint venture companies ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 40(viii) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies, or its associate companies or its joint venture companies from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies, its associate companies or its joint venture companies shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared or paid during the year ended 31 March 2023 by the associates and joint venture companies is in compliance with section 123 of the Act. Further, the Holding Company and its subsidiaries have not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 01 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNF2865

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27 May 2023

Annexure I

List of entities included in the Statement

S.No.	Holding Company
1	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited)
S.No.	**Subsidiary**
1	GMR Airports Limited
2	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
3	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited
4	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited
5	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited
6	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited
7	GMR Airport Developers Limited
8	GMR Aero Technic Limited
9	Delhi International Airport Limited
10	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited
11	GMR Goa International Airport Limited
12	GMR International Airport BV
13	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited
14	GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte Ltd
15	GMR Airports Greece Single Member SA
16	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited
17	GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited
18	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited
19	GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited
20	GMR Airport Netherland BV
21	Raxa Security Services Limited
22	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
23	GMR Infra Developers Limited
24	GMR Corporate Affairs Limited
25	GMR Hospitality Limited (Incorporated on 25 July 2022)
S.No.	**Joint Ventures**
1	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited
2	ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Logistics Park Private Limited)
3	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited
4	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited
5	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited
6	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited

S.No.	Joint Ventures
7	Globemerchants Inc. (acquired on 16 December 2022)
8	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
9	Mactan Travel Retail Group Co
10	SSP- Mactan Cebu Corporation
11	International Airport of Heraklion Crete SA
12	Megawide GMR Construction JV
13	PT Angkasa Pura Aviasi
S No	**Associates**
1	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited
2	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited
3	Travel Food Services (Delhi T3) Private Limited
4	Digi Yatra Foundation

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Group considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the '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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter(s) paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI') .

Other Matter

9. The internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements in so far as it relates to 2 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 32,076.82 crore and net assets of ₹ 3,578.57 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues (including other income) of ₹ 5,638.63 crore, total net loss after tax of ₹ 251.86 crore, total comprehensive loss of ₹ 705.12 crore, and net cash outflows of ₹ 908.25 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements have been jointly audited with another auditor. For the purpose of our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we have relied upon the work of such other auditor, to the extent of work performed by them.

10. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to 18 subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 66,463.12 crore and net assets of ₹ 44,441.72 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of ₹ 2,362.16 crore and net cash outflows amounting to ₹ 41.63 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss (including other comprehensive loss) of ₹ 14.11 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 associate companies and 5 joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have not been audited by us.

    The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNF2865

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27 May 2023

Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	14,136.49	9,400.91
Capital work-in-progress	3	11,172.92	10,162.63
Goodwill	4	436.68	436.68
Other intangible assets	5	402.09	393.29
Right of use assets	6	182.05	94.33
Intangible assets under development	5	1.66	13.55
Investments accounted for using equity method	7a,7b	1,841.52	1,773.91
Financial assets			
Investments	7c	98.31	337.80
Loans	9	1,474.55	1,263.35
Other financial assets	10	2,262.45	1,867.75
Income tax assets (net)		136.19	209.42
Deferred tax assets (net)	33	760.56	787.47
Other non-current assets	11	2,327.90	3,727.33
		35,233.37	**30,468.42**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	134.73	92.39
Financial assets			
Investments	13	2,538.26	1,686.70
Trade receivables	8	368.93	375.53
Cash and cash equivalents	14	3,277.71	1,619.45
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	14	742.96	1,496.38
Loans	9	465.52	252.71
Other financial assets	10	993.38	666.57
Other current assets	11	356.57	452.06
		8,878.06	**6,641.79**
Total assets		**44,111.43**	**37,110.21**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	603.59	603.59
Other equity	16	(1,396.37)	(1,421.41)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		(792.78)	(817.82)
Non-controlling interests		1,761.63	2,735.97
Total equity		**968.85**	**1,918.15**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	28,176.48	24,404.59
Lease liabilities	38	190.19	108.10
Other financial liabilities	19	2,877.07	1,632.07
Provisions	21	45.88	49.08
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	33	190.43	22.88
Other non-current liabilities	20	2,583.80	2,544.78
		34,063.85	**28,761.50**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	3,767.00	2,111.17
Lease liabilities	38	23.39	8.85
Trade payables	18	850.78	543.38
Other financial liabilities	19	3,535.30	2,930.73
Other current liabilities	20	644.26	562.69
Provisions	21	237.71	236.29
Income tax liabilities (net)		20.29	37.45
		9,078.73	**6,430.56**
Total liabilities		**43,142.58**	**35,192.06**
Total equity and liabilities		**44,111.43**	**37,110.21**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	6,693.40	4,600.72
Other income	23	595.59	358.44
Total income		**7,288.99**	**4,959.16**
Expenses			
Revenue share paid/ payable to concessionaire grantors		1,914.72	224.02
Cost of materials consumed	24	96.57	92.57
Purchase of traded goods	25	138.19	52.37
(Increase)/ decrease in stock in trade	26	(47.45)	4.61
Sub-contracting expenses		72.15	116.25
Employee benefit expenses	27	969.38	755.12
Finance costs	28	2,343.11	2,018.66
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	1,042.44	889.40
Other expenses	30	1,826.05	1,253.21
Total expense		**8,355.16**	**5,406.21**
Loss before share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method, exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(1,066.17)**	**(447.05)**
Share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method		85.97	70.70
Loss before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(980.20)**	**(376.35)**
Exceptional items		254.34	(388.26)
Loss before tax from continuing operations		**(725.86)**	**(764.61)**
Tax expense on continuing operations	33		
Current tax expense		12.29	15.64
Deferred tax expense /(credit)		101.78	(27.94)
Loss for the year from continuing operations		**(839.93)**	**(752.31)**
Discontinued operations			
Loss before tax expenses from discontinued operations	32	-	(318.33)
Tax expense on discontinued operations	33	-	60.75
Loss for the year from discontinued operations		**-**	**(379.08)**
Loss for the year (A)		**(839.93)**	**(1,131.39)**
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(180.07)	(101.29)
Income tax effect		-	-
		(180.07)	**(101.29)**
Net movement on cash flow hedges		(550.13)	(405.25)
Income tax effect		(99.42)	(35.25)
		(450.71)	**(370.00)**
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(630.78)**	**(471.29)**
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement losses on post employment defined benefit plans		(5.14)	(1.96)
Income tax effect		(0.30)	(0.16)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(4.84)**	**(1.80)**
Other comprehensive income for the year from continuing operations, net of tax (B)		**(635.62)**	**(473.09)**
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	17.57
Income tax effect		-	-
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**-**	**17.57**

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Re-measurement losses on post employment defined benefit plans		-	(0.59)
Income tax effect		-	(0.02)
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**-**	**(0.57)**
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax (C)		**-**	**17.00**
Other comprehensive income for the year (D=B+C)		**(635.62)**	**(456.09)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (A + D)		**(1,475.55)**	**(1,587.48)**
Loss for the year			
a) Attributable to equity holders of the parent		(179.26)	(1,023.29)
b) Attributable to non-controlling interests		(660.67)	(108.10)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
a) Attributable to equity holders of the parent		(280.12)	(203.60)
b) Attributable to non-controlling interests		(355.50)	(252.49)
Total comprehensive loss for the year			
a) Attributable to equity holders of the parent		(459.38)	(1,226.89)
b) Attributable to non-controlling interests		(1,016.17)	(360.59)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent			
a) Continuing operations		(459.38)	(957.61)
b) Discontinued operations		-	(269.28)
Earnings per equity share (₹) from continuing operations			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit from continuing operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of ₹ 1 each)	31	(0.30)	(0.98)
Earnings per equity share (₹) from discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of ₹ 1 each)	31	-	(0.72)
Earnings per equity share (₹) from continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic and diluted, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (per equity share of ₹ 1 each)	31	(0.30)	(1.70)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Equity share capital:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**	**-**	**603.59**

b. Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			Reserves and surplus									Items of OCI				
	Equity component of loan (refer note 16)	Equity component of Foreign currency convertable bonds ('FCCB') (refer note 16)	Securities premium (refer note 16)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on consolidation (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on acquisition (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on government grant (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on forfeiture (refer note 16)	Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 16)	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note 16)	Retained earnings (refer note 16)	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (refer note 16)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (refer note 16)	Total equity attributable to the equity holders of parent	Non-controlling interest (refer note 35)	Total equity
For the year ended March 31, 2023																
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(189.32)**	**-**	**63.45**	**141.75**	**(20.21)**	**77.17**	**(1,329.22)**	**(198.18)**	**33.15**	**(1,421.41)**	**2,735.97**	**1,314.56**
Changes due to prior period errors	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(189.32)**	**-**	**63.45**	**141.75**	**(20.21)**	**77.17**	**(1,329.22)**	**(198.18)**	**33.15**	**(1,421.41)**	**2,735.97**	**1,314.56**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179.26)	-	-	**(179.26)**	(660.67)	**(839.93)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.30)	(131.44)	(146.38)	**(280.12)**	(355.50)	**(635.62)**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(181.56)**	**(131.44)**	**(146.38)**	**(459.38)**	**(1,016.17)**	**(1,475.55)**
Exchange difference on FCCB recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.89)	-	-	-	-	**(15.89)**	-	(15.89)
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	-	-	-	**2.30**	-	2.30
Transfered on account of debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	199.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	(199.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Equity component on FCCB recognised during the year (net of deferred tax)	-	479.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**479.35**	-	479.35
Transfer to consolidated statement of profit and loss on hedge settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.68	**28.68**	60.57	89.25
Deferred tax on hedge settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.02)	**(10.02)**	(21.17)	(31.19)
Issue of equity shares by subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	2.43
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**479.35**	**-**	**199.00**	**(189.32)**	**-**	**63.45**	**141.75**	**(33.80)**	**77.17**	**(1,709.78)**	**(329.62)**	**(94.57)**	**(1,396.37)**	**1,761.63**	**365.26**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

b. Other equity (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			Reserves and surplus									Items of OCI				
	Equity component of loan (refer note 16)	Equity component of Foreign currency convertable bonds ('FCCB') (refer note 16)	Securities premium (refer note 16)	Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on consolidation (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on acquisition (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on government grant (refer note 16)	Capital reserve on forfeiture (refer note 16)	Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 16)	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note 16)	Retained earnings (refer note 16)	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (refer note 16)	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (refer note 16)	Total equity attributable to the equity holders of parent	Non-controlling interest (refer note 35)	Total equity
For the year ended March 31, 2022																
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**-**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**(162.27)**	**3.41**	**63.45**	**141.75**	**(173.83)**	**89.16**	**(12,600.42)**	**59.00**	**154.46**	**(2,321.72)**	**3,036.69**	**714.97**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	**-**	**-**	**10,010.98**	**92.59**	**(162.27)**	**3.41**	**63.45**	**141.75**	**(173.83)**	**89.16**	**(12,600.42)**	**59.00**	**154.46**	**(2,321.72)**	**3,036.69**	**714.97**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,023.29)	-	-	(1,023.29)	(108.10)	(1,131.39)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.86)	(81.85)	(119.89)	(203.60)	(252.49)	(456.09)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,025.15)	(81.85)	(119.89)	(1,226.89)	(360.59)	(1,587.48)
Exchange difference on FCCB recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40.39)	-	-	-	-	(40.39)	-	(40.39)
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.63	-	-	-	-	6.63	-	6.63
Equity component of loan	54.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.60	-	54.60
Adjustment on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32 (c))	(54.60)	-	(10,010.98)	(92.59)	(27.05)	(3.41)	-	-	187.38	(11.99)	12,296.35	(175.33)	-	2,107.78	59.87	2,167.65
Transfer to consolidated statement of profit and loss on hedge settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.05)	(1.05)	-	(1.05)
Deferred tax on hedge settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.37)	(0.37)	-	(0.37)
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(189.32)**	**-**	**63.45**	**141.75**	**(20.21)**	**77.17**	**(1,329.22)**	**(198.18)**	**33.15**	**(1,421.41)**	**2,735.97**	**1,314.56**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss from continuing operations before tax expenses	(725.86)	(764.61)
Loss from discontinued operations before tax expenses	-	(318.33)
Loss before tax expenses	**(725.86)**	**(1,082.94)**
Adjustments		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, investment property and amortization of intangible assets	1,042.44	973.65
Income from government grant	(5.27)	(5.27)
Adjustments to the carrying value of investments (net)	-	24.99
Provisions no longer required, written back	(2.11)	(5.59)
Exceptional items	(254.34)	215.26
Foreign exchange fluctuations gain	(180.05)	(84.17)
Profit on sale/ write off on property, plant and equipment (net)	20.88	(12.27)
Provision/ write off of doubtful advances and trade receivables	65.99	45.47
Redemption premium on borrowings	89.25	-
Reversal of upfront loss on long term construction cost	-	(12.86)
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	106.94	100.36
Deferred income on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	(124.71)	(120.24)
Gain on fair value of investment (net)	(59.14)	58.66
Finance costs	2,236.17	2,920.83
Finance income	(286.89)	(506.43)
Share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method (net)	(85.97)	(139.67)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,837.33**	**2,369.78**
Movements in working capital		
Increase in trade payables, financial liabilities/other liabilities and provisions	701.74	1,687.91
Increase in inventories, trade receivables, financial assets and other assets	(283.62)	(712.43)
Cash generated from operations	**2,255.45**	**3,345.26**
Direct taxes refund/ (paid)(net)	43.78	(89.15)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**2,299.23**	**3,256.11**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and cost incurred towards such assets under construction/ development (net)	(3,921.35)	(3,137.72)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment's and intangible assets	37.59	75.71
Proceeds from sale of stake/(payment) for acquisition of stake in joint venture	236.20	(549.49)
Proceeds from exchangeable notes (refer note 41 (xvii a))	1,149.27	-
Loans given (net)	(316.06)	(927.91)
(Purchase) of / proceeds from sale of investments (net)	(782.12)	993.84
Movement in investments in bank deposits (net) (having original maturity of more than three months)	707.94	551.26
Dividend received from investments accounted for using equity method	138.74	542.95
Finance income received	327.44	554.71
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(2,422.35)**	**(1,896.65)**

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	8,957.30	4,035.79
Repayment of borrowings (inlcuding current maturities)	(4,371.34)	(4,731.25)
Proceeds from cancellation of mark to market instruments	225.49	264.59
Issue of equity shares	2.43	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(23.67)	(20.35)
Finance costs paid	(3,058.92)	(3,442.64)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**1,731.29**	**(3,893.86)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**1,608.17**	**(2,534.40)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	1,619.45	4,300.04
Cash and cash equivalents transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement during the previous year	-	(146.80)
Effect of exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	12.10	0.61
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**3,239.72**	**1,619.45**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	426.27	222.47
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2,820.18	1,372.97
Cheques / drafts on hand	29.86	22.99
Cash on hand	1.40	1.02
Cash credit and overdrafts from bank	(37.99)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**3,239.72**	**1,619.45**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited) ('GIL' or 'the Holding Company') is a public limited company domiciled and incorporated in India under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is Naman Centre, 7th Floor, Plot No.C-31 G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051, India.

The Holding Company and its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and jointly controlled operations (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the Group') are mainly engaged in development, maintenance and operation of airports, generation of power, coal mining and exploration activities, development of highways, development, maintenance and operation of special economic zones, and construction business including Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC') contracting activities.

Airport sector

Certain entities of the Group are engaged in development, maintenance and operation of airport infrastructure such as green field international airports at Hyderabad and Goa and modernisation, maintenance and operation of international airports at Delhi and Cebu on build, own, operate and transfer basis.

Power sector

Certain entities of the Group are involved in the generation of power. These are separate Special Purpose Vehicles ('SPV') which have entered into Power Purchase Agreements ('PPA') with the electricity distribution companies of the respective state governments / other government authorities (either on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding or through a bid process) or short-term power supply agreements to generate and sell power directly to consumers as a merchant plant. Certain entities of the Group are involved in the coal mining and exploration activities and the Group is also involved in energy and coal trading activities through its subsidiaries.

Development of Highways

Certain entities of the Group are engaged in development of highways on build, operate and transfer model on annuity or toll basis. These are SPVs which have entered into concessionaire agreements with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI') or the respective State Governments for carrying out these projects.

Construction business

Certain entities of the Group are in the business of construction including as an EPC contractor. These entities are engaged in handling of EPC solution in the infrastructure sector.

Others

Entities of the Group which cover all residual activities of the Group that include special economic zones, operations of hotels, investment activities and management / technical consultancy.

Other explanatory information to the consolidated financial statements comprises of notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023. The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 27, 2023.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by giving effect to the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) with the Holding Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Holding Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) ("Scheme") as approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench (''the Tribunal'') vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by Holding Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 01, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme.

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

Refer note 32 for further disclosures.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 1 which specifies that an entity to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies and include corresponding amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 34 with effect from April 01, 2023

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 8 which specifies that the definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023 has issued an amendment to Ind AS 12 which narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Also there is corresponding amendment to Ind AS 101. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact on consolidated financial statements.

2.1. Basis of Consolidation

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

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

The functional and presentation currency of the Group is Indian Rupee ('₹') which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities, used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Holding Company, i.e., year ended on 31 March. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so. In case of entities, where it is impracticable to do so, they are consolidated using the most recent financial statements available, which has a lag of three months, adjusted for the effects of significant transactions or events occurring between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements of the Group are also compliant with the disclosure requirements made applicable to companies with effect from April 01, 2021 vide amendments to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 dated March 24, 2021, as considered applicable for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation procedure

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Holding Company.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Re-acquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control are accounted at pooling of interest method. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in shareholders' equity.

Goodwill on consolidation as on the date of transition represents the excess of cost of acquisition at each point of time of making the investment in the subsidiary over the Group's share in the net worth of a subsidiary. For this purpose, the Group's share of net worth is determined on the basis of the latest financial statements, prior to the acquisition, after making necessary adjustments for material events between the date of such financial statements and the date of respective acquisition. Capital reserve on consolidation represents excess of the Group's share in the net worth of a subsidiary over the cost of acquisition at each point of time of making the investment in the subsidiary. Goodwill arising on consolidation is not amortised, however, it is tested for impairment annually. In the event of cessation of operations of a subsidiary, the unimpaired goodwill is written off fully.

b. Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The results, assets and liabilities of joint venture and associates are incorporated in the consolidated financial statements using equity method of accounting after making necessary adjustments to achieve uniformity in application of accounting policies, wherever applicable. An investment in associate or joint venture is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture or associate. On acquisition of investment in a joint venture or associate, any excess of cost of investment over the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the joint venture, is recognised as goodwill and is included in the carrying value of the investment in the joint venture and associate. The excess of fair value of assets and liabilities over the investment is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. The unrealised profits/losses on transactions with joint ventures are eliminated by reducing the carrying amount of investment.

The carrying amount of investment in joint ventures and associates is reduced to recognise impairment, if any, when there is objective evidence of impairment.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of an associate or a joint venture, an associate or a joint venture, for consolidation purposes, prepares additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of an associate or a joint venture, unless it is impracticable to do so. In case of entities, where it is impracticable to do so, they are consolidated using the most recent financial statements available, with a lag of three months, adjusted for the effects of significant transactions or events occur between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

c. Interest in joint operations

In respect of its interests in joint operations, the Group recognises its share in assets, liabilities, income and expenses line-by-line in the standalone financial statements of the entity which is party to such joint arrangement which then becomes part of the consolidated financial statements of the Group when the financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries are combined for consolidation. Interests in joint operations are included in the segments to which they relate.

The financial statements of the joint operations are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a joint operations, a joint operations for consolidation purposes, prepares additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of a joint operations, unless it is impracticable to do so. In case of entities, where it is impracticable to do so, they are consolidated using the most recent financial statements available, with a lag of three months, adjusted for the effects of significant transactions or events occurring between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

d. Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

Operating cycle for the business activities of the Group extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the respective line of business.

e. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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 Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group 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.

f. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised good or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual cost incurred to-date, to the total estimated cost attributable to the performance obligation. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

Significant financing component

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised service to the customer and when the customer pays for that service will be one year or less.

The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for rendering services. The transaction price for such contracts are discounted, using the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and its customers at contract inception, to take into consideration the significant financing component.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

The trade receivables are measured at transaction price and where the value are different from the fair value, at fair value. Trade receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

Energy sector

In case of power generating and trading companies, revenue from energy units sold as per the terms of the PPA and Letter Of Intent ('LOI') (collectively hereinafter referred to as 'the PPAs') is recognised on an accrual basis and includes unbilled revenue accrued up to the end of the accounting year.

Revenue earned in excess of billings has been included under "other assets" as unbilled revenue and billings in excess of revenue earned have been disclosed under "other liabilities" as unearned revenue.

Claims for delayed payment charges and any other claims, in which the Group companies are entitled to under the PPAs, are recognized on reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

Revenue from energy units sold on a merchant basis is recognised in accordance with billings made to customers based on the units of energy delivered and the rate agreed with the customers. Revenue/ charges from unscheduled interchange for the deviation in generation with respect to scheduled generation are recognized/ charged at rates notified by CERC from time to time, as revenue from sale of energy and adjusted with revenue from sale of energy. Further, revenue is recognized/adjusted towards truing up in terms of the applicable CERC regulations.

Revenue from electrical energy transmission charges is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the provisions of the transmission service agreements.

Revenue from sale of coal is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership passes to the purchaser in accordance with the terms of sale, including delivery of the product, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue earned in the pre-production stage and related operating costs have been recorded against the carrying value of mining and exploration and development properties.

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from energy trading are recognised as per the agreement with the customer. In case of the energy trading agreements, where the Group is entitled only for a fixed margin and the associated risk and rewards are with the third parties, revenue is recognised only to the extent of assured margin.

Highways Sector

In case of entities involved in construction and maintenance of Roads, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements. Toll revenue is recognised on an accrual basis which coincides with the collection of toll from the users of highways.

Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors:

Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaires / grantors as a percentage of revenues, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the relevant agreement for development, construction, operation and maintenance of the respective highways has been disclosed as revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Airport Sector

In case of airport infrastructure companies, aeronautical and non-aeronautical revenue is recognised on an accrual basis and is net of service tax / goods and service tax, applicable discounts and collection charges, when services are rendered and it is possible that an economic benefit will be received which can be quantified reliably. Revenue from aeronautical operations include user development fees, fuel farm, passenger service charges, landing and parking charges of aircraft, operation and maintenance of passenger boarding and other allied services. Revenue from non-aeronautical operations include granting rights to use land and space primarily for catering to the needs of passengers, air traffic services, air transport services and Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul facility (MRO) of aircrafts and allied services.

Land and Space- rentals pertains to granting right to use land and space primarily for catering to the need of passengers, air traffic services and air transport services.

In case of cargo handling revenue, revenue from outbound cargo is recognised at the time of acceptance of cargo with respect to non-airline customers and at the time of departure of aircraft with respect to airline customers and revenue from inbound cargo is recognised at the time of arrival of aircraft in case of airline customers and at the point of delivery of cargo in case of non-airline customers. Interest on delayed receipts from customers is recognised on acceptance.

Revenue from commercial property development rights granted to concessionaires is recognised on accrual basis, as per the terms of the agreement entered into with the customers.

Revenue from sale of goods at the duty free outlets operated by the Group is recognised at the time of delivery of goods to customers which coincides with transfer of risks and rewards to its customers. Sales are stated net of returns and discounts.

Revenue from hospitality services comprises of income by way of hotel room rent, sale of food, beverages and allied services relating to the hotel and is recognised net of taxes and discounts as and when the services are provided and products are sold.

Revenue from MRO contracts is recognised as and when services are rendered.

In case of companies covered under service concession agreements, revenue are recognised in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements.

Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors:

Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire / grantors as a percentage of revenues, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the relevant agreement for development, construction, operation and maintenance of the respective airports has been disclosed as revenue share paid/ payable to concessionaire grantors' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

For Construction business entities

Construction revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the construction activity at the balance sheet date, as measured by the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs. Where the outcome of the construction cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of the construction costs incurred if it is probable that they will be recoverable. When the outcome of the contract is ascertained reliably, contract revenue is recognised at cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method i.e. over the period of time. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs. The estimated outcome of a contract is considered reliable when all the following conditions are satisfied:

i. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably,

ii. It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the Group,

iii. The stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably,

iv. The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the contract can be measured reliably

Provision is made for all losses incurred to the balance sheet date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and they are capable of being reliably measured. Expected loss, if any, on a contract is recognised as expense in the period in which it is foreseen, irrespective of the stage of completion of the contract. For contracts where progress billing exceeds the aggregate of contract costs incurred to-date and recognised profits (or recognised losses, as the case may be), the surplus is shown as the amount due to customers.

Amount received before the related work is performed are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as a liability towards advance received. Amounts billed for work performed but yet to be paid by the customers are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as trade receivables.

Interest income

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

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

Others

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

ii. Insurance claim is recognised on acceptance of the claims by the insurance company.

iii. Revenue from charter services is recognised based on services provided as per the terms of the contracts with the customers.

Revenue earned in excess of billings has been included under 'other financial assets' as unbilled revenue and billings in excess of revenue has been disclosed under 'other liabilities' as unearned revenue.

g. Service Concession Arrangements

The Group constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the operator receives a right (i.e. a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service. The financial model is used when the operator has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction service. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the operator performs more than one service (i.e. construction, upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the service delivered, when the amount are not separately identifiable.

The intangible asset is amortised over the shorter of the estimated period of future economic benefits which the intangible assets are expected to generate or the concession period, from the date they are available for use.

An asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal.

The Group recognises a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor. In case of annuity based carriageways, the Group recognises financial asset.

h. Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

i. Taxes on income

Current tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the 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 is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

j. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale/ distribution to owners are not depreciated or amortised.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

i) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,

ii) Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations

Or

iii) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

k. Property, plant and equipment

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

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development as at the balance sheet date and is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

The Group identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate assets are derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

On Transition to Ind AS, the Group has availed the optional exemption on "Long term Foreign currency Monetary items" and has accordingly continued with the policy to adjust the exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset recognised in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 (as per previous GAAP) to the cost of the tangible asset and depreciates the same over the remaining life of the asset. In accordance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') circular dated August 09, 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of tangible fixed assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Group does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange differences.

l. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Energy sector

In case of domestic entities, the depreciation on 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 Act except on case of plant and machinery in case of some gas based power plants and power generating units dedicated for generation of power under CERC tariff regulations where the useful life of the asset is considered as 25 years as prescribed by CERC being the regulatory authority in the energy sector, as against 40 years as per Schedule II of the Act.

Airport sector

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis using the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets class i.e. Internal Approach Roads, Electric Panels and Transformers/Sub—station, the Group, based on a technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such property, plant and equipment is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013.

The Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance lease is depreciated over the asset's useful life; or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of lease term.

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA") has issued a consultation paper viz, 05/ 2014-15 in the matter of Normative Approach to Building Blocks in Economic Regulation of Major Airports wherein it, inter-alia, mentioned that the Authority proposes to lay down, to the extent required, the depreciation rates for airport assets, taking into account the provisions of the useful life of assets given in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, that have not been clearly mentioned in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or may have a useful life justifiably different than that indicated in the Companies Act, 2013 in the specific context to the airport sector. Pursuant to above, the Authority had issued order no. 35/ 2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which was further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which is effective from April 01, 2018. Accordingly, the management was of the view that useful lives considered by the Group for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures were in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which was further amended on April 09, 2018. In order to align the useful life of passenger related Furniture and Fixtures as per AERA order, the Group has revised the useful life during the financial year 2018-19.

Other entities

For domestic entities other than aforesaid entities, the 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.

The management has estimated the useful life of assets individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less to be less than one year, which is lower than those indicated in Schedule II.

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.

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

Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease term. Where there is reasonable certainty that the Group shall obtain ownership of the assets at the end of the lease term, such assets are depreciated based on the useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on the useful life adopted by the Group for similar assets.

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 consolidated statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful life of Property, plant and equipment, other than disclosed above:

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

Category of asset	Estimated useful life
Plant and equipment	4 – 15 years
Buildings	7 – 30 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-10 years
Vehicles and Aircrafts	5 – 25 years
Computers	3-6 years

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

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

m. Investment property

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 borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful 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. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life / residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed off 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.

Investment property under construction

Investment property under construction represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost. Cost includes land, related acquisition expenses, development/construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

n. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of other 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, if any.

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

o. Amortisation of other intangible assets

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

Amortization of mining properties is based on using unit-of-production method from the date of commencement of commercial production of the respective area of interest over the lesser of the life of the mine or the terms of the coal contracts of work or mining business license.

Technical know-how is amortised over five years from the date of issuance of certificate from a competent authority.

Other intangible assets representing upfront fees and other payments made to concessionaires of the respective airports, pursuant to the terms and conditions of concession agreements are amortized on a straight line method over the initial and extended periods of concession agreements, as applicable.

Carriageways related to toll based road projects are amortized based on proportion of actual revenue received during the accounting year to the total projected revenue till the end of the concession period in terms of MCA notification dated April 17, 2012 and in terms of the amendments to the Schedule II of the Act vide MCA notification dated March 31, 2014 pursuant to the exemption provided as per D22 (i) of Ind AS 101.

The total projected revenue for the entire useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year for expected changes in traffic and adjusted to reflect any changes in the estimate which will lead to actual collection at the end of useful life.

Other intangible assets representing power plant concessionaire rights, carriageways and airport concessionaire rights are amortized over the concession period, ranging from 23 to 40 years, 17.5 to 25 years and 25 to 60 years respectively, as the economic benefits from the underlying assets would be available to the Group over such period as per the respective concessionaire agreements.

Software is amortised based on the useful life of six years on a straight line basis as estimated by the management.

Amortisation on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life.

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

p. Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of intangible assets under development and are carried at cost. Cost comprises of purchase cost, related acquisition expenses, development/ construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

q. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of assets acquired on finance lease. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

r. Leases

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

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

<u>Group as a lessee</u>

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rental are charged to statement of profit and loss on straight-line basis except where scheduled increase in rent compensate the lessor for expected inflationary costs.

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

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet.

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

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

Group as a lessor:

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

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

s. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Contract work in progress: contract work in progress comprising construction costs and other directly attributable overheads is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value

Cost of inventories is determined on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

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

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

Assessment of net realisable value is made in each subsequent period and when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written-down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the write-down, if any, in the past period is reversed to that extent of the original amount written-down so that the resultant carrying amount is the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value.

t. Impairment of non-financial assets, investments in joint ventures and associates

As at the end of each accounting year, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, investment properties, other 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 respective 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 is 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.

u. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the 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 Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

Decommissioning liability:

Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

v. Retirement and other employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

b. The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

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

a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

b. Net interest expense or income.

w. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to associates and joint ventures, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

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

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets measured at fair value

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets, excluding investments in joint ventures and associates

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

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

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

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

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

Put Option Liability

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

The amount that may become payable under the option on exercise is initially recognised at fair value under other financial liabilities with a corresponding charge directly to equity. All subsequent changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability are recognised in the profit or loss attributable to the parent. The entity recognises both the non-controlling interest and the financial liability under the NCI put. It continues to measure non-controlling interests at proportionate share of net assets.

If the put option is exercised, the entity accounts for an increase in its ownership interest. At the same time, the entity derecognises the financial liability and recognises an offsetting credit in the same component of equity reduced on initial recognition. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognised with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

x. Derivative financial instruments

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in consolidated OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

a) Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment;

b) Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment;

c) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging / economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in consolidated OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Amounts recognised as consolidated OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the hedging strategy), or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in consolidated OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

y. Convertible preference shares/ debentures

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

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

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

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

z. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the consolidated balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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 Group's cash management.

aa. Cash dividend

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the respective Companies when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of such Company. Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the respective Company's Board of Directors.

bb. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting entity (e.g., consolidated financial statements when the foreign operation is a subsidiary), such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.
- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.
- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.
- Exchange differences arising on translation of long term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period in respect of which the Group has elected to recognise such exchange differences in equity or as part of cost of assets as allowed under Ind AS 101-"First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standard" are recognised directly in equity or added/ deducted to/ from the cost of assets as the case may be. Such exchange differences recognised in equity or as part of cost of assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis.

Group companies:

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Indian Rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

cc. Exceptional items

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

dd. Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

ee. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at March 31, 2022	Percentage of voting rights held as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of voting rights held as at March 31, 2022	As % of consolidated net assets March 31, 2023	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities* March 31, 2023	As % of consolidated net assets March 31, 2022	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities* March 31, 2022	As % of total profit after tax March 31, 2023	Profit after tax* March 31, 2023	As % of total profit after tax March 31, 2022	Profit after tax* March 31, 2022	As % of other comprehensive income March 31, 2023	Other comprehensive income* March 31, 2023	As % of other comprehensive income March 31, 2022	Other comprehensive income* March 31, 2022	As % of total comprehensive income March 31, 2023	Total comprehensive income* March 31, 2023	As % of total comprehensive income March 31, 2022	Total comprehensive income* March 31, 2022
Parent																							
1	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	India	Holding Company					30.14%	21,922.90	26.99%	10,391.83	-0.82%	11.42	98.39%	(309.78)	33.92%	11,053.90	40.27%	1,731.29	35.46%	11,065.32	35.68%	1,421.51
Subsidiaries																							
Indian																							
2	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	63.00%	63.00%	2.48%	1,803.08	4.81%	1,853.55	-2.37%	32.99	34.34%	(108.10)	-0.43%	(141.52)	-3.99%	(171.40)	-0.35%	(108.53)	-7.01%	(279.50)
3	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	100.00%	100.00%	0.10%	74.77	0.06%	23.13	0.74%	(10.32)	1.27%	(3.99)	0.00%	(0.05)	0.00%	(0.00)	-0.03%	(10.37)	-0.10%	(3.99)
4	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	100.00%	100.00%	0.09%	65.26	0.13%	51.12	-1.02%	14.18	-1.31%	4.12	0.00%	(0.04)	0.00%	0.00	0.05%	14.15	0.10%	4.13
5	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (GACAEL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	100.00%	100.00%	0.03%	24.09	0.04%	14.22	-0.74%	10.22	-3.77%	11.85	0.00%	(0.35)	0.00%	0.07	0.03%	9.87	0.30%	11.92
6	GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.07	0.00%	0.10	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	(0.01)
7	GMR Airport Developers Limited (GADL)	India	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.16%	119.81	0.23%	89.08	-2.25%	31.34	-9.45%	29.74	0.00%	(0.61)	-0.02%	(0.76)	0.10%	30.73	0.73%	28.98
8	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	100.00%	100.00%	0.18%	130.63	0.21%	79.96	-3.65%	50.72	3.17%	(9.97)	0.00%	(0.05)	0.00%	(0.08)	0.16%	50.67	-0.25%	(10.04)
9	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	India	Subsidiary	32.64%	32.64%	64.00%	64.00%	2.44%	1,775.49	6.16%	2,372.05	20.49%	(284.86)	-5.61%	17.68	-0.96%	(311.73)	-4.63%	(198.97)	-1.91%	(596.59)	-4.55%	(181.29)
10	GMR Hospitality Limited (GHL)	India	Subsidiary[7]	35.70%	NA	70.00%	NA	0.01%	7.24	0.00%	-	0.06%	(0.86)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.86)	0.00%	-
11	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPSL)	India	Subsidiary	36.74%	36.74%	90.00%	90.00%	0.12%	89.44	0.17%	65.55	-1.72%	23.88	1.56%	(4.91)	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	0.06	0.08%	23.89	-0.12%	(4.85)
12	GMR Airports Limited (GAL)	India	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	51.00%	47.98%	34,900.65	46.40%	17,865.51	12.88%	(178.99)	25.61%	(80.63)	52.83%	17,214.10	54.77%	2,354.58	54.58%	17,035.11	57.07%	2,273.95
13	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)	India	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.10	0.00%	(0.12)	0.00%	(0.03)	0.03%	(0.10)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	(0.10)
14	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL)	India	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.01%	6.89	0.01%	4.49	-0.15%	2.10	-0.15%	0.49	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	0.01%	2.10	0.01%	0.49
15	GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)	India	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.08%	60.11	0.08%	31.30	0.00%	(0.02)	0.09%	(0.27)	0.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	(0.02)	-0.01%	(0.27)
16	GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL)	India	Subsidiary	32.13%	32.13%	100.00%	100.00%	0.09%	61.96	0.14%	53.52	-0.61%	8.44	-1.90%	5.98	0.00%	-	-	-	0.03%	8.44	0.15%	5.98
17	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GIAL)	India	Subsidiary	50.99%	50.99%	99.99%	99.99%	0.71%	513.26	1.52%	584.01	10.66%	(148.21)	0.44%	(1.37)	0.00%	(0.13)	0.00%	-	-0.48%	(148.35)	-0.03%	(1.37)
18	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited (GCAPL)	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-0.02%	(12.11)	-0.06%	(24.13)	0.21%	(2.98)	6.60%	(20.77)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(2.98)	-0.52%	(20.77)
19	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL)	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	-0.03%	(18.20)	-0.04%	(16.53)	0.12%	(1.68)	18.87%	(59.42)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(1.68)	-1.49%	(59.42)
20	Raxa Security Services Limited (RSSL)	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.09%	68.42	0.17%	65.27	-0.27%	3.71	-1.18%	3.72	0.00%	(0.77)	-0.02%	(0.77)	0.01%	2.94	0.07%	2.95
21	GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL)	India	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	11.48%	8,349.33	9.66%	3,717.56	17.45%	(242.62)	70.77%	(222.82)	14.96%	4,874.39	15.82%	680.34	14.84%	4,631.77	11.48%	457.52
22	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-1.29%	4.07	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	-	0.10%	4.01
23	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	1.47%	(4.64)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.12%	(4.64)
24	GMR Mining & Energy Private Limited (GMEL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
25	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-120.19%	378.41	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	9.50%	378.41
26	GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
27	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	9.93%	(31.28)	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.20	0.00%	-	-0.78%	(31.08)
28	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-5.38%	16.93	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.42%	16.93
29	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-2.41%	7.60	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.19%	7.60
30	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	21.04%	(66.25)	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	-	-1.66%	(66.24)
31	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-4.86%	15.29	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.11)	0.00%	-	0.38%	15.18
32	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	41.40%	(130.35)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.04)	0.00%	-	-3.27%	(130.39)
33	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	2.64%	(8.30)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.20)	0.00%	-	-0.21%	(8.50)
34	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below: (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting rights held as at		As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
35	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	1.04%	(3.27)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.08%	(3.27)
36	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	3.14%	(9.88)	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.09	0.00%	-	-0.25%	(9.79)
37	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	3.44%	(10.82)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.27%	(10.82)
38	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-2.79%	8.79	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.22%	8.79
39	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.45%	1.43	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.04%	1.43
40	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	12.73%	(40.08)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-1.01%	(40.08)
41	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.15%	0.46	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.46
42	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.02)
43	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.02)
44	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.54%	1.70	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.04%	1.70
45	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-1.29%	4.06	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.10%	4.06
46	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.96%	3.02	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.08%	3.02
47	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.56%	1.77	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.04%	1.77
48	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.02%	(0.06)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.06)
49	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-1.12%	3.54	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.09%	3.54
50	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.55%	1.72	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.04%	1.72
51	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)
52	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.32%	1.01	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.03%	1.01
53	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.45%	1.41	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.04%	1.41
54	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.10%	0.31	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.31
55	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.03%	0.10	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.10
56	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.41%	1.28	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.03%	1.28
57	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.03%	0.08	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.08
58	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)
59	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.07%	0.23	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.23
60	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)
61	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.04)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.04)
62	Radhapriya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.04%	0.12	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.12
63	Asteria Real Estates Private Limited (AREPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.02)
64	Lantana Properies Private Limited (Lantana)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.04)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.04)
65	Namitha Real Estates Private Limited (NREPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.04%	(0.11)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.11)
66	Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.31%	0.97	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.02%	0.97
67	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.05%	0.14	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.14
68	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)	India	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.14%	0.46	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.46

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below: (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting rights held as at		As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
.				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
Foreign																							
69	GMR Airports International B.V. (GAIBV)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.81%	586.48	-1.34%	(515.32)	53.64%	(745.73)	62.36%	(196.35)	-0.29%	(95.98)	-0.16%	(6.74)	-2.70%	(841.71)	-5.10%	(203.09)
70	GMR Airport Singapore PTE Limited (GASPL)	Singapore	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.03%	24.02	0.04%	16.13	1.65%	(22.98)	-2.63%	8.27	-0.01%	(2.78)	-0.01%	(0.34)	-0.08%	(25.76)	0.20%	7.93
71	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (GAML)	Mauritius	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
72	GMR Airports Netherland B.V. (GANBV)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.17%	121.46	0.02%	7.43	0.18%	(2.51)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.12)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
73	GMR Airports Greece Single Member S.A.	Greece	Subsidiary	51.00%	51.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.31%	225.80	0.00%	(0.60)	1.67%	(23.28)	0.65%	(2.05)	-0.01%	(1.71)	0.00%	0.11	-0.08%	(25.00)	-0.05%	(1.95)
74	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)	Cyprus	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.09%	(3.68)	0.00%	-	-0.09%	(3.68)
75	GMR Energy (Netherlands) B.V. (GENBV)	Netherlands	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-4.58%	14.43	0.00%	-	-0.05%	(2.03)	0.00%	-	0.31%	12.40
76	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)	Mauritius	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	4.79%	(15.08)	0.00%	-	-0.69%	(29.64)	0.00%	-	-1.12%	(44.72)
77	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)	Singapore	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-37.50%	118.07	0.00%	-	0.27%	11.78	0.00%	-	3.26%	129.85
78	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)	Singapore	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-123.58%	389.09	0.00%	-	-0.35%	(15.24)	0.00%	-	9.38%	373.85
79	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)	Isle of Man	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.28)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.29)
80	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)	Mauritius	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	38.94%	(122.59)	0.00%	-	-0.51%	(21.77)	0.00%	-	-3.62%	(144.36)
81	GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)	Mauritius	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	8.08%	(25.44)	0.00%	-	-0.02%	(0.84)	0.00%	-	-0.66%	(26.28)
82	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)	Maldives	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.16%	6.68	0.00%	-	0.17%	6.66
83	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)	Cyprus	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.08%	(0.26)	0.00%	-	-0.35%	(15.17)	0.00%	-	-0.39%	(15.43)
84	GMR Infrastructure Overseas Limited, Malta (GIOL)	Malta	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	6.58%	(20.70)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(1.36)	0.00%	-	-0.55%	(22.06)
85	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)	United Kingdom	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	1.00%	(3.15)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	-0.08%	(3.18)
86	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)	Isle of Man	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.37%	(15.88)	0.00%	-	-0.40%	(15.88)
87	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)	United Arab Emirates	Subsidiary[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.09%	(0.30)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.32)
Joint ventures (investment as per equity method) and Jointly controlled operations																							
Indian																							
88	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)	India	Joint Venture[1,3,4]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	90.59%	(285.22)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.50)	0.00%	-	-7.17%	(285.72)
89	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	India	Joint Venture[6]	6.57%	6.57%	20.14%	20.14%	0.02%	15.54	0.15%	57.82	3.04%	(42.28)	0.57%	(1.79)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.14%	(42.28)	-0.05%	(1.83)
90	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)	India	Joint Venture	24.97%	24.97%	66.93%	66.93%	0.64%	463.22	1.03%	394.67	-12.84%	178.54	-40.04%	126.07	0.00%	(0.23)	0.00%	0.05	0.57%	178.31	3.17%	126.12
91	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)	India	Joint Venture	15.74%	15.74%	49.00%	49.00%	0.04%	28.58	0.06%	23.98	-0.54%	7.55	-0.98%	3.08	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.01	0.02%	7.55	0.08%	3.09
92	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)	India	Joint Venture	16.32%	16.32%	50.00%	50.00%	0.02%	14.31	0.06%	21.56	0.27%	(3.75)	-0.62%	1.96	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)	-0.01%	(3.75)	0.05%	1.96
93	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)	India	Joint Venture	8.49%	8.49%	26.00%	26.00%	0.09%	67.44	0.16%	63.25	-0.43%	6.00	0.44%	(1.39)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.02%	6.00	-0.03%	(1.39)
94	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)	India	Joint Venture	9.64%	9.64%	30.00%	30.00%	0.02%	14.14	0.04%	17.31	0.23%	(3.18)	0.07%	(0.21)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(3.18)	-0.01%	(0.21)
95	GIL SIL JV	India	Joint Venture[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.08%	0.24	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.24
Foreign																							
96	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)	Philippines	Joint Venture[5,8]	17.00%	20.40%	33.33%	40.00%	0.57%	417.29	1.03%	397.16	6.59%	(91.58)	26.37%	(83.02)	0.00%	0.24	0.01%	0.37	-0.29%	(91.34)	-2.07%	(82.65)
97	PT Angasa Pura Aviasi (PT APA)	Indonesia	Joint Venture[9]	24.99%	24.99%	49.00%	49.00%	0.12%	90.56	0.23%	90.17	0.00%	(9.75)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
98	Limak GMR Joint Venture (CJV)	Turkey	Joint Venture[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
99	Heraklioncrete International Airport SA (Crete)	Greece	Joint Venture	11.04%	11.04%	21.64%	21.64%	0.82%	597.69	1.48%	569.50	-0.05%	0.67	0.75%	(2.37)	0.00%	0.01	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.68	-0.06%	(2.37)
100	Megawide GMR Construction JV, Inc. (MGCJV Inc.)	Philippines	Joint Venture	25.50%	25.50%	50.00%	50.00%	0.01%	8.64	0.04%	15.49	-0.14%	1.93	-0.62%	1.96	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.01%	1.93	0.05%	1.96
101	Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture (MGCJV)	Philippines	Jointly Controlled Operations[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-0.13%	0.41	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.35)	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.06

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3. The entities consolidated in the consolidated financial statements are listed below: (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting rights held as at		As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of consolidated net assets	Net assets, i.e, total assets minus total liabilities*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of total profit after tax	Profit after tax*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*	As % of total comprehensive income	Total comprehensive income*
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
Associate																							
Indian																							
102	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)	India	Associate	8.49%	8.49%	26.00%	26.00%	0.08%	55.01	0.20%	76.62	-1.58%	22.03	-7.89%	24.85	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	0.04	0.07%	22.00	0.62%	24.89
103	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)	India	Associate	13.06%	13.06%	40.00%	40.00%	0.02%	10.91	0.02%	6.55	-0.62%	8.58	-0.07%	0.23	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.03%	8.57	0.01%	0.22
104	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIM)	India	Associate	16.29%	16.29%	49.90%	49.90%	0.07%	51.06	0.10%	39.83	-0.80%	11.19	-0.35%	1.10	0.00%	0.04	0.00%	(0.20)	0.04%	11.23	0.02%	0.90
105	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)	India	Associate[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	25.25%	(79.48)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-1.99%	(79.48)
106	DIGI Yatra Foundation (DIGI)	India	Associate	9.59%	12.00%	28.00%	37.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Foreign																							
107	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)	Indonesia	Associate[2,3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-137.78%	433.79	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.14	0.00%	-	10.89%	433.93
	Sub Total							**100.00%**	**72,735.34**	**100.00%**	**38,503.02**	**99.00%**	**(1,390.15)**	**100.00%**	**(314.82)**	**100.00%**	**32,586.58**	**100.00%**	**4,299.27**	**100.00%**	**31,208.80**	**100.00%**	**3,984.50**
	Less: Non controlling interests in all subsidiaries								(1,761.63)		(2,735.97)		(660.67)		(108.10)		(355.50)		(252.49)		(1,016.17)		(360.59)
	Consolidation adjustments/eliminations**								(70,004.85)		(33,848.90)		1,871.55		(600.37)		(32,511.20)		(4,250.38)		(30,652.01)		(4,850.80)
	Total								**968.85**		**1,918.15**		**(179.26)**		**(1,023.29)**		**(280.12)**		**(203.60)**		**(459.38)**		**(1,226.89)**

*The figures have been considered from the respective standalone financial statements before consolidation adjustments / eliminations.

** Consolidation adjustments/eliminations include intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

The reporting dates of the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates coincide with that of the parent Company except in case of foreign subsidiaries (refer SI. No 69 to 87), foreign joint ventures (refer SI. No 96 to 101) and foreign associates (refer Sl No. 107) whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2022 were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group.

The financial statements of other subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates have been drawn up to the same reporting date as of the Company, i.e. March 31, 2023.

Notes:

1 During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has accounted for the put option to acquire additional 17.85% stake from investors in regard to GMR Energy Limited at an agreed amount. However, the same has been considered for effective holding but not for voting rights as at March 31, 2022.

2 The amounts for net assets / (liabilities) and net profit / (loss) of PTGEMS and its joint ventures have been presented on a consolidated basis. Refer note 11 below.

3 These entities are part of the resultant company GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) pursuant to the composite scheme of arragement (refer note 32) . The Profit after tax and Other Comprehensive Income is till the date of demerger i.e., 31st December 2021.

4 The amounts for net assets / (liabilities) and net profit / (loss) of GEL and its subsidiaries and joint ventures have been presented on a consolidated basis. Refer note 10 below.

5 The amounts for net assets / (liabilities) and net profit / (loss) of GMCAC and its joint ventures have been presented on a consolidated basis. Refer note 12 below.

6 The holding in GBHHPL is only to the extent of Group share held through DIAL. For holding in GBHHPL held by Group through GEL, refer note 10 below.

7 Incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2023.

8 Refer Note 41 (xvii)(a)

9 Acquired during the year ended March 31, 2022.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

10. The entities consolidated with GEL are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)	India	NA	NA	NA
2	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)	India	NA	NA	NA
3	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)	India	NA	NA	NA
4	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)	India	NA	NA	NA
5	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)	India	NA	NA	NA
6	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOM)	India	NA	NA	NA
7	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)	India	NA	NA	NA
8	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)	India	NA	NA	NA
9	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)	India	NA	NA	NA
10	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)	India	NA	NA	NA
11	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)	India	NA	NA	NA
12	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)	India	NA	NA	NA
13	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	India	NA	NA	NA
14	Rampia Coal Mine and Energy Private Limited (RCMEPL)	India	NA	NA	NA
15	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)	Mauritius	NA	NA	NA
16	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)	Nepal	NA	NA	NA
17	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)	Mauritius	NA	NA	NA
18	GMR Upper Karnali Hydropower Limited (GUKPL)	Nepal	NA	NA	NA

11. The entities consolidated with PTGEMS are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
2	PT Borneo Indobara (BIB)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
3	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
4	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
5	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
6	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
7	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
8	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
9	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
10	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
11	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
12	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
13	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSCR)	Singapore	NA	NA	NA
14	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
15	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
16	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
17	PT GEMS Energy Indonesia (PTGEI)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
18	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
19	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
20	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA
21	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA

12. The entities consolidated with GMCAC are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2023	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at	
				March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Mactan Travel Retail Group Co. (MTRGC)	Philippines	Joint Venture	8.50%	12.75%
2	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)	Philippines	Joint Venture	8.50%	12.75%
3	Globemerchants Inc (GMI)^	Philippines	Joint Venture	17.00%	NA

^ Acquired during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Runways, taxiways, aprons etc.	Buildings (including roads)	Bridges, culverts, bunders etc.	Plant and machinery	Leasehold improvements	Office equipments (including computers)	Furniture and fixtures (including electrical installations and equipments)	Vehicles and aircrafts	Total	Capital work in progress
Gross carrying amount											
As at April 01, 2021	**38.08**	**2,784.97**	**6,214.92**	**325.76**	**2,968.91**	**200.42**	**208.05**	**1,461.40**	**264.19**	**14,466.70**	**6,615.65**
Additions	-	509.87	415.06	9.69	212.06	8.74	58.09	395.88	29.71	1,639.10	3,546.98
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.02)	(0.01)	-	(0.03)	-
Other adjustments	-	(0.04)	(4.00)	-	(0.35)	(0.02)	(0.89)	(3.49)	-	(8.79)	-
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	(15.46)	-	(57.22)	-	(211.02)	(12.29)	(8.87)	(6.05)	(203.95)	(514.86)	-
Disposals	-	-	(2.63)	-	(1.08)	(0.52)	(48.20)	(2.51)	(58.35)	(113.29)	-
As at March 31, 2022	**22.62**	**3,294.80**	**6,566.13**	**335.45**	**2,968.52**	**196.33**	**208.16**	**1,845.22**	**31.60**	**15,468.83**	**10,162.63**
Additions	-	1,909.98	2,165.73	1.36	1,210.99	19.45	86.56	385.15	17.70	5,796.92	1,010.29
Disposals	(0.01)	-	(5.22)	-	(89.33)	(8.27)	(26.96)	(56.21)	(4.08)	(190.08)	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.03	0.09	-	0.30	-
As at March 31, 2023	**22.61**	**5,204.78**	**8,726.64**	**336.81**	**4,090.18**	**207.69**	**267.79**	**2,174.25**	**45.22**	**21,075.97**	**11,172.92**
Accumulated depreciation											
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**719.82**	**1,667.15**	**80.00**	**1,667.18**	**73.29**	**117.61**	**1,019.60**	**100.83**	**5,445.48**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	156.53	300.64	14.15	266.49	11.86	40.21	79.53	12.31	881.72	-
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	-	-	(14.39)	-	(103.31)	(12.04)	(7.42)	(4.25)	(66.34)	(207.75)	-
Disposals	-	-	(0.24)	-	(0.86)	(0.52)	(12.97)	(2.34)	(32.56)	(49.49)	-
Other adjustments	-	(0.01)	(0.99)	-	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.25)	(0.73)	-	(2.04)	-
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**876.34**	**1,952.17**	**94.15**	**1,829.45**	**72.58**	**137.18**	**1,091.81**	**14.24**	**6,067.92**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	211.99	318.64	13.57	296.46	8.28	32.15	124.68	4.91	1,010.68	-
Disposals	-	-	(4.59)	-	(65.74)	(5.92)	(26.52)	(32.76)	(3.74)	(139.27)	-
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.02	0.04	-	0.15	-
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**1,088.33**	**2,266.22**	**107.72**	**2,060.17**	**75.03**	**142.83**	**1,183.77**	**15.41**	**6,939.48**	**-**
Net carrying amount											
As at March 31, 2022	**22.62**	**2,418.46**	**4,613.96**	**241.30**	**1,139.07**	**123.75**	**70.98**	**753.41**	**17.36**	**9,400.91**	**10,162.63**
As at March 31, 2023	**22.61**	**4,116.45**	**6,460.42**	**229.09**	**2,030.01**	**132.66**	**124.96**	**990.48**	**29.81**	**14,136.49**	**11,172.92**

Notes:

1. Buildings (including roads), runways, taxiways, aprons, bridges, culverts, bunders etc. with carrying amount of ₹ 7,925.60 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 6,635.32 crore) are on leasehold land.
2. Exchange differences (net) of ₹ 0.15 crore (March 31, 2022: (₹ 0.03) crore) on account of translating the financial statement items of foreign entities using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.
3. The property, plant and equipment of the Group has been pledged for the borrowings taken by the Group. Also refer note 17.
4. Depreciation for the year of ₹ 0.51 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.94 crore) related to certain consolidated entities in the project stage, which are included in capital work-in-progress.
5. Other adjustments includes reduction of cost against reduction of liability of vendors on final settelment amounting to ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 8.79 crore) pertaining to contrsuction of various capital assets and accumulated depreciation of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 2.04 crore).
6. Buildings include space given on operating lease having gross block : ₹ 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 222.27 crore), depreciation charge for the year ₹ 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 7.38 crore), accumulated depreciation ₹ 88.77 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 75.04 crore) and net book value ₹ 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 147.23 crore).
7. Also refer note 37(a) for disclosures of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
8. Also refer note 40 (i) for disclosures on ageing of capital work in progress.
9. Also refer note 41(xii) for GST capitalisation.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Goodwill on consolidation

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Gross carrying amount	
As at April 01, 2021	458.56
As at March 31, 2022	458.56
As at March 31, 2023	**458.56**
Accumulated impairment	
As at April 01, 2021	21.88
As at March 31, 2022	21.88
As at March 31, 2023	**21.88**
Net carrying amount	
As at March 31, 2022	**436.68**
As at March 31, 2023	**436.68**

Notes:

i) Allocation of goodwill to cash generating units (CGU):

Goodwill has been allocated to the following CGUs for impairment testing purpose with carrying amount of goodwill being significant in comparison with the entity's total carrying amount of goodwill with indefinite useful lives :

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Goodwill relating to GAL	346.89	346.89
Goodwill relating to DIAL	57.13	57.13
Goodwill relating to DAPSL	32.66	32.66
	436.68	**436.68**

The recoverable amount of the above mentioned groups, for impairment testing is determined based on value-in-use calculations which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a period ranging from 40-45 years, as based on the agreements with respective authorities.

ii) Key assumptions used for value in use calculations are as follows: *#

The Group prepares its cash flow forecasts based on the most recent financial budgets approved by management with projected revenue growth rate ranges from 0% to 136% (March 31, 2022: 0% to 118%) for the forecast period. The rate used to discount the forecasted cash flows ranges from 12.00% to 13.00% (March 31, 2022: 14.50% to 15.50%) .

* **Discount rates** - Management estimates discount rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

\# **Growth rates** - The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Management determines the budgeted growth rates based on past performance and its expectations on market development. The weighted average growth rates used were consistent with industry reports.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Other intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Airport concessionaire rights	Capitalised software	Carriageways	Technical know-how	Power plant concessionaire rights	Right to cargo facility	Total	Intangible assets under development
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 2021	**430.47**	**42.88**	**2,734.37**	**8.98**	**14.82**	**32.57**	**3,264.09**	**6.27**
Additions	-	13.30	-	-	-	7.25	20.55	7.28
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	-	-	(2,734.37)	-	(14.82)	-	(2,749.19)	-
Disposals	-	(20.10)	-	-	-	-	(20.10)	-
As at March 31, 2022	**430.47**	**36.08**	**-**	**8.98**	**-**	**39.82**	**515.35**	**13.55**
Additions	-	6.75	-	-	-	17.48	24.23	-
Disposals/ capitalisation	-	(0.17)	-	-	-	(1.59)	(1.76)	(11.89)
As at March 31, 2023	**430.47**	**42.66**	**-**	**8.98**	**-**	**55.71**	**537.82**	**1.66**
Accumulated amortisation								
As at April 01, 2021	**61.52**	**24.07**	**469.90**	**8.98**	**7.94**	**19.20**	**591.61**	**-**
Charge for the year	8.21	6.64	56.02	-	0.67	1.42	72.96	-
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	-	-	(525.92)	-	(8.61)	-	(534.53)	-
Disposals	-	(7.98)	-	-	-	-	(7.98)	-
As at March 31, 2022	**69.73**	**22.73**	**-**	**8.98**	**-**	**20.62**	**122.06**	**-**
Charge for the year	8.21	4.51	-	-	-	2.65	15.37	-
Disposals	-	(0.17)	-	-	-	(1.53)	(1.70)	-
As at March 31, 2023	**77.94**	**27.07**	**-**	**8.98**	**-**	**21.74**	**135.73**	**-**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2022	**360.74**	**13.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19.20**	**393.29**	**13.55**
As at March 31, 2023	**352.53**	**15.59**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33.97**	**402.09**	**1.66**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

6. Right of use assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings (including roads)	Plant and machinery	Lease hold improvements	Office equipments (including computers)	Solar equipment	Furniture and fixtures (including electrical installations and equipments)	Vehicles and aircrafts	Total
Gross carrying amount									
As at April 01, 2021	**0.65**	**110.82**	**3.42**	**11.57**	**1.26**	**-**	**11.89**	**0.42**	**140.03**
Additions	-	3.92	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	3.97
Other adjustments	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12
As at March 31, 2022	**0.65**	**114.74**	**3.42**	**11.69**	**1.31**	**-**	**11.89**	**0.42**	**144.12**
Additions	-	6.62	59.51	-	-	26.52	10.98	1.68	105.31
Other adjustments	-	0.07	-	1.32	-	-	-	0.04	1.43
As at March 31, 2023	**0.65**	**121.43**	**62.93**	**13.01**	**1.31**	**26.52**	**22.87**	**2.14**	**250.86**
Accumulated amortisation									
As at April 01, 2021	**0.42**	**17.22**	**3.29**	**2.43**	**1.19**	**-**	**7.93**	**0.14**	**32.62**
Charge for the year	0.13	10.79	0.13	2.19	0.04	-	3.60	0.23	17.11
Other adjustments	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
As at March 31, 2022	**0.55**	**28.01**	**3.42**	**4.68**	**1.23**	**-**	**11.53**	**0.37**	**49.79**
Charge for the year	-	9.75	4.25	2.34	0.03	0.44	1.15	0.37	18.33
Other adjustments	-	-	-	0.65	-	-	-	0.04	0.69
As at March 31, 2023	**0.55**	**37.76**	**7.67**	**7.67**	**1.26**	**0.44**	**12.68**	**0.78**	**68.81**
Net carrying amount									
As at March 31, 2022	**0.10**	**86.73**	**-**	**7.01**	**0.08**	**-**	**0.36**	**0.05**	**94.33**
As at March 31, 2023	**0.10**	**83.67**	**55.26**	**5.34**	**0.05**	**26.08**	**10.19**	**1.36**	**182.05**

Note

1. Amortisation of ₹ 1.43 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.02 crore) has been charged to capital work in progress.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

7a. Interest in Joint ventures

(1) Details of joint ventures :

Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation/ Place of Business	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting right held as at		Nature of Activities	Accounting Method
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
a) Material Joint Ventures :							
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)[3,8]	Philippines	17.00%	20.40%	33.33%	40.00%	Operates the Mactan Cebu International Airport.	Equity Method
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)	India	24.97%	24.97%	66.93%	66.93%	Operates Duty free shop at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
GMR Energy Limited (GEL) and its components [2,6,7]	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	Owns / operates / constructs thermal, solar and hydro power plants through its subsidiaries and joint ventures.	Equity Method
Heraklion Crete International Airport S.A. (Crete)[3]	Greece	11.04%	11.04%	21.64%	21.64%	Develop, construct, operate and management of the New Heraklion Airport.	Equity Method
b) Others :							
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)	India	16.32%	16.32%	50.00%	50.00%	Manages the operation of bridge mounted equipment and supply potable water at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL)	India	8.49%	8.49%	26.00%	26.00%	Operates aircraft refueling facility at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)	India	15.74%	15.74%	49.00%	49.00%	Provides outdoor media services for display of advertisement at Hyderabad Airport.	Equity Method
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)[4]	India	6.57%	6.57%	20.14%	20.14%	180 MW hydro based power project	Equity Method
Limak GMR Joint Venture (Limak) [3,7]	Turkey	NA	NA	NA	NA	Joint venture formed for construction of ISG airport, Turkey.	Equity Method
Megawide GMR Construction JV, Inc. (MGCJV Inc.) [3]	Philippines	25.50%	25.50%	50.00%	50.00%	Joint venture formed for construction of Clark Airport, Phillipines.	Equity Method
GIL SIL JV[7]	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	Engaged in Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) activites	Equity Method
Mactan Travel Retail Group Co. (MTRGC)[3,8]	Philippines	8.50%	12.75%	16.67%	25.00%	Develops, set-up, operates, maintains and manages the duty paid retails outlets at the Mactan Cebu International Airport.	Equity Method
SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)[3,8]	Philippines	8.50%	12.75%	16.67%	25.00%	Develops, set-up, operates, maintains and manages the food and beverage outlets at the Mactan Cebu International Airport.	Equity Method
Globemerchants Inc. (GMI)[3,8]	Philippines	17.00%	NA	33.33%	NA	Operates in importing,exporting, buying,selling, distributing, marketing at wholesale all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise.	Equity Method
PT Angkasa Pura Aviasi (PT APA)[3,5]	Indonesia	24.99%	24.99%	49.00%	49.00%	Operates Kualanamu International Airport, Indonesia.	Equity Method
GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)	India	9.64%	9.64%	30.00%	30.00%	Engages is in business of leasing of commercial spaces.	Equity Method

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Notes:

1 Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in joint ventures - ₹ 1,724.52 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 1,650.90 crore).

2 During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has accounted for the put option to acquire additional 17.85% stake from investors in regard to GMR Energy Limited at an agreed amount. However, the same has been considered for effective holding but not for voting rights since March 31, 2019. GEL and its components together have been referred to as 'GEL Group'. Also refer note 32(c).

3 The reporting dates of the joint ventures entities coincide with the Holding Company except in case of GMCAC, MTRGC, SMCC, Limak, MGCJV Inc., PT APA, GMI and Crete whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 as applicable were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group as these are the entities incorporated outside India and their financials statements are prepared as per calender year i.e. January to December.

4 Shareholding excludes the shares held by GEL in GBHHPL.

5 GANBV acquired the shares of PT Angkasa Pura Aviasi (PT APA) incorporated in Indonesia to operate Kualanamu International Airport.

6 GEL, its subsidiaires and joint ventures as detailed in note 2.3 have been referred to as 'GEL and its components'

7 Refer note 32(c) for additional details.

8 Refer note 41(xvii)(a) for additional details.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(2) Summarised balance sheet for material joint ventures:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GEL and its components*		DDFS		GMCAC		Crete		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023.	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	66.64	67.65	36.36	40.80	1,873.79	972.26	1,976.79	1,080.71
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.44	-
Other assets	-	-	413.34	234.94	335.62	147.28	257.06	249.01	1,006.02	631.23
Total current assets	**-**	**-**	**479.98**	**302.59**	**371.98**	**188.08**	**2,131.29**	**1,221.27**	**2,983.25**	**1,711.94**
Non current assets										
Non current tax assets	-	-	2.27	2.34	-	-	-	-	2.27	2.34
Deferred tax assets	-	-	8.84	18.08	-	-	-	-	8.84	18.08
Other non current assets	-	-	333.36	397.53	5,212.19	4,892.73	1,505.10	1,143.71	7,050.65	6,433.97
Total non current assets	**-**	**-**	**344.47**	**417.95**	**5,212.19**	**4,892.73**	**1,505.10**	**1,143.71**	**7,061.76**	**6,454.39**
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	-	-	34.60	51.12	187.74	-	2.36	8.37	224.70	59.49
Current tax liabilities	-	-	1.32	5.65	0.03	-	-	-	1.35	5.65
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	-	-	157.86	132.10	341.91	142.84	15.85	15.46	515.62	290.40
Total current liabilities	**-**	**-**	**193.78**	**188.87**	**529.68**	**142.84**	**18.21**	**23.83**	**741.67**	**355.54**
Non current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	-	-	51.25	55.42	3,635.00	3,786.66	3.49	4.57	3,689.74	3,846.65
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	144.69	116.15	2.09	0.42	146.78	116.57
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	-	-	6.91	6.16	22.79	35.51	2,076.83	1,724.96	2,106.53	1,766.63
Total non current liabilities	**-**	**-**	**58.16**	**61.58**	**3,802.48**	**3,938.32**	**2,082.41**	**1,729.95**	**5,943.05**	**5,729.85**
Net assets	-	**-**	**572.51**	**470.09**	**1,252.01**	**999.65**	**1,535.77**	**611.20**	**3,360.29**	**2,080.94**

* Refer note 7a(1)(2)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(3) Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material joint ventures

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GEL and its components*		DDFS		GMCAC		Crete		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening net assets	-	278.35	470.09	329.67	999.65	1,241.23	611.20	650.89	2,080.94	2,500.14
Profit / (loss) for the period/ year	-	(404.64)	266.76	188.34	(227.73)	(194.75)	3.10	(10.93)	42.13	(421.98)
Other Comprehensive income	-	(5.98)	(0.34)	0.08	0.60	0.93	0.03	-	0.29	(4.97)
Dividends paid	-	-	(164.00)	(48.00)	-	-	-	-	(164.00)	(48.00)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	(75.06)	(47.76)	28.63	(28.76)	(46.43)	(76.52)
Additional share issued	-	-	-	-	558.22	-	892.81	-	1,451.03	-
Other adjustments	-	94.35	-	-	(3.67)	-	-	-	(3.67)	94.35
Closing net assets	**-**	**(37.92)**	**572.51**	**470.09**	**1,252.01**	**999.65**	**1,535.77**	**611.20**	**3,360.29**	**2,043.02**
Proportion of the Group's ownership**	-	69.58%	66.93%	66.93%	33.33%	40.00%	21.64%	21.64%		
Group's share	-	(26.37)	383.18	314.63	417.29	399.86	332.34	132.26	1,132.81	820.38
Adjustments to the equity values										
a) Fair valuation of investments	-	2,862.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,862.53
b) Goodwill	-	-	80.03	80.03	-	-	-	-	80.03	80.03
c) Additional impairment charge (refer note 7b(13)(viii))	-	(2,216.13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,216.13)
d) Acquisition of 17.85% stake	-	400.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.25
e) Additional investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341.24	-	341.24
f) Other adjustments	-	(32.01)	-	-	-	-	265.35	96.00	265.35	63.99
g) Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	-	(988.27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(988.27)
Carrying amount of the investment	**-**	**-**	**463.21**	**394.66**	**417.29**	**399.86**	**597.69**	**569.50**	**1,478.19**	**1,364.02**

* Refer note 7a(1)(2)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(4) Summarised statement of profit and loss for material joint ventures

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GEL and its components*		DDFS		GMCAC		Crete		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	-	1,577.41	1,541.83	645.95	246.30	86.26	396.65	305.88	2,184.78	2,615.50
Interest income	-	115.71	27.30	21.09	0.87	0.92	0.17	0.07	28.34	137.79
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	213.16	58.18	56.99	36.86	6.78	1.30	1.32	96.34	278.25
Finance Cost	-	584.83	7.36	10.85	191.88	158.75	0.18	0.18	199.42	754.62
Other expenses (net of other income)	-	1,111.03	1,214.10	532.87	219.80	104.85	390.70	313.96	1,824.60	2,062.71
Tax expenses / (income)	-	(19.52)	101.70	58.42	26.36	11.55	1.54	1.42	129.60	51.87
Exceptional item	-	(208.33)	78.97	180.43	-	-	-	-	78.97	(27.90)
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	(404.71)	266.76	188.34	(227.73)	(194.75)	3.10	(10.93)	42.13	(422.05)
Less : Non controlling interest	-	(0.07)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.07)
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to parent	-	(404.64)	266.76	188.34	(227.73)	(194.75)	3.10	(10.93)	42.13	(421.98)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	(5.98)	(0.34)	0.08	0.60	0.93	0.03	-	0.29	(4.97)
Less : Non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to parent	-	(5.98)	(0.34)	0.08	0.60	0.93	0.03	-	0.29	(4.97)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) to parent	-	(410.62)	266.42	188.42	(227.13)	(193.82)	3.13	(10.93)	42.42	(426.95)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	3.36	-	-	-	3.36	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) to parent after other adjustments	-	(410.62)	266.42	188.42	(223.77)	(193.82)	3.13	(10.93)	45.78	(426.95)
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	-	(285.71)	178.31	126.11	(89.51)	(77.53)	0.68	(2.36)	89.48	(239.49)
Dividend received by Group from joint ventures	-	-	109.77	32.13	-	-	-	-	109.77	32.13

* Refer note 7a(1)(2)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Financial information in respect of other joint ventures

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial joint ventures	246.33	286.88
Aggregate amount of Group's share of :		
- Loss for the year from continuing operations	(45.35)	(1.26)
- Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.01)	(0.03)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(45.36)**	**(1.29)**

6. Contingent liabilities in respect of joint ventures (Group's share)

a) Contingent liabilities (Group's share)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	6.66	6.66
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	169.19	100.63
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	0.78	1.06
Total	**176.63**	**108.35**

b) Notes

i) The management of the Group believes that the ultimate outcome of the above matters will not have any material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position and result of operations.

ii) Refer note 45(b) with regard to corporate guarantee provided by the Group on behalf of joint ventures.

iii) DDFS had filed three refund applications (for three quarters) dated January 31, 2018, under section 11(B) of Central Excise Act, 1944 seeking refund of ₹ 40.62 crore being the service tax and cess paid on license fees, marketing fees, airport services charges and utility charges during the period October 2016 to June 2017 for services rendered to DDFS at the duty free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. Such refund claims were filed in pursuance of the decision of the CESTAT Mumbai in Commissioner of Service Tax - VII, Mumbai vs. Flemingo Duty Free Pvt Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri. Mumbai) (Flemingo) wherein it was held that service tax on license fee was not payable since services were provided outside taxable territory of India.

In respect of the said refund applications, DDFS received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) dated August 24, 2018 that refund claims for the period October 2016 to January 2017 were barred by limitation and refund cannot be processed. Vide order dated September 06, 2018, the Assistant Commissioner, CGST held that only the period of October 2016 to December 2016 is barred by limitation and denied refund of ₹ 12.78 crore. The amount of ₹ 27.84 crore for the period January 2017 to June 2017 was allowed in favor of DDFS and subsequently, refunded to DDFS, which was recognized as income in Statement of consolidated profit and loss during the year ended March 31, 2019 when this refund was received. The Department filed an appeal against the aforesaid Order dated September 06, 2018 before Commissioner (Appeals) to the extent of refund of ₹ 27.84 crore held to be payable to DDFS. The said appeal of the Department was rejected by the Commissioner (Appeals) vide Order dated May 18, 2020. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the order of Commissioner (Appeal) dated May 18, 2020.

As against denial of refund of ₹ 12.78 crore, DDFS filed an appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) who rejected the appeal on May 10, 2019 and upheld the Order dated September 06, 2018. DDFS filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi who allowed the DDFS appeal vide its Order dated August 14, 2019 and held that since service tax was not payable on license fees and other input services at the airport, the limitation prescribed under Section 11B of the Central Excise Act, 1944 has no application. Accordingly, refund of ₹ 12.78 crore was allowed in favor of DDFS. The Department filed an appeal along with application for stay against the CESTAT Order dated August 14, 2019 before the Honorable High Court of Delhi in March 2020. The Honorable High Court of Delhi in the hearing dated May 06, 2022 observed that service tax was not leviable in (duty free) area, this position has been settled at the Tribunal level in the matter concerning Commissioner of Service Tax-VII, Mumbai v/s M/s Flemingo Duty Free

Shop Pvt. Ltd 2018 (8) GSTL 181 (Tri-Mumbai) and mentioned that they would prefer to wait for the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Department's challenge to Flemingo's Order. Further, in the hearing dated April 17, 2023 the counsel of the Department mentioned that an Additional Solicitor General (ASG) will appear in this matter on behalf of the Department and the High court listed the matter for July 26, 2023.

DDFS had also filed application dated December 31, 2018 with the Department for the period April 2010 to September 2016 seeking refund of service tax and cess amounting to ₹ 182.13 crore, paid on the input services (concession fee, marketing fee, airport service charges and utility charges) rendered to DDFS at the duty-free shops at T-3, IGI Airport, Delhi. The Assistant Commissioner issued the Order dated June 26, 2019 rejecting the refund claim filed by DDFS on the ground that the Duty-free shops are in non-taxable territory. Subsequently, DDFS filed an appeal on August 07, 2019 against the Assistant Commissioner's Order before Commissioner (Appeals) and received a favorable Order dated May 26, 2020 allowing the refund of ₹ 182.13 crore. DDFS requested the Asst. Commissioner to process the refund based on the said Order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals). The Assistant Commissioner issued a SCN dated August 04, 2020 asking DDFS to explain that the refund claim is not hit by the bar of unjust enrichment as incidence of duty appears to be passed by DDFS to their customers at the time of sale of goods. Subsequently, on August 04, 2020, the Department filed an appeal before the CESTAT, New Delhi against the Order of Commissioner (Appeals) dated May 26, 2020. DDFS filed a reply before the CESTAT on December 24, 2020 against the department's appeal dated August 04, 2020.

In the meanwhile, the Assistant Commissioner issued two separate Orders dated December 10, 2020 on the respective SCNs and rejected the refund of service tax of ₹ 182.13 crore and ₹ 12.78 crore. DDFS filed a rectification / recall request under Section 74 of the Finance Act, 1994 dated December 23, 2020 against both the rejection Orders before the Principal Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner. Subsequently, on February 15, 2021, DDFS also filed an Appeal against both the rejection Orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner before the Commissioner (Appeals). DDFS received Order-in-Appeal from the Commissioner Appeals dated September 24, 2021 for refund of ₹ 182.13 crore and ₹ 12.78 crore, upholding the Order-in-Original passed by the Assistant Commissioner, both dated December 10, 2020. DDFS had filed appeals against both the Orders of Commissioner Appeals before CESTAT on November 03, 2021.

At DDFS request, all the above matters before CESTAT were clubbed together. DDFS received favourable order for all the above four matters from CESTAT on February 28, 2023. DDFS basis inputs from its legal counsel has assessed that there are high chances that the aforesaid favorable order from CESTAT will be challenged by the Department before the Honorable High Court/Supreme Court, considering a similar appeal involving Company for ₹ 12.78 crore is already pending at High Court level. Accordingly, the management in line with previous periods, considering the status of matters as referred above, legal opinion and taking into consideration the inherent uncertainty in predicting the final outcome in the above litigations involving refunds, which is sub-judice, has assessed the refund of ₹ 27.84 crore (as at March 31, 2022: ₹ 27.84 crore) received in the quarter ended September 30, 2018 as contingent liability, in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' as at March 31, 2023.

iv) State of Himachal Pradesh has filed claim against GBHHPL in District court of Himachal Pradesh seeking 1% additional free power from GBHHPL based on New Hydro Power Policy, 2008. Currently 1% of free power has been deferred for 12 year.

v) In case of GBHHPL, special leave petition have been filed with Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the grant of environmental clearance and approval granted for diversion of forest land for shifting of project site from right to left bank of river Ravi. The special leave petition yet to be admitted.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

7b. Interest in associates

(1) Details of associates:

Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation/ Place of Business	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly and indirectly) as at		Percentage of voting right held as at		Nature of Activities	Accounting Method
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
a) Material associates :							
GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)[3]	India	NA	NA	NA	NA	Owns and operates 768 MW combined cycle gas based power plant at Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.	Equity Method
PT Golden Energy Mines TBK (PTGEMS) and its components [3,4,5,6]	Indonesia	NA	NA	NA	NA	Coal mining and trading operations in Indonesia .	Equity Method
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA)	India	16.29%	16.29%	49.90%	49.90%	Provides advertisement services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)	India	8.49%	8.49%	26.00%	26.00%	Provides Cargo services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
b) Others :							
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)	India	13.06%	13.06%	40.00%	40.00%	Provides food and beverages services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
DIGI Yatra Foundation (Digi)	India	9.59%	12.00%	28.00%	37.00%	A central platform for identity management of passengers as Joint Venture of private airport operators and Airport Authority of India.	Equity Method

Notes:

1 Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in associates - ₹ 117.00 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 123.01 crore).

2 Aggregate amount of quoted investment in associates - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022 : ₹ Nil).

3 Refer note 32(c) for additional details.

4 PTGEMS, its subsidiaires and joint ventures as detailed in note 2.3 have been referred to as 'PTGEMS and its components'.

5 The reporting dates of the associates entities coincide with the Holding Company except in case of PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS) and its components whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2021 as applicable were considered for the purpose of consolidated finnacial statements of the Group as these are the entities incorporated outside India and their financial statements are prepared as per calender year i.e., January to December.

6 During the previous year Holding Company has re-evaluated the control assessment of PTGEMS which was earlier classified as joint venture in previous periods. Based on the Master Concession agreement between PT Dian Swastatika Sentosa TBK (now Golden Energy and Resources Limited) and GMR Coal Resources Private Limited (GCRPL), a step down subsidiary of the Holding Company, dated August 2011 both the parties assessed joint control over PT Golden Energy Mines TBK (PT GEMS) considering GCRPL has substantive tights jointly on various policy and operating decision related matters but the same in substance are protective in nature. GCRPL can exercise only significant influence over the operating and policy decision as per Master Concession agremeent. Accordingly, PT GEMS investments has been classified as associate from joint venture retrospectively in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company. Such reclassification does not have any financial impact in the consolidated finnacial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Interest in associates

(2) Summarised balance sheet of material associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GREL		PTGEMS		TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	7.22	1.48	152.82	60.47	160.04	61.95
Other assets	-	-	-	-	111.84	78.24	167.08	173.53	278.92	251.77
Total current assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**119.06**	**79.72**	**319.90**	**234.00**	**438.96**	**313.72**
Non current assets										
Non current tax assets	-	-	-	-	8.78	9.32	3.21	3.68	11.99	13.00
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	5.82	5.48	32.32	28.35	38.14	33.83
Other non current assets	-	-	-	-	40.18	45.17	273.32	284.11	313.50	329.28
Total non current assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**54.78**	**59.97**	**308.85**	**316.14**	**363.63**	**376.11**
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	-	-	-	-	0.07	3.96	25.68	32.44	25.75	36.40
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.87	22.21	54.87	22.21
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	-	-	-	-	69.62	54.21	191.03	75.23	260.65	129.44
Total current liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69.69**	**58.17**	**271.58**	**129.88**	**341.27**	**188.05**
Non current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	42.74	38.97	42.96	38.97
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	-	-	-	-	1.50	1.70	102.84	86.31	104.34	88.01
Total non current liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.72**	**1.70**	**145.58**	**125.28**	**147.30**	**126.98**
Net assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**102.43**	**79.82**	**211.59**	**294.98**	**314.02**	**374.80**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(3) Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GREL		PTGEMS		TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December, 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening net assets	-	(820.96)	-	2,532.10	79.82	78.03	294.98	288.85	374.80	2,078.02
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(176.63)	-	1,445.98	22.50	2.20	84.72	95.56	107.22	1,367.11
Other Comprehensive income	-	0.01	-	0.47	0.11	(0.41)	(0.11)	0.17	-	0.24
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(1,545.13)	-	-	(168.00)	(89.60)	(168.00)	(1,634.73)
Foreign currency translation difference account	-	-	-	39.32	-	-	-	-	-	39.32
Closing net assets	**-**	**(997.58)**	**-**	**2,472.74**	**102.43**	**79.82**	**211.59**	**294.98**	**314.02**	**1,849.96**
Proportion of the group's ownership	-	45.00%	-	30.00%	49.90%	49.90%	26.00%	26.00%		
Group's share	-	(448.91)	-	741.82	51.11	39.83	55.01	76.69	106.12	409.43
Adjustments to the equity values										
a) Goodwill	-	-	-	2,962.52	-	-	-	-	-	2,962.52
b) Additional impairment charge	-	(425.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(425.04)
c) Loans adjusted against provision for loss in associates*	-	371.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371.61
d) Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	-	502.34	-	(3,704.34)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,202.00)
Carrying amount of the investment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51.11**	**39.83**	**55.01**	**76.69**	**106.12**	**116.52**

* The Group has recognised the liability to the extent of its constructive obligation in GREL.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(4) Summarised Statement of Profit & Loss for material associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	GREL		PTGEMS		TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	-	-	-	7,781.90	300.79	177.16	568.75	569.63	869.54	8,528.69
Interest income	-	0.04	-	20.19	1.96	1.96	21.72	17.58	23.68	39.77
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	82.08	-	48.69	6.26	7.64	19.27	18.05	25.53	156.46
Finance Cost	-	88.64	-	44.33	0.60	0.52	9.09	9.08	9.69	142.57
Other expenses (net of other income)	-	5.34	-	5,767.40	265.82	167.79	448.22	431.77	714.04	6,372.30
Tax expenses / (income)	-	0.61	-	471.12	7.57	0.97	29.17	32.75	36.74	505.45
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	(176.63)	-	1,470.55	22.50	2.20	84.72	95.56	107.22	1,391.68
Less : Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	24.57	-	-	-	-	-	24.57
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to parent	-	(176.63)	-	1,445.98	22.50	2.20	84.72	95.56	107.22	1,367.11
Other comprehensive income	-	0.01	-	(4.02)	0.11	(0.41)	(0.11)	0.17	-	(4.25)
Less : Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(4.49)	-	-	-	-	-	(4.49)
Other comprehensive income attributable to parent	-	0.01	-	0.47	0.11	(0.41)	(0.11)	0.17	-	0.24
Total comprehensive income	-	(176.62)	-	1,446.45	22.61	1.79	84.61	95.73	107.22	1,367.35
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	-	(79.48)	-	433.94	11.28	0.89	22.00	24.89	33.28	380.24
Dividend received by group from associates	-	-	-	463.54	-	-	43.68	23.30	43.68	486.84

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(5) Financial information in respect of other associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial associates	10.88	6.49
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- Profit for the year from continuing operations	8.58	0.23
- Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**8.57**	**0.22**

(6) Carrying amount of investments accounted for using equity method

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate amount of individually material joint ventures (refer note 7(a))	1,478.19	1,364.02
Aggregate amount of individually material associates (refer note 7(b))	106.12	116.52
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial joint ventures (refer note 7(a))	246.33	286.88
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial associates (refer note 7(b))	10.88	6.49
Total	**1,841.52**	**1,773.91**

(7) Share of Profit/(loss) of investments accounted for using equity method

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
From continuing operations		
Material joint ventures	89.48	46.22
Material associates	33.28	25.78
Other joint ventures	(45.36)	(1.53)
Other associates	8.57	0.22
From discontinued operations		
Material joint ventures	-	(285.71)
Material associates	-	354.46
Other joint ventures	-	0.24
Total	**85.97**	**139.68**

(8) Exceptional items

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Material joint venture and associates(refer note 41(xvii)(a))	339.25	(64.00)
Total	**339.25**	**(64.00)**

(9) Contingent liabilities in respect of associates (Group's share)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	0.66	0.54
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	0.31	-
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	4.12	4.12
Matters relating to indirect taxes duty under dispute	0.02	0.02
Total	**5.11**	**4.68**

Notes:

i) Refer Note 45(b) with regard to corporate guarantee provided by the Group on behalf of associates.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(10) Capital Commitments in respect of joint ventures and associates

a) Capital commitments in respect of joint ventures

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	613.92	704.18

b) Capital commitments in respect of associates

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	1.77	0.83

(11) Other Commitments of / towards joint ventures and associates

i) In respect of Group's investments in certain jointly controlled entities, other joint venture partners have the first right of refusal in case any of the joint venture partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective joint venture agreements.

ii) In respect of Group's investments in jointly controlled entities, the Group cannot transfer / dispose its holding for a period as specified in the respective joint venture agreements.

iii) Shares of the certain joint ventures have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Group. Refer Note 17.

(12) Trade receivables in respect of joint ventures and associates

i) GWEL has a PPA with Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited ('MSEDCL') for sale of power for an aggregate contracted capacity of 200 MW. MSEDCL disputed place of evacuation of power with Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission ('MERC'), wherein MERC has directed GWEL to construct separate lines for evacuation of power through State Transmission Utility ('STU') though GWEL was connected to Central Transmission Utility ('CTU'). Aggrieved by the MERC Order, GWEL preferred an appeal with Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL'). APTEL vide its interim Order dated February 11, 2014 directed GWEL to start scheduling the power from GWEL's bus bar and bear transmission charges of inter-state transmission system towards supply of power. GWEL in terms of the interim order scheduled the power from its bus bar from March 17, 2014 and paid inter-state transmission charges. APTEL vide its final Order dated May 8, 2015 upheld GWEL's contention of scheduling the power from bus bar and directed MSEDCL to reimburse the inter-state transmission charges hitherto borne by GWEL as per its interim order. Accordingly, as at December 31, 2021, GWEL has raised claim of ₹ 616.33 crore towards reimbursement of transmission charges from March 17, 2014 till December 31, 2021. MSEDCL preferred an appeal with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the matter is pending conclusion. Pursuant to notification No. L-1/250/2019/CERC, the transmission charges is being directly billed to the respective customers (DISCOMS) by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and accordingly GWEL has not received transmission charges related invoices for the period December'2020 to December' 2021. Though there is a change in the invoicing mechanism, the final obligation towards the transmission charges will be decided based on the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as stated above.

In view of the favourable Order from APTEL, rejection of stay petition of MSEDCL by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, receipt of substantial amounts towards reimbursement of transmission charges and legal expert advice, GWEL has recognized the reimbursement of transmission charges of ₹ 616.33 crore from March 17, 2014 to December 31, 2021 (including ₹ 4.75 crore for the period ended December 31, 2021) as reduction in the cost of transmission in the Statement of profit and loss. Further the cost of transmission charges as stated with effect from December 2020 is directly invoiced by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited to DISCOMS and has been disclosed as contingent liability pending the final outcome of the matter in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(13) Others

i) DDFS had filed GST refund applications aggregating to ₹ 259.40 crore pertaining to the period July 01, 2017 to March 31, 2021. Till April 30, 2022, DDFS had been granted and received GST refunds aggregating to ₹ 180.43 crore which had been accounted for and presented as 'Exceptional Income' in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GST refunds aggregating to ₹ 16.82 crore, pertaining to month of July 2019 and period January 2021 to March 2021, have been received, that have been accounted for and presented as 'exceptional income' in these consolidated Financial Statements. While refund claims of similar nature pertaining to earlier periods were accepted and processed by the authorities during financial year ended March 31, 2022, the management had assessed the pending claims aggregating to ₹ 16.82 crore, to be in the nature of contingent assets as at March 31, 2022, that should be accounted for as income, only on receipt of refund amount from the authorities. For balance GST refund claims aggregating to ₹ 62.15 crore pertaining to the period July 2017 to October 2018 and July 2019, the department had previously denied the refund claims citing that there was no mechanism or provision to process the revised claims and procedural lapses for filing the refund claims. DDFS has received the favorable orders from the Special Commissioner (Trade & Taxes Department) and received the refunds aggregating to ₹ 62.15 crore which have been accounted for in the financial statements.

ii) DDFS had received a Demand cum Show Cause Notice dated April 21, 2022, based on special audit under Section 72A of Finance Act, 1994 for the second half of financial year 2016- 17 and period April 01, 2017 till June 30, 2017 conducted during quarter ended March 31, 2022, wherein the Commissioner of Central Tax and CGST, Delhi ("Department") had sought to recover service tax dues along with interest and penalty aggregating to ₹ 40.16 crore pertaining to the said period related to input tax credit and other matters. DDFS, through its legal counsel had filed a writ petition before the Honorable High Court of Delhi on April 26, 2022, challenging the initiation of special audit and consequential Demand cum Show Cause Notice mentioned above, citing that the due procedures had not been followed by the Department and no opportunity of being heard was given to DDFS. The final hearing happened on March 03, 2023, Honorable High Court has quashed the SCN and the demand. As per the High Court's Order, the department is at liberty to issue a fresh notice and must consider the explanation of the petitioner in respect of the observations made in the special audit report before taking any further step. DDFS has received a letter from the Department asking to submit the replies to draft audit report dated April 05, 2022. DDFS submitted its reply on March 20, 2023. Based on inputs from its tax expert, the management believes that the likelihood of any liability (in relation to service tax dues, interest and penalty) devolving on DDFS is not probable and thus, no adjustment is considered necessary in these consolidated financial statements at this stage.

iii) Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC)/ revenue rate for the company) is determined by the Airport Economic regulatory Authority of India (AERA) for a period of five years called control period. AERA has determined Fuel Infrastructure Charges for the third control period (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26) vide their order dated October 07, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to ₹ 144.55 crore as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new FIC rate for third control period (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26) fixed by AERA are as follows:

Period	April-Oct' 21	Nov-Mar' 22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
FIC Rate as determined by AERA (Rs/KL)	609	548	469	402	344	293

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

During the year ended March 31, 2018, pursuant to the appeal filed by Andhra Pradesh Discoms ('APDISCOMs'), the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that RLNG is not natural gas and accordingly GVPGL cannot be entitled for capacity charges based on availability declaration for generation of power on the basis of RLNG. GVPGL had also filed petition claiming losses of ₹ 447.00 crore pertaining to capacity charges pertaining to period 2006 to 2008 before Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission ('APERC'). Over the years, the case was heard for deciding the jurisdiction to adjudicate the proceedings. During the year ended

March 31, 2019, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh passed its Judgment and held that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') has the jurisdiction to adjudicate the aforesaid claims of GVPGL. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2020, the Andhra Pradesh DISCOMs (APDISCOMs') appealed against, the aforesaid judgement before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide its order dated February 4, 2020 dismissed the aforesaid petition of the DISCOMs and held that CERC will have jurisdiction to adjudicate the disputes in the present case and directed CERC to dispose off the petition filed before it within six months. The matter is pending to be heard before the CERC as at December 31, 2021.

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

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

Further, the management of GPUIL is evaluating various approaches / alternatives to deal with the situation and is confident that Government of India ('GoI') would take further necessary steps / initiatives in this regard to improve the situation regarding availability of natural gas from alternate sources in the foreseeable future. The management of GPUIL carried out a valuation assessment of GVPGL during the period ended December 31, 2021 which includes certain assumptions relating to availability and pricing of domestic and imported gas, future tariff, tying up of PPA, realization of claims for losses incurred in earlier periods and current period from the customer and other operating parameters, which it believes reasonably reflect the future expectations from these projects. The management of GPUIL will monitor these aspects closely and take actions as are considered appropriate and is confident that these gas based entities will be able to generate sufficient profits in future years and meet their financial obligations. Based on the aforementioned reasons, claims for capacity charges and business plans, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investment in GVPGL by GEL till December 31, 2021 is appropriate. However pursuant to the scheme of arrangement, investment in GEL has been transferred to GPUIL. For further details refer note 32(c).

v) GMR Badrinath Hydro Power Generation Private Limited ('GBHPL') a subsidiary of GEL, is in the process of setting up 300 MW hydro based power plant in Alaknanda River, Chamoli District of Uttarakhand. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ('the Court'), while hearing a civil appeal in the matters of Alaknanda Hydro Power Company Limited, directed vide its order dated May 7, 2014 that no further construction work shall be undertaken by the 24 projects coming up on the Alaknanda and Bhagirathi basins until further orders. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2016, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change ('MoEF') has represented to the Supreme Court of India that of the six hydro projects in Uttarakhand, two projects including GBHPL requires certain design modifications as per the policy stipulations. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the validity of Environmental Clearance ('EC') granted to GBHPL by the MoEF ceased to exist. Pursuant to an application made by GBHPL, the MoEF vide its letter dated April 17, 2018, proposed to extend the EC granted to GBHPL for a period of 3 years, subject to the final outcome of the matter pending before the Court. Based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, the management of GBHPL is confident of obtaining the requisite clearances and based on business plan and a valuation assessment carried out by an external expert during the year ended December 31, 2021, the management of the Group is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GBHPL by GEL till December 31, 2021 is appropriate. However pursuant to the scheme of arrangement, investment in GEL has been transferred to GPUIL. For further details refer note 32(c).

vi) GMR Warora Energy Limited ('GWEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in the business of generation and sale of electrical energy from its coal based power plant of 600 MW situated at Warora. GWEL, has accumulated losses of ₹ 763.23 crore as at December 31, 2021, which has resulted in substantial erosion of GWEL's net worth and its current liabilities exceed current assets. There have been delays in receipt of the receivables from customers which has resulted in delays of repayment of dues to the lenders GWEL had claimed compensation for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the Power Purchase Agreements ('PPA') and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GWEL. GWEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 756.20 crore and the payment from the customers against the claims including interest on such claims which are substantially pending receipt. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables.

Further, GWEL received notices from one of its customer disputing payment of capacity charges of ₹ 132.01 crore for the period March 23, 2020 to September 30, 2020 as the customer had not availed power during the said period sighting force majeure on account of COVID 19 pandemic. GWEL responded and clarified that the said situation is not covered under force majeure clause in view of the clarification by the Ministry of Power stating that Discoms will have to comply with the obligation to pay fixed capacity charges as per PPA. The customer is of the view that the aforesaid clarification by the Ministry of Power cannot override the terms of the PPA and continue to dispute the payment thereof. Accordingly, during the period ended March 31, 2021, GWEL filed petition with Central Electricity Regulatory Commission ('CERC') for settlement of the dispute. The management based on its internal assessment and petition filed with CERC, is of the view that the aforesaid capacity charges are fully recoverable. Further, in view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and expiry of the PPA with one of the customer availing 200 MW of power in September 2020 and a consequent cancellation of the fuel supply agreement, there could be impact on the future business operations, financial position and future cash flows of GWEL. Further, GWEL basis the requisite approval of the lenders, has invoked resolution process as per Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress prescribed by RBI on December 30, 2020 in respect of all the facilities (including fund based, non-fund based and investment in non-convertible debentures) availed by GWEL as on the invocation date. In this regard, all the lenders of GWEL have entered into an Inter Creditors Agreement ('ICA') on January 21, 2021 and a Resolution Plan was to be implemented within 180 days from the invocation date in accordance with the framework issued by RBI. Considering that the proposed resolution plan did not meet certain minimum rating criteria under Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress, the said resolution process was failed. Further most of the borrowing facilities of GWEL have become Special Mention Account-2/Non Performing Assets, accordingly resolution process under Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets, as prescribed by the RBI on June 07, 2019 has been invoked on June 29, 2021 by default. ICA has been executed on July 27, 2021 by majority of lenders with 180 days timeline for resolution plan implementation. The initial timeline for implementation of Resolution plan expires on January 24, 2022. The management of GWEL confirms that such expiry of timelines will result in applicability of provisions pertaining to ' Delayed Implementation of the resolution plan' as per prudential framework for resolution of stressed asset, as prescribed by RBI on June 7, 2019 and further confirms that lender are in advance stage of implementation of resolution plan subsequent to report date.

Accordingly, the management of GWEL expects that the plant will generate sufficient profits in the future years and will be able to recover the receivables and based on business plans and valuation assessment by an external expert during the period ended December 31, 2021, considering key assumptions such as capacity utilization of plant in future years based on current levels of utilization including merchant sales and sales through other long term PPA's and management's plan for entering into a new long-term PPA to replace the PPA earlier entered with one of its customers which has expired in June 2020 and the pending outcome of the Prudential Framework for resolution of stressed assets with the lenders of GWEL, the management of the Group is of the view that the carrying value of the net assets in GWEL by GEL till December 31, 2021 is appropriate. However pursuant to the scheme of arrangement, investment in GEL has been transferred to GPUIL. For further detials refer note 32(c).

vii) GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited ('GKEL'), a subsidiary of GEL, is engaged in development and operation of 3*350 MW under Phase I and 1*350 MW under Phase II, coal based power project in Kamalanga village, Orissa and has commenced commercial operation of Phase I of the project. GKEL has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,748.22 crore as at December 31, 2021, which has resulted in substantial erosion of GKEL's net worth due to operational difficulties faced during the early stage of its operations. Further, GKEL has trade receivables, other receivables and unbilled revenue (including claims) of ₹ 1.411.18 crore as at December 31, 2021, for coal cost pass through and various "change in law" events from its customers under the PPAs and have filed petitions with the regulatory authorities for settlement of such claims in favour of GKEL. The payment from the customers against the claims is substantially pending receipt as at December 31, 2021. Based on certain favorable interim regulatory orders with regard to its petition for 'Tariff Determination' and 'Tariff Revision' with its customers, the management is confident of a favorable outcome towards the outstanding receivables of GKEL.

GKEL in view of the Supreme Court Order in Energy Watchdog vs CERC and others and CERC order in its own case for Haryana Discoms had sought legal opinion from the legal counsel on certainty of the claims with Bihar Discom. Considering opinion received from legal counsels that GKEL has good tenable case with virtual certainty with respect to coal cost pass through and favourable Order from APTEL dated December 21, 2018 and CERC judgment in GKEL's own case for Haryana Discom where the computation methodology of coal cost pass through was decided, the management was virtually certain on receipt of the GKEL's claim of revenue on coal cost pass through and was of the opinion that no contingency was involved in this regard. GKEL has now received a favourable order on September 16, 2019 whereby the CERC has allowed the coal cost pass through to be charged to the Bihar Discom, based on a certain methodology. However, GKEL has filed a review petition with Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity dated November 14, 2019 against this methodology on the grounds that the methodology stated in this order, even though favourable, is contradictory to the methodology stated in the earlier order of CERC in GKEL's case with Haryana Discom. Accordingly, GKEL continued to recognize the income on Coal Cost Pass Through claims of ₹ 19.25 crore for the period ended December 31, 2021. The total outstanding receivables (including unbilled revenues) amount to ₹ 1,411.18 crore as on December 31, 2021.

Further, as detailed below there are continuing litigations with SEPCO Electric Power Construction Corporation (SEPCO) ('Capital Creditors') which are pending settlement. Further during the previous year, GKEL has won the bid for supply of balance 150 MW to Haryana Discom. GKEL has signed fuel supply agreement with Coal India Limited for supply of coal from its Mahanadi Coal Field Mines for 0.36 crore ton which is within a distance of 15 KM from the plant site. In addition to above, GKEL has won the bid (Shakti-III) for supply of 0.04 crore ton of coal for balance 150 MW. GKEL is actively pursuing its customers for realization of claims and selling its untied capacity in exchange market to support the GKEL's ability to continue the business without impact on its operation.

In view of these matters, business plans (including expansion and optimal utilization of existing capacity, rescheduling/ refinancing of existing loans at lower rates), valuation assessment by an external expert during the period ended December 31, 2021, the management is of the view that the carrying value of the investments in GKEL held by GEL till December 31, 2021 is appropriate. However pursuant to the scheme of arrangement, investment in GEL has been transferred to GPUIL. For further details refer note 32(c).

viii) The Group has investments of ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2022 and loan (including accrued interest) (net of impairment) amounting to ₹ 745.12 crore in GMR Energy Limited ('GEL') (including its subsidiaries and joint ventures), a joint venture of the Group and in GMR Rajahmundry Limited ('GREL'), an associate of GMR Generation Assets Limited ("GGAL"), subsidiary of the Group, as at March 31, 2021. GEL has certain underlying subsidiaries / joint ventures which are engaged in energy sector. GREL, GEL and some of its underlying subsidiaries / joint ventures, as further detailed in notes (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) above have substantially eroded net worth. Based on the valuation assessment by an external expert during the year ended March 31, 2021 and the sensitivity analysis carried out for some of the aforesaid assumptions, the value so determined after discounting the projected cash flows using discount rate ranging from 10.83% to 21.83% across various entities, the management has accounted for an impairment loss of ₹ 64.00 crore as at March 31, 2022 in the value of Group's investment in GEL and its subsidiaries/ joint ventures which has been disclosed as an exceptional item in the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2022. The management is of the view that post such diminution, the carrying value of the Group's investment in GEL and provision created against future liabilities for GREL is appropriate. However pursuant to the scheme of arrangement, investment in GEL has been transferred to GPUIL. For further detaills refer note 32(c).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(7c) Non-current investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss		
In equity shares of other companies	0.06	0.06
In venture capital fund	-	32.18
In loan in nature of equity	13.50	242.71
Investments at amortised cost		
Investment in debentures[1,2,3,4]	84.75	62.85
	98.31	**337.80**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**98.31**	**337.80**

Notes

(1) GIDL had invested ₹ 42.00 crore in GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL), a shareholder in GAL, through non convertible, non cumulative redeemable debentures with coupon rate of 0.001% p.a. The investment in GISL of ₹ 42.00 crore has been carried at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109.

(2) GHAL, subsidiary of the Holding Company had invested ₹ 16.35 crore in ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), a joint venture of the Holding Company, through optionally convertible debentures with coupon rate of 10.25% p.a.. The investment in GLPPL of ₹ 16.35 crore has been carried at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109.

(3) GHAL, subsidiary of the Holding Company had invested ₹ 4.50 crore in ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), a joint venture of the Holding Company, through non convertible debentures with coupon rate of 12.02% p.a.. The investment in GLPPL of ₹ 4.50 crore has been carried at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109.

(4) During the year ended March 31, 2023 GHAL, subsidiary of the Holding Company had invested ₹ 6.00 crore at coupon rate of 12.15% p.a. and ₹ 15.90 crore at coupon rate of 12.52% p.a. in ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL), a joint venture of the Holding Company, through non convertible debentures. The investment in GLPPL of ₹ 21.90 crore has been carried at amortised cost as per Ind AS 109.

8. Trade Receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good			
Trade Receivables from external parties		257.92	290.34
Receivables from related parties (refer note 45)		111.01	85.19
	(A)	**368.93**	**375.53**
Trade receivables- credit impaired			
Unsecured, credit impaired		5.12	4.70
		5.12	**4.70**
Less: Trade receivables - loss allowance		(5.12)	(4.70)
	(B)	**-**	**-**
Total	**(A+B)**	**368.93**	**375.53**

(i) Refer note 45 for trade or other receivables due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person and trade or other receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(ii) Includes retention money deducted by customers to ensure performance of the Group's obligations and hence are receivable on the completion of contract or after the completion of defect liability period as defined in the respective contract and accordingly no discounting has been done for the same.

(iii) For ageing analysis refer note 40(ii).

(iv) Payment is generally received from customers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customer which usually ranges from 7-30 days.

9. Loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good				
Loan to related parties (refer note 45)	1,474.37	1,263.15	464.02	250.94
Loan to employees	0.18	0.20	1.50	1.77
Total	**1,474.55**	**1,263.35**	**465.52**	**252.71**

1. Loans are non-derivative financial instruments which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Group. The carrying value may be afftected by the changes in the credit risk of the counter parties.
2. No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Holding Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
3. The above loans has been given for business puposes.
4. The loans that fall under category of "Loans - Non-current" are repayable after one year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

10. Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise					
Non-current bank balances (refer note 14)		53.05	7.58	-	-
	(A)	**53.05**	**7.58**	**-**	**-**
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI					
Derivatives designated as hedge (refer note 46)		1,879.40	1,393.63	-	-
	(B)	**1,879.40**	**1,393.63**	**-**	**-**
Security Deposit					
Unsecured, considered good					
Security deposit includes deposits with related parties (refer note 45)		-	-	9.76	2.40
Security deposit with others		128.64	427.22	316.24	22.75
	(C)	**128.64**	**427.22**	**326.00**	**25.15**
Others					
Unbilled revenue (refer note 45)		-	-	322.24	265.22
Interest accrued on fixed deposits		0.47	0.11	30.04	32.17
Interest accrued on long term investments including loans to group companies (refer note 45)		55.70	24.09	100.50	63.72
Non trade receivable (refer note 45)		145.19	15.12	214.60	280.31
Advance to Airport Authority of India ('AAI') paid under protest (refer note 41(xi))		-	-	489.42	489.42
		201.36	**39.32**	**1,156.80**	**1,130.84**
Less: Advance to AAI - loss allowance		-	-	(489.42)	(489.42)
	(D)	**201.36**	**39.32**	**667.38**	**641.42**
Total	**(A+B+C+D)**	**2,262.45**	**1,867.75**	**993.38**	**666.57**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

11. Other assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise					
Capital advances to					
Related parties (refer note 45)		-	102.27	-	-
Others		501.62	651.78	-	-
	(A)	**501.62**	**754.05**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
Advances other than capital advances		9.13	7.82	169.79	173.16
Other advances, considered doubtful		0.04	0.04	-	-
		9.17	7.86	169.79	173.16
Less: Provision for doubtful advances		(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-
	(B)	**9.13**	**7.82**	**169.79**	**173.16**
Other advances					
Prepaid expenses		27.71	29.90	43.54	40.52
Deposits/ balances with statutory/ government authorities		74.17	1,424.15	131.33	199.38
Receivable against lease equalisation		1,710.05	1,504.67	-	-
Other receivable		5.22	6.74	11.91	39.00
	(C)	**1,817.15**	**2,965.46**	**186.78**	**278.90**
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**2,327.90**	**3,727.33**	**356.57**	**452.06**

12. Inventories

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Raw materials (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value) (refer note 24)	61.80	67.37
Traded goods (refer note 26)	57.66	10.21
Consumables, stores and spares	15.27	14.81
Total	**134.73**	**92.39**

13. Current investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Investment in domestic mutual funds	1,417.32	812.17
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Investment in commercial papers	1,070.96	874.53
Investment in certificate of deposits	49.98	-
	2,538.26	**1,686.70**
Note:		
Aggregate market value of current quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate carrying amount of current unquoted investments	2,538.26	1,686.70
Aggregate provision for diminution in the value of investments	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

14. Cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks				
- on current accounts [1,3,5]	-	-	426.27	222.47
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-	2,820.18	1,372.97
Cheques/ drafts on hand	-	-	29.86	22.99
Cash on hand/ credit card collection	-	-	1.40	1.02
	-	**-**	**3,277.71**	**1,619.45**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
- Deposits with remaining maturity for less than twelve months[5]	-	-	717.20	1,444.03
- Restricted balances with banks [1,2,4]	53.05	7.58	25.76	52.35
	53.05	**7.58**	**742.96**	**1,496.38**
Amount disclosed under other financial assets (refer note 10)	(53.05)	(7.58)	-	
	(53.05)	**(7.58)**	**-**	**-**
Total	**-**	**-**	**742.96**	**1,496.38**

1. Includes balances in Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency ('EEFC') Accounts.
2. Restricted deposits includes margin money deposit and deposits with banks that are pledged by the Group with the Government and other authorities and with lenders against non - current and current borrowings / hedging of FCCB interest / towards bank guarantee and letter of credit facilities availed by the Group.
3. Balances with banks on current accounts does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash-requirement of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.
4. Refer note 17 as regards restriction on balances with banks arising in connections with the borrowings made by the Group.
5. Includes marketing fund in DIAL of ₹ 50.64 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 45.93 crore). Refer note 41(viii).
6. During year ended March 31, 2022, unclaimed dividend has been transferred to investor education and protection fund by the Holding Company.

15. Equity share capital

Particulars	Equity Shares*		Preference Shares**	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
At April 1, 2021	13,500,000,000	1,350.00	6,000,000	600.00
Changes during the year	50,000,000	5.00	(5,000,000)	(500.00)
At March 31, 2022	**135,50,000,000**	**1,355.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**135,50,000,000**	**1,355.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**

*Face value of equity shares of ₹ 1 each

**Face value of preference shares of ₹ 1,000 each

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

a) Issued equity capital

Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	In Numbers	(₹ in crore)
At April 01, 2021	6,035,945,275	603.59
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2022	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Changes during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2023	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

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

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

c) Shares held by the Holding Company / Ultimate Holding Company and / or their subsidiaries / associates:

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares held	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares held	(₹ in crore)
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), Ultimate Holding Company	2,684,843,150	268.48	2,684,843,150	268.48
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), an associate of the Ultimate Holding Company	31,321,815	3.13	31,321,815	3.13
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), an associate of the Ultimate Holding Company	765,135,166	76.51	765,135,166	76.51
Hyderabad Jabilli Properties Private Limited ('HJPPL'), a subsidiary of the Ultimate Holding Company	57,500,000	5.75	57,500,000	5.75

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the holding company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares held	% in Holding in class	Number of shares held	% in Holding in class
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL')	2,684,843,150	44.48%	2,684,843,150	44.48%
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC')	765,135,166	12.68%	765,135,166	12.68%
DVI Fund Mauritius Limited	113,988,382	1.89%	468,417,768	7.76%
ASN Investments Limited	439,069,922	7.27%	439,069,922	7.27%

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

e) Shares held by promoters in the Company

Name of Promoters	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		% of change during the year
	Number of shares held	% in Holding in class	Number of shares held	% in Holding in class	
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid					
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	2,684,843,150	44.48%	2,684,843,150	44.48%	0.00%
G.M. Rao*	1,732,330	0.03%	1,732,330	0.03%	0.00%

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

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

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

g) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under options, refer note 17 related to terms of conversion/ redemption of foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCB') and optionally convertible debentures.

16. Other Equity (₹ in crore)

		Amount
Equity component of FCCB (Refer note 16(k))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		-
Balance as at March 31, 2022		-
Add: Equity component on FCCB recognised during the year		479.35
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(A)**	**479.35**
Equity component of loan (refer note 17)		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		-
Add: Equity component of loan		54.60
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(54.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(B)**	-
Securities premium (refer note 16(h))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		10,010.98
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(10,010.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(C)**	**-**
Debenture redemption reserve (refer note 16(c))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		92.59
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(92.59)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		-
Add: Transfered from retained earnings		199.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(D)**	**199.00**
Capital reserve on consolidation (refer note 16(f))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		(162.27)
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(27.05)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		(189.32)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(E)**	**(189.32)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Capital reserve on acquisition (refer note 16(a))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		3.41
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(3.41)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(F)**	**-**
Capital reserve on government grant (refer note 16(d))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		63.45
Balance as at March 31, 2022		63.45
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(G)**	**63.45**
Capital reserve on forfeiture (Refer note 16(e))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		141.75
Balance as at March 31, 2022		141.75
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(H)**	**141.75**
Foreign currency monetary translation reserve (FCMTR) (refer note 16(g))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		(173.83)
Less: Exchange differences on FCCBs recognised during the year		(40.39)
Add: FCMTR amortisation during the year		6.63
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		187.38
Balance as at March 31, 2022		(20.21)
Less: Exchange differences on FCCB recognised during the year		(15.89)
Add: FCMTR amortisation during the year		2.30
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(I)**	**(33.80)**
Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note 16(b))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		89.16
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(11.99)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		77.17
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(J)**	**77.17**
Deficit in the consolidated statement of profit and loss		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		(12,600.42)
Loss for the year		(1,025.15)
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		12,296.35
Balance as at March 31, 2022		(1,329.22)
Loss for the year		(181.56)
Less: Transfered to debenture redemption reserve		(199.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(K)**	**(1,709.78)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Components of Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI')		Amount
Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR) (refer note 16(i))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		59.00
Less: Movement during the year		(79.98)
Less: Non controlling interest		(1.87)
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))		(175.33)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		(198.18)
Less: Movement during the year		(180.07)
Less: Non controlling interest		48.63
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(L)**	**(329.62)**
Cash flow hedge reserve (refer note 16(j))		
Balance as at April 01, 2021		154.46
Add: Movement during the year		(370.00)
Add: Non controlling interest		250.11
Add: Transfer to statement of consolidated profit and loss on hedge settlement		(1.05)
Add: Deferred tax on hedge settlement		(0.37)
Balance as at March 31, 2022		33.15
Add: Movement during the year		(450.71)
Add: Non controlling interest		304.33
Add: Transfer to statement of consolidated profit and loss on hedge settlement		28.68
Add: Deferred tax on hedge settlement		(10.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(M)**	**(94.57)**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I+J+K+L+M)**	
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**(1,421.41)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**(1,396.37)**

a) GAPL purchased the aircraft division of GMR Industries Limited under slump sale on October 01, 2008 for a purchase consideration of ₹ 29.00 crore on a going concern basis and the transaction was concluded in the month of March 2009. Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 3.41 crore being the excess of net value of the assets acquired (based on a valuation report) over the purchase consideration has been recognised as capital reserve on acquisition.

b) As required by section 45-1C of the RBI Act, 20% of DSPL and GAL's net profit of the year is transferred to special reserve. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the RBI from time to time.

c) Certain entities in the Group have issued redeemable non-convertible debentures ('NCD'). Accordingly, the Companies (Share capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 (as amended), required the Company to create DRR out of profits of the entities available for payment of dividend.

d) During the year ended March 31, 2006, GHIAL had received a grant of ₹ 107.00 crore from Government of Telangana ['formerly Government of Andhra Pradesh ('GoAP')] towards Advance Development Fund Grant, as per the State Support Agreement. This is in the nature of financial support for the project and accordingly, the Group's share amounting to ₹ 67.41 crore as at April 01, 2011 was included in Capital reserve (government grant).

e) On July 2, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company approved an issue and allotment of up to 180,000,000 warrants having an option to apply for and be allotted equivalent number of equity shares of face value of ₹ 1 each on a preferential basis under chapter VII of the SEBI ICDR Regulations and provisions of all other applicable laws and regulations and accordingly the Company received an advance of ₹ 141.75 crore against such share warrants. The shareholders approved the aforesaid issue of warrants through postal ballot on August 12, 2014. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated February 26, 2016 the outstanding warrants have been cancelled as the holders did not exercise the option within the due date of 18 months from the date of allotment and

₹ 141.75 crore received as advance towards such warrants has been forfeited in accordance with the SEBI ICDR Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2016. The said amount has been credited to Capital Reserve account during the year ended March 31, 2016.

f) The Group has paid an additional consideration of ₹ 197.09 crore for acquisition of RSSL which has been adjusted against the capital reserve as at April 01, 2015.

g) The MCA, Government of India ('GoI') vide its Notification No GSR 225 (E) dated March 31, 2009 prescribed certain changes to AS - 11 on 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'. The Group has, pursuant to adoption of such prescribed changes to the said Standard, exercised the option of recognizing the exchange differences arising in reporting of foreign currency monetary items at rates different from those at which they were recorded earlier, in the original cost of such depreciable assets in so far such exchange differences arose on foreign currency monetary items relating to the acquisition of depreciable assets. Exchange differences are capitalized as per paragraph D13AA of Ind AS 101 'First time adoption' availing the optional exemption that allows first time adopter to continue capitalization of exchange differences in respect of long term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the consolidated financial statement for the period ending immediately beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP. Accordingly, exchange loss of ₹ 13.59 crore (March 31, 2022: exchange loss ₹ 33.76 crore), net of amortisation, on long term monetary asset has been accumulated in the 'Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account' and is being amortised in the statement of consolidated profit and loss over the balance period of such long term monetary asset.

h) Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

i) Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to consolidated profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

j) The Group uses hedging instruments as part of its management of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated on borrowings. For hedging foreign currency and interest rate risk, the Group uses foreign currency forward contracts, call spred option, cross currency swaps, foreign currency option contracts and interest rate swaps. To the extent these hedges are effective, the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve. Amounts recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

k) Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated March 17, 2023, the Holding Company has issued 6.76% Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('ADP FCCBs') of Euro 330.817 million of Euro 1,000 each, equivalent to ₹ 2,931.77 crore to Aeroports De Paris S.A. with a maturity period of 10 year and 1 day. The bondholder can exercise the conversion option at any time on or after the day following the 5th anniversary of the Closing Date (March 24, 2023) up to the close of business on March 2033. The exchange rate for conversion of ADP FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 88.5237/EUR. The price at which each of the shares will be issued upon conversion, will initially be ₹ 43.67 (calculated by reference to a premium of 10% (ten percent) over and above the Regulatory Floor Price), but will be subject to adjustment as per terms of the FCCB's. The Bonds may be redeemed or converted into new shares of the Holding Company on the maturity date at 100 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds together with any accrued but uncapitalised or unpaid interest (including default interest) up to (but excluding) the maturity date in accordance with the issuance terms. The bond shall carry an interest rate of 6.76% p.a on a simple interest basis. Interest will accrue on a yearly basis and first interest installment is payable on date of expiry of five year and from end of sixth year on yearly basis .

The above ADP FCCBs are fair valued as per Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instrument' and equity component of ₹ 479.35 crore (net of deferred tax of ₹ 161.21 crore) has been recognised in other equity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

17. Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current borrowings				
Debentures / bonds				
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)	2,519.65	185.67	-	-
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	14,208.83	14,891.00	-	-
Non convertible debentures/bonds (secured)	6,276.66	3,196.50	2.46	-
Non convertible debentures/bonds (unsecured)	1,908.17	3,646.91	3,084.19	1,330.00
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	2,035.72	1,259.45	79.49	62.66
Foreign currency loans (secured)	439.35	419.09	-	-
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	536.06	104.95	34.97	8.30
Other loans				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	-	285.78	0.39	9.38
Loans from related parties (unsecured) (refer note 45)	-	100.19	67.05	-
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	252.04	315.05	63.01	-
Current borrowings				
Debentures / bonds				
Non convertible debentures/bonds (secured)	-	-	175.00	175.00
From banks				
Foreign currency loans (secured)	-	-	-	14.93
Cash credit and working capital from banks (secured)	-	-	220.44	178.16
Cash credit and working capital from banks (unsecured)	-	-	-	57.49
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee short term loan (secured)	-	-	-	100.00
Other loans				
Loans from related parties (unsecured) (refer note 45)	-	-	40.00	175.25
	28,176.48	**24,404.59**	**3,767.00**	**2,111.17**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	23,496.62	20,156.77	512.75	548.43
Unsecured borrowings	4,679.86	4,247.82	3,254.25	1,562.74
Total	**28,176.48**	**24,404.59**	**3,767.00**	**2,111.17**

A. Terms of security

i) The aforementioned Indian rupee term loans, cash credit and working capital loans from Banks and financial institutions of various entities of the Group are secured by way of charge on various movable and immovable assets of the group including but not limited to, present and future, leasehold rights of land, freehold land, buildings, intangibles, movable plant and machinery, other property, plant and equipment, investments, inventories, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, intangible, goodwill, intellectual property, uncalled capital transaction accounts, rights under project documents of respective entities and all book debts, operating cash flows, current assets, receivables, Trust and Retention account ('TRA'), commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, all insurance contracts, accounts including Debt Service Reserve Accounts and bank accounts, bank guarantees, letter of credits, guarantee,project assets, performance bond, corporate guarantees, non disposable undertaking with respect to shares held in certain companies, pledge of shares of subsidiaries / associates / joint ventures held by their respective holding companies (including Holding Company of the Group).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

ii) The Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('KIA FCCBs') issued to Kuwait Investment authority are convertible at ₹ 1.5 per share which is subject to adjustment as per the terms of the FCCBs. The exchange rate for conversion of FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 66.745/USD. As at March 31, 2023, FCCB holders have not exercised the conversion option.

iii) The Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('ADP FCCBs') to Aeroports De Paris S.A. are convertible at ₹ 43.57 per shares at any time on or after the day following the 5th anniversary of the Closing Date (i.e March 24, 2023). The exchange rate for conversion of ADP FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 43.67. The Bonds may be redeemed or converted into New Shares of the Holding Company on the maturity date at 100 per cent of the principal amount of the Bonds together with any accrued but uncapitalised or unpaid interest (including Default Interest) up to (but excluding) the Maturity Date in accordance with the issuance terms.

iv) Redemption of unsecured non-convertible bonds and debentures will start from December 2023 and all the unsecured non-convertible bonds and debentures will have to be redeemed by September 2024 as per terms of various agreements.

v) Foreign currency senior notes (secured) and non-convertible debentures/ bonds (secured) are secured by first rank pari-passu charge on all the future revenues, receivables, Trust and Retention account, any other reserve, other bank accounts and insurance proceeds of the Company and all the rights, titles, interests, permits in respect of the project documents as detailed in the lender's agreements, to the extent permissible under OMDA. Further, the redemption of these foreign currency senior notes (secured) and non-convertible debentures/ bonds (secured) will start from July 2023 and all these instruments will have to be redeemed by March 2033 as per terms of various agreements.

B. Terms of repayment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rates range (p.a.)	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2023	Repayable within		
			1 year	1 to 5 year	>5 year
Debentures / Bonds					
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)	6.76% - 7.50%	3,164.34	-	-	3,164.34
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	4.25% - 6.45%	14,244.37	-	10,135.87	4,108.50
Non convertible debentures (secured)	8.71% - 17.00%	6,532.10	177.46	4,364.64	1,990.00
Non convertible debentures (unsecured)	11.50% - 18.25%	5,062.10	3,086.00	1,976.10	-
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	8.25% - 12.30%	2,138.24	79.49	715.63	1,343.12
Foreign currency loans (secured)	Euribor + 3.60%	446.48	-	13.39	433.09
Cash credit and working capital from banks (secured)	7.90% - 11.35%	220.43	220.43	-	-
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	7.60% - 12.00%	575.09	34.97	219.39	320.73
From others					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	4.70%	0.39	0.39	-	-
Loans from related parties (unsecured)	8.00% - 9.00%	107.05	107.05	-	-
Other loans					
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	N.A.	315.05	63.01	252.04	-
		32,805.64	**3,768.80**	**17,677.06**	**11,359.78**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note

i) Reconciliation with carrying amount

	(₹ in crore)
Total Amount repayable as per repayment terms	32,805.64
Less: Equity component of FCCB (including deferred tax) (refer note 16(k))	640.57
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	221.59
Net carrying value	**31,943.48**

Terms of repayment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rates range (p.a.)	Amount outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Repayable within		
			1 year	1 to 5 year	>5 year
Debentures / Bonds					
Foreign currency convertible bonds (unsecured)	7.50%	185.67	-	-	185.67
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	4.25% - 6.45%	14,950.84	-	8,508.47	6,442.37
Non convertible debentures (secured)	10.96% - 17.00%	3,432.10	175.00	3,257.10	-
Non convertible debentures (unsecured)	11.50% - 17.50%	4,980.00	1,330.00	3,650.00	-
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	7.50% - 12.50%	1,343.23	62.66	447.13	833.44
Indian rupee term loans (unsecured)	7.90% - 9.90%	57.49	57.49	-	-
Foreign currency loans (secured)	Euribor+3.60%, 9.60%	434.02	14.93	4.19	414.90
Cash credit and working capital from banks (secured)	7.50% - 9.60%	178.16	178.16	-	-
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	8.95% - 9.50%	114.50	8.30	69.25	36.95
From others					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	4.70% - 8.60%	396.27	109.38	108.39	178.50
Loans from related parties (unsecured)	8.00% - 12.25%	275.44	175.25	100.19	-
Other loans					
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	N.A.	315.05	-	252.04	63.01
		26,662.77	**2,111.17**	**16,396.76**	**8,154.84**

Note

i) Reconciliation with carrying amount

	(₹ in crore)
Total Amount repayable as per repayment terms	26,662.77
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	147.01
Net carrying value	**26,515.76**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

18. Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payables[1]	850.78	543.38
	850.78	**543.38**

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
   - Trade payables are non-interest bearing
   - For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer note 47.
2. The dues to related parties are unsecured. (refer note 45).
3. For ageing analysis refer note 40(iii).

19. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
At amortised cost				
Security deposit from concessionaires / customers	537.87	451.08	352.27	317.91
Security deposit from commercial property developers ('CPD')	185.87	182.44	-	-
Concession fee payable	104.26	70.75	100.31	127.39
Annual fees payable to AAI (refer note 41(xi))	663.57	576.58	-	-
Exchangeable Bonds (refer note 41(xvii)(a))	1149.27	-	-	-
Non-trade payable (including retention money)[1]	114.07	212.21	2,008.60	1,513.92
Interest / premium / processing fees payable on redemption of debenture/loan	122.16	139.01	1,074.12	971.51
Total	**2,877.07**	**1,632.07**	**3,535.30**	**2,930.73**

[1]Retention money is payable on the completion of the contracts or after the completion of the defect liability period as defined in the respective contracts. These payments are kept as retention to ensure performance of the vendor obligation and hence are not discounted for present value of money.

20. Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances received from customers and CPD	229.51	177.88	119.28	106.02
Deferred / unearned revenue[1]	2,334.50	2,341.84	213.44	221.42
Statutory dues payable	-	-	224.05	151.61
Marketing fund liability (refer note 41(viii))	-	-	47.55	43.91
Government grants	19.79	25.06	5.27	5.27
Other liabilities	-	-	34.67	34.46
	2,583.80	**2,544.78**	**644.26**	**562.69**

[1]Interest free security deposit received from concessionaire, customers and commercial property developers (that are refundable in cash on completion of its term) are carried at amortised cost. Difference between the amortised value and transaction value of the security deposits received has been recognised as deferred revenue.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

21. Provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 36)	25.05	26.76	17.09	14.07
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	91.32	90.25
Provision for other employee benefits	-	-	3.77	1.48
	25.05	**26.76**	**112.18**	**105.80**
Other provisions (refer note 39)				
Provision for replacement obligations	18.91	10.79	5.09	8.36
Provision against standard assets	1.92	11.53	0.72	0.40
Others	-	-	119.72	121.73
	20.83	**22.32**	**125.53**	**130.49**
Total	**45.88**	**49.08**	**237.71**	**236.29**

22. Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a)	**Sale of goods and services**			
	Aeronautical		1,726.95	1,017.41
	Non-aeronautical		3,830.97	2,488.19
	Construction revenue		82.43	125.77
	Sale of material		4.85	22.30
	Income from security and other service		206.21	118.50
	Total	**(A)**	**5,851.41**	**3,772.17**
b)	**Other operating income**			
	Income from commercial property development		579.23	632.65
	Income from management and other services		118.76	91.29
	Interest income on bank deposits and others		107.12	86.64
	Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments		9.98	4.88
	Others		26.90	13.09
	Total	**(B)**	**841.99**	**828.55**
	Total	**(A + B)**	**6,693.40**	**4,600.72**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

a) Timing of rendering of services in the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Aeronautical	1,611.74	115.21	1,726.95
Non-aeronautical	767.43	3,063.54	3,830.97
Construction revenue	-	82.43	82.43
Sale of material	4.85	-	4.85
Income from security and other services	-	206.21	206.21
Income from commercial property development	-	579.23	579.23
Income from management and other services	-	118.76	118.76
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	-	9.98	9.98
Interest income on bank deposit and others	-	107.12	107.12
Others	-	26.90	26.90
Total	**2,384.02**	**4,309.38**	**6,693.40**

Timing of rendering of services in the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time*	Total
Aeronautical	922.05	95.36	1,017.41
Non-aeronautical	319.71	2,168.48	2,488.19
Construction revenue	-	125.77	125.77
Sale of material	22.30	-	22.30
Income from security and other services	-	118.50	118.50
Income from commercial property development	-	632.65	632.65
Income from management and other services	-	91.29	91.29
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	-	4.88	4.88
Interest income on bank deposit and others	-	86.64	86.64
Others	-	13.09	13.09
Total	**1,264.06**	**3,336.66**	**4,600.72**

* The Group recognises revenue from these sources over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with contracted price

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue as per contracted price	6,692.76	4,599.62
Significant financing component	0.64	1.10
Revenue from contract with customer	**6,693.40**	**4,600.72**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

c) Details of revenue earned

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
In India	6,635.60	4,546.58
Outside India	57.80	54.14
Total	**6,693.40**	**4,600.72**

d) Contract Balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables		
- Gross	374.05	380.23
- Loss allowance	(5.12)	(4.70)
Contract assets:		
Unbilled revenue		
- Current	322.24	265.22
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred / unearned revenue		
- Non current	2,334.50	2,341.84
- Current	213.44	221.42
Advances received from customers and commercial property developers		
- Non current	229.51	177.88
- Current	119.28	106.02

23. Other Income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on bank deposits and others	304.49	246.96
Provisions no longer required, written back	2.11	2.46
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	49.16	-
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	180.05	81.92
Income from Governement grant	5.27	5.27
Income from duty credit scripts	1.01	-
Miscellaneous income	53.50	21.83
	595.59	**358.44**

24. Cost of materials consumed

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	67.37	65.09
Add: Purchases	91.00	94.85
	158.37	159.94
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (refer note 12)	(61.80)	(67.37)
	96.57	**92.57**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

25. Purchase of traded goods

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Purchase of duty free items	134.17	31.62
Purchase of other goods for trading	4.02	20.75
	138.19	**52.37**

26. (Increase) / decrease in stock in trade

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Stock at the beginning of the year (refer note 12)	10.21	14.82
Less: Stock at the end of the year (refer note 12)	(57.66)	(10.21)
	(47.45)	**4.61**

27. Employee benefit expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	852.27	661.44
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 36(a) and 36(b)(A))	67.91	53.64
Gratuity expenses (refer note 36(b)(B))	12.15	11.88
Staff welfare expenses	37.05	28.16
	969.38	**755.12**

28. Finance costs*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on debts, borrowings and lease liabilities	2,037.64	1,667.64
Net interest on hedgeing instruments	251.27	265.87
Bank and other charges	30.96	30.89
Interest others	23.24	54.26
	2,343.11	**2,018.66**

* Excluding the finance cost capitalised under CWIP

29. Depreciation and amortisation expense*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,010.17	856.05
Amortisation of right of use asset	16.90	17.09
Amortisation of other intangible assets	15.37	16.26
	1,042.44	**889.40**

* Excluding the depreciation and amortisation capitalised under CWIP

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

30. Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rates and taxes	59.75	37.25
Utilities	126.80	72.11
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	156.15	140.84
Buildings	59.33	38.57
Others	111.09	149.78
Communication costs	6.10	8.13
Printing and stationery	2.72	2.88
Advertisement and publicity	34.50	24.85
Directors' sitting fees	1.25	0.99
Legal and professional fees	372.77	195.50
Insurance	37.08	32.29
Provision against advance to AAI paid under protest	-	43.21
Rent	28.24	14.31
House keeping & other expenses	3.96	3.14
Travelling and conveyance	140.37	84.55
Loss on sale/written off of fixed assets (net)	20.88	2.95
Charities and donation (including CSR expenditure)	14.38	47.13
Operating, manpower outsourcing and maintenance expenses	266.53	143.18
Collection charges	10.73	7.60
Airport operator's charge	71.67	52.80
Expenses of commercial property development	32.84	9.11
Provision for bad and doubtful debt	65.99	1.87
Write off /provision towards carrying amount of investments	-	0.10
Net loss on fair valuation of investments	-	63.47
Loss on settlement of derivative financial instruments	90.77	-
Miscellaneous expenses	112.15	76.60
	1,826.05	**1,253.21**

31. Earnings per share ('EPS')

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible securities) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations (₹ in crore)	(179.26)	(589.82)
Discontinuing operations (₹ in crore)	-	(433.47)
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic/ diluted earning per share (₹ in crore)	**(179.26)**	**(1,023.29)**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	6,035,945,275	6,035,945,275
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	6,035,945,275	6,035,945,275
Earning per share for continuing operations - Basic and Diluted (₹)	(0.30)	(0.98)
Earning per share for discontinued operations - Basic and Diluted (₹)	-	(0.72)
Earning per share for continuing and discontinued operations - Basic and Diluted (₹)	(0.30)	(1.70)

Note:

Considering that the Group has incurred losses during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the allotment of conversion option in case of convertible instrument would decrease the loss per share for the respective years and accordingly has been ignored for the purpose of calculation of diluted earnings per share.

32. Non- current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

a) In GMR Male International Airport Private Limited ('GMIAL'), during the year ended March 31, 2018, Maldives Inland Revenue Authority ('MIRA') has issued tax audit reports and notice of tax assessments demanding business profit tax amounting to USD 1.44 crore, USD 0.29 crore as the additional withholding tax excluding fines and penalties. During the year ended March 31 2019, MIRA has issued additional demands of USD 0.21 crore and USD 0.13 crore on account of fines on business profit tax and with-holding taxes respectively. However, management of the Group is of the view that the notice issued by MIRA is not tenable. On May 23, 2019, the Attorney General's office has issued statement on this matter to MIRA stating that in the event of the Maldives parties deducting any sum from this award in respect of taxes, the amount payable under the award shall be increased to enable GMIAL to receive the sum it would have received if the payment had not been liable to tax.

Further, as per the letter dated January 22, 2020 received from Ministry of Finance Male', Republic of Maldives (the "Ministry"), the amount of tax assessed by MIRA relating to the final arbitration award is USD 0.59 crore and in the event of any tax payable by GMIAL on the same shall be borne by whom the payment was settled to GMIAL, without giving any workings/ break-up for the same. As such the Ministry has confirmed that GMIAL is not liable to pay for the tax assessed by MIRA on the final arbitration award. GMIAL has obtained the statement of dues from MIRA on December 31, 2020, according to which GMIAL is required to settle business profit tax amounting to USD 0.72 crore and fines on business profit tax amounting to USD 0.82 crore and GMIAL is required to settle withholding tax amounting USD 0.29 crore and fines on withholding tax amounted to USD 0.44 crore (withdraw-ing the interim tax liability claim of USD 0.72 crore).

In addition to that, GMIAL has obtained the statements of dues from MIRA on October 28, 2021 and as per the statement, GMIAL requires to settle business profit tax amounting to USD 0.72 crore fines on business profit tax amounting to USD 0.81 crore, withholding tax amounting to USD 0.29 and fines on withholding tax amounting to USD 0.44 crore. As per business profit tax assessments issued by MIRA GMIAL should pay tax on net income of the final arbitration award.

Considering the entire tax liability pertaining to the business profit taxes is relating to the Arbitration Award Sum, the management of Group is of view that GMIAL will be able to successfully defend and object to the notice of tax assessments and accordingly, no additional provision is required to be recognized in these consolidated financial statements. Further, in respect of the matters pertaining to the withholding taxes and the fines thereon, Group, believes that since these pertain to the aforementioned matter

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

itself, the tax demand on these items is not valid and based on an independent legal opinion, no adjustments to the books of account are considered necessary. Also refer (c) below.

b) State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) has acquired 277 acres of land in year ended March 31, 2021 and further issued notification / notice for acquisition of 486 acres of land for industrial purpose. During the six month period ended September 30, 2021, SIPCOT acquired 59 acres of land out of 486 acres of land. Accordingly, the investment property is classified as assets held for sale as at March 31, 2021. Also refer (c) below.

c) The composite scheme of arrangement for demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Group (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) ("Scheme") was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ("the Tribunal") vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Holding Company and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby the Scheme becoming effective on that date. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 01, 2021, being the appointed date as per the Scheme.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Income	
Revenue from operations	2,890.76
Other income	118.91
Total income	**3,009.67**
Expenses	
Revenue share paid/payable to concessionaire grantors	110.37
Cost of material consumed	464.40
Purchase of traded goods	1,431.20
Sub-contracting expenses	221.42
Employee benefit expense	50.08
Finance cost	1,008.46
Depreciation and amortisation expense	84.38
Other expenses	199.67
Total expenses	**3,569.98**
Loss before share of net loss of investments accounted for using equity method, exceptional items and tax	**(560.31)**
Share of net gain / (loss) of investments accounted for using equity method	68.98
Loss before exceptional items and tax	**(491.33)**
Exceptional items	173.00
Loss before tax	**(318.33)**
Tax expense	60.75
Loss after tax	**(379.08)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	17.00
Total comprehensive income net of tax	**(362.08)**

The book value of Assets and Liabilities transferred as at the effective date are as under

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Amount
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		307.11
Right of use asset		6.16
Investment property		569.96
Other intangible assets		2,214.66
Investments accounted for using equity method		4,647.68
Financial assets		
Investments		232.60
Trade receivables		176.19
Loans		1,128.69
Other financial assets		1,174.87
Income tax assets (net)		9.50
Deferred tax assets (net)		4.26
Other non-current assets		39.22
		10,510.90
Current assets		
Inventories		111.06
Financial assets		
Investments		73.87
Trade receivables		638.84
Cash and cash equivalents		146.36
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		78.37
Loans		829.98
Other financial assets		1,490.92
Other current assets		133.67
		3,503.07
Assets classified as held for sale (also refer note below)		426.89
Total assets	**(A)**	**14,440.86**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings		7,332.25
Lease liabilities		3.96
Other financial liabilities		310.25
Provisions		54.55
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		2.13
Other non-current liabilities		2.56
		7,705.70

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Amount
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings		3,365.99
Trade payables		2,352.96
Lease liabilities		6.56
Other financial liabilities		1,995.70
Other current liabilities		103.08
Income tax liabilities (net)		12.44
Provisions		763.00
		8,599.73
Liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale (also refer note below)		22.41
Total Liabilities	**(B)**	**16,327.84**
Net Assets Transferred	**(A) - (B)**	**(1,886.98)**
Equity component of loans pertaining to the entities transferred to GPUIL in accordance with scheme		(316.88)
FCMTR amortisation impact		36.21
Amount disclosed under statement of change in equity		**(2,167.65)**

Breakup of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Assets classified as held for sale	
Investment property	147.23
Other current financial assets	276.24
Cash and cash equivalents	0.44
Other assets including claims recoverable	2.98
Total assets of disposal group held for sale	**426.89**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	
Trade payables	4.26
Other liabilities	18.15
Total liabilities of disposal group held for sale	**22.41**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

d) The financial performance and cash flow information as at the effective date are as under

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,061.62
Net cash generated from investing activities	422.16
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,523.82)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operation	**(40.04)**

e) Segment information for discontinued operations

For the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Power	Roads	EPC	Others	Inter Segment	Unallocated	Total
Segment revenue	1,505.24	384.51	848.60	152.41	-	-	2,890.76
Inter segment revenue	-	-	-	99.18	(99.18)	-	-
Total revenue	**1,505.24**	**384.51**	**848.60**	**251.59**	**(99.18)**	**-**	**2,890.76**
Segment result before share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method, exceptional item and tax	28.91	148.37	72.38	104.96	-	-	354.62
Share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method	68.74	-	0.24	-	-	-	68.98
Exceptional item	473.00	-	-	(300.00)	-	-	173.00
Segment result after share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method, exceptional item and before tax	**570.65**	**148.37**	**72.62**	**(195.04)**	**-**	**-**	**596.60**
Unallocated income/ (expenses)							
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-	(1,008.46)	(1,008.46)
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	93.55	93.55
Loss before tax	-	-	-	-	-	(914.91)	**(318.31)**
Tax expenses	-	-	-	-	-	(60.75)	(60.75)
Loss after tax	-	-	-	-	-	(975.66)	**(379.06)**
Other disclosures							
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2.35	56.71	14.20	11.12	-	-	84.38
Material non cash expenses including impairment, other than depreciation and amortisation expenses	66.78	-	-	300.63	-	-	367.41

Adjustments and eliminations

Current taxes, deferred tax and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are managed on a group basis.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Revenue from External Customer March 31, 2022
In India	1,976.26
Outside India	914.50
Total	**2,890.76**

Note

There is no single external customer which constitutes 10% of total revenue from external customer.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

33. (a) Deferred tax

Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets comprises mainly of the following: **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Opening deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	Deferred tax (expense)/ income recognised in profit and loss	Deferred tax (expense)/ income recognised in other comprehensive income	Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in statement of changes in equity	Closing deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)
For the year ended March 31, 2023						
Deferred tax assets						
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation (including capital loss)	426.09	(225.37)	-	-	-	200.72
Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement	457.28	(11.00)	-	-	-	446.28
Others	87.18	167.15	99.72	-	(31.19)	322.86
Total	**970.55**	**(69.22)**	**99.72**	**-**	**(31.19)**	**969.86**
Offsetting deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipments	(181.17)	(27.39)	-	-	-	(208.56)
Others	(1.91)	1.17	-	-	-	(0.74)
Total	**(183.08)**	**(26.22)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(209.30)**
Net deferred tax assets	**787.47**	**(95.44)**	**99.72**	**-**	**(31.19)**	**760.56**
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipments, other intangible assets and right of use assets	(825.76)	50.88	-	-	-	(774.88)
Lease equilisation reserve	(514.44)	(66.10)	-	-	-	(580.54)
Cash flow hedge	(156.63)	-	-	-	-	(156.63)
Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments	(4.95)	(0.92)	-	-	-	(5.87)
Equity component of ADP FCCBs	-	-	-	-	(161.21)	(161.21)
Others	19.68	(95.22)	-	-	-	(75.54)
Total	**(1,482.10)**	**(111.36)**	**-**	**-**	**(161.21)**	**(1,754.67)**
Offsetting deferred tax assets						
Property, plant and equipments, other intangible assets and right of use assets	1,013.93	218.74	-	-	-	1,232.67
Intangibles (airport concession rights)	51.01	(3.92)	-	-	-	47.09
Expenses on which tax is not deducted	52.47	(1.71)	-	-	-	50.76
Unpaid liability	201.48	30.40	-	-	-	231.88
Others	140.33	(138.49)	-	-	-	1.84
Total	**1,459.22**	**105.02**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,564.24**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(22.88)**	**(6.34)**	**-**	**-**	**(161.21)**	**(190.43)**
Net deferred tax	**764.59**	**(101.78)**	**99.72**	**-**	**(192.40)**	**570.13**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	Deferred tax (expense)/ income recognised in profit and loss	Deferred tax (expense)/ income recognised in other comprehensive income	Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in statement of changes in equity	Closing deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)
For the year ended March 31, 2022						
Deferred tax assets						
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation (including capital loss)	451.54	(25.45)	-	-	-	426.09
Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement	516.00	(58.72)	-	-	-	457.28
Others	72.87	20.58	-	(6.27)	-	87.18
Total	**1,040.41**	**(63.59)**	**-**	**(6.27)**	**-**	**970.55**
Offsetting deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipments, other intangible assets and right of use assets	(175.69)	(5.48)	-	-	-	(181.17)
Others	(42.89)	2.75	35.43	3.17	(0.37)	(1.91)
Total	(218.58)	(2.73)	35.43	3.17	(0.37)	(183.08)
Net deferred tax assets	**821.83**	**(66.32)**	**35.43**	**(3.10)**	**(0.37)**	**787.47**
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipments, other intangible assets and right of use assets	(873.46)	47.70	-	-	-	(825.76)
Lease equilisation reserve	(401.17)	(113.27)	-	-	-	(514.44)
Cash flow hedge	(156.63)	-	-	-	-	(156.63)
Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments	(96.16)	91.21	-	-	-	(4.95)
Others	1.21	18.47	-	-	-	19.68
Total	**(1,526.21)**	**44.11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,482.10)**
Offsetting deferred tax assets						
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	782.24	231.69	-	-	-	1,013.93
Intangibles (airport concession rights)	54.94	(3.93)	-	-	-	51.01
Expenses on which tax is not deducted	169.90	(117.43)	-	-	-	52.47
Unpaid liability	184.50	16.98	-	-	-	201.48
Others	217.50	(77.17)	-	-	-	140.33
Total	**1,409.08**	**50.14**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,459.22**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(117.13)**	**94.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(22.88)**
Net deferred tax	**704.70**	**27.93**	**35.43**	**(3.10)**	**(0.37)**	**764.59**

Notes:

i. In case of certain entities, deferred tax asset has not been recognised on unabsorbed losses on the grounds of prudence in view of the management's assessment of future profitability.

ii. In case of certain entities, as the timing differences are originating and reversing within the tax holiday period under the provisions of section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, deferred tax has not been recognised by these companies.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

iii. As at March 31, 2023 aggregate amount of temporary difference associated with undistributed earnings of subsidiaries for which deferred tax liability has not been recognised is ₹ 235.36 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 350.64 crore). No liability has been recognised in respect of such difference as the Group is in a position to control the timing of reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that such difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

iv. The Holding Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 2,035.46 crore and other deductible temporary differences of ₹ 14.53 crore. The unused tax losses will be adjustable till assessment year 2030-31.

33. (b) Income tax

The domestic subsidiaries of the Group are subject to income tax in India on the basis of their standalone financial statements. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, these entities are liable to pay income tax which is the higher of regular income tax payable or the amount payable based on the provisions applicable for MAT.

MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be carried forward for a period of 15 years and can be offset against future tax liabilities.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax expense of continuing operations		
Current tax	12.29	15.64
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	101.78	(27.94)
Tax expenses of discontinued operations		
Current tax	-	60.75
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax expenses	**114.07**	**48.45**
Other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	(0.30)	(0.16)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(99.42)	(35.25)
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans (discontinued operations)	-	(0.02)
Income tax charged to OCI	**(99.72)**	**(35.43)**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loss before taxes from continuing operations	(725.86)	(764.61)
Loss before taxes from discontinued operations	-	(318.33)
	(725.86)	**(1,082.94)**
Less: Share of profit on investments accounted for using equity method (including discontinuing operations)	85.97	139.68
Loss before taxes	**(811.83)**	**(1,222.62)**
Applicable tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed tax charge based on applicable tax rates of respective countries	**(283.69)**	**(427.23)**
Adjustments to taxable profits for companies with taxable profits		
(a) Income exempt from tax	(0.68)	(3.59)
(b) Items not deductible	81.00	42.72
(c) Adjustments on which deferred tax is not created/reversal of earlier years	214.10	283.38
(d) Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior periods	7.55	(11.05)
(e) Adjustment for different tax rates between the group components	88.31	101.70
(f) Others	7.48	62.52
Tax expense as reported	**114.07**	**48.45**

Note

1. Certain entities of the Group have incurred losses during the relevant period, which has resulted in reduction of profit/increase of losses in the consolidated financial statements. However, the tax liability has been discharged by the respective entities on a standalone basis. Further, in view of absence of reasonable certainty, the Group has not recognised deferred tax asset in such companies.

34. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include impairment of investments, other non-current assets including Goodwill, determination of useful life of assets, estimating provisions, recoverability of deferred tax assets, commitments and contingencies, fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities, fair value measurement of put options given by the Group, applicability of service concession arrangements, recognition of revenue on long term contracts, treatment of certain investments as joint ventures/associates and estimation of payables to Government / statutory bodies.

a) Estimates and assumptions

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

i. **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Estimates include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 46 and 47 for further disclosures.

ii. **Revenue recognition from Engineering, procurement and construction (EPC)**

Revenue from EPC contracts is recognized over a period of time in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Due to the nature of the contracts, the Group uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Group to estimate the costs incurred till date as a proportion of the total cost to be incurred along with identification of contractual obligations and the Group's rights to receive payments for performance completed till date, changes in scope and consequential revised contract price and recognition of the liability for loss making contracts/onerous obligations. Costs incurred have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

iii. **Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)**

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 36.

iv. **Impairment of non-current assets including property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets, assets under construction/ development, investments accounted for using equity method and goodwill**

Determining whether property, plant and equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets, assets under construction/development, investments accounted for using equity method and goodwill are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the individual investment or the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on Discounted Cash Flow Model ('DCF') model over the estimated useful life of the power plants, concession on roads, airports etc. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, operational performance of the plants and coal mines, life extension plans, availability and market prices of gas, coal and other fuels, restructuring of loans etc in case of entities in the energy business, estimation of passenger traffic and rates, rates per acre/hectare for lease rentals from CPD, passenger penetration rates, and favorable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport and expressway business, assumptions relating to realization per acre of land from monetization for SEZ business which are considered as reasonable by the management (refer note 3,4,5,6,7a and 7b).

v. **Recognition of revenue for change in law and other claims**

The recognition of revenue is based on the tariff rates/ methodology prescribed under PPA/LOI with customers. Significant management judgement is required to determine the revenue to be recognized in cases where regulatory order in favour of the Group is yet to be received or which is further challenged in higher judicial forums. The estimate of such revenue is based on similar existing other favorable orders/ contractual terms of the PPA with the customers.

vi. Provision for periodic major maintenance

The entities in the road sector of the Group are engaged in development of highways on build, operate and transfer model on annuity or toll basis. These are SPVs which have entered into concessionaire agreements with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI') or the respective state governments for carrying out these projects.

The Group is contractually committed to carry out major maintenance whenever the roughness index exceeds the limit as indicated in the respective concession agreement.

The management, estimates provision w.r.t periodic major maintenance by using a model that incorporates a number of assumptions, including the life of the concession agreement, annual traffic growth and the expected cost of the periodic major maintenance which are considered as reasonable by the management. (Refer note 39)

vii. Valuation of investment property

Investment property is stated at cost. However, as per Ind AS 40 'Investment Property', there is a requirement to disclose fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Group engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of its investment property as at previous reporting date.

b) Significant judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, the management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these consolidated financial statements.

i. Determination of applicability of Appendix C of Service Concession Arrangement ('SCA'), under Ind AS - 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers') in case of airport entities

DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL, subsidiaries of the Holding Company, have entered into concession agreements with Airports Authority of India ('AAI') and the Ministry of Civil Aviation ('MoCA') respectively, both being Government / statutory bodies. The concession agreements give DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL exclusive rights to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the respective airports on a revenue sharing model. Under the agreement, the Government / statutory bodies have granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of their functions, being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the respective airports and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical services' (regulated services) and 'Non-aeronautical services' (non-regulated services). Aeronautical services are regulated while there is no control over determination of prices for Non-aeronautical services. Charges for Non-aeronautical services are determined at the sole discretion of DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL. The management of the Group conducted detailed analysis to determine applicability of SCA. The concession agreements of these entities, have significant non-regulated revenues, which are apparently not ancillary in nature, as these are important for DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL, the Government / statutory body and users/ passengers perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premises are being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical services). Based on DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL's proportion of regulated and non-regulated activities, the management has determined that over the concession period, the unregulated business activities drive the economics of the arrangement and contributes substantially to the profits of DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL and accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to DIAL, GGIAL and GHIAL.

ii. Determination of control and accounting thereof

As detailed in the accounting policy, consolidation principles under Ind AS necessitates assessment of control of the subsidiaries independent of the majority shareholding. Accordingly, certain entities like GKEL and DDFS, where though the Group has majority

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

shareholdings, they have been accounted as joint ventures on account of certain participative rights granted to other partners / investors under the shareholding agreements (GKEL has been accounted for as joint venture of GEL). Similarly, consequent to investment made by Tenaga in GEL with certain participative rights in the operations of GEL, GEL and its underlying subsidiaries have also been accounted as joint ventures w.e.f. November 4, 2016 under Ind AS. Further, GREL have been accounted as associates on account of the SDR and the conversion of loans into equity share capital by the consortium of lenders.

Under Ind AS, joint ventures are accounted under the equity method as per the Ind AS-28 against the proportionate line by line consolidation under previous GAAP.

Refer note 7a and 7b for further disclosure.

iii. Classification of leases

The Group enters into leasing arrangements for various premises. The assessment (including measurement) of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/terminate etc. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to extend or to terminate.

iv. Recoverability of advances/receivables

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables and advances.

v. Taxes

Deferred tax assets including MAT Credit Entitlement is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer note 33 for further disclosures.

vi. Contingencies

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

The Group has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities and third parties. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Group to third parties, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided. Refer note 37(c) for further disclosure.

vii. Other significant judgements

a) Refer note 41(vii) as regards the revenue share payable by DIAL and GHIAL to the grantor.

b) Refer note 41(ii) and 41(iii) as regards the revenue accounting of DIAL and GHIAL.

c) Refer note 42(i) and 42(ii) as regard the recovery of claims in GACEPL and GHVEPL.

35. Interest in material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below :

1. Details of material partly-owned subsidiaries

Name of the Entity	Place of Business	Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (Effective)		Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests (Direct)	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
DIAL	India	67.36%	67.36%	36.00%	36.00%
GHIAL	India	67.87%	67.87%	37.00%	37.00%
GMIAL*	Republic of Maldives	-	-	-	-
GAL	India	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%

* Refer note 32(c) for details.

2. Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
DIAL	427.67	829.53
GHIAL*	1,107.05	1,141.32
GMIAL (refer note 32 (c))	-	-
GAL	1,151.58	1,239.43
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	-	59.87
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non-controlling interest	(924.67)	(534.18)
Total	**1,761.63**	**2,735.97**

* including the gain on hedge settlement (net of deferred tax) ₹ 39.40 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil) disclosed under consolidated statement of change in equity

3. Profit / (loss) allocated to non-controlling interest

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
DIAL	(401.86)	(122.12)
GHIAL	(73.67)	(189.70)
GMIAL	-	1.54
GAL	(87.85)	(39.41)
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non-controlling interest	(452.79)	(10.90)
Total	**(1,016.17)**	**(360.59)**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Summarised financial position

The summarised financial position of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL		GMIAL*		GAL**	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non-current assets								
Property, plant and equipments	6,453.31	6,142.50	4,153.42	2,457.59	-	-	2.43	1.42
Capital work in progress	8,082.88	5,537.69	2,756.60	3,043.11	-	-	46.49	0.61
Intangible assets (including right of use asset)	366.05	376.45	78.71	76.79	-	-	3.62	0.91
Investments	249.45	254.61	780.02	756.79	-	-	5,291.63	5,745.81
Financial assets	1,257.41	1,134.43	830.94	684.83	-	-	382.63	431.00
Other non-current assets (including income tax assets)	2,174.13	2,865.77	75.81	627.11	-	-	42.16	59.90
Deferred tax assets	-	-	485.40	452.50	-	-	107.28	107.17
Total	**18,583.23**	**16,311.45**	**9,160.90**	**8,098.72**	**-**	**-**	**5,876.24**	**6,346.82**
Current assets								
Inventories	5.53	7.23	8.65	5.73	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	1,907.57	2,672.61	2,141.85	2,578.98	-	-	853.54	356.37
Other current assets	177.06	220.23	92.01	55.02	-	-	31.56	28.49
Total	**2,090.16**	**2,900.07**	**2,242.51**	**2,639.73**	**-**	**-**	**885.10**	**384.86**
Non-current liabilities								
Financial liabilities	13,927.86	12,139.92	8,265.98	7,642.11	-	-	2,052.94	2,455.64
Other non-current liabilities	2,318.95	2,394.89	29.16	31.51	-	-	24.93	12.89
Total	**16,246.81**	**14,534.81**	**8,295.14**	**7,673.62**	**-**	**-**	**2,077.87**	**2,468.53**
Current liabilities								
Financial liabilities	2,011.13	1,767.29	1,203.63	1,109.21	-	-	2,274.60	1,679.24
Provisions	152.58	152.99	21.52	20.81	-	-	8.45	10.42
Other current liabilities (including liabilities for income tax)	487.35	384.32	80.05	81.25	-	-	50.26	44.04
Total	**2,651.06**	**2,304.60**	**1,305.20**	**1,211.27**	**-**	**-**	**2,333.31**	**1,733.70**
Total equity (A)	**1,775.52**	**2,372.11**	**1,803.07**	**1,853.56**	**-**	**-**	**2,350.16**	**2,529.45**
Equity share capital attributable to non-controlling shareholders (B)	882.00	882.00	139.86	139.86	-	-	689.27	689.27
Equity share capital attributable to equity holders of parents (C)	1,568.00	1,568.00	238.14	238.14	-	-	717.40	717.40
Net other equity for distribution (D=A-B-C)	**(674.48)**	**(77.89)**	**1,425.07**	**1,475.56**	**-**	**-**	**943.49**	**1,122.78**
Other equity attributable to:								
Equity holders of parents	(220.15)	(25.42)	457.88	474.10	-	-	481.18	572.62
Non-controlling interests	(454.33)	(52.47)	967.19	1,001.46	-	-	462.31	550.16

* Being a foreign subsidiary, financial statements of GMIAL is consolidated for the year ended December 31 every year. Refer note 32(c).

** The balances are net of fair value gain recognised on investments in subsidiaries.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Summarised statement of profit and loss

The summarised financial statement of profit and loss of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL		GMIAL[1]		GAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	3,989.97	2,914.08	1,246.24	673.68	-	-	445.25	488.59
Other income	264.30	143.27	138.12	105.00	-	-	229.46	89.70
Total Income	**4,254.27**	**3,057.35**	**1,384.36**	**778.68**	**-**	**-**	**674.71**	**578.29**
Revenue share paid/ payable to concessionaire grantors	1,857.67	192.70	54.41	30.33	-	-	3.09	-
Employee benefits expense	251.98	228.45	115.66	109.85	-	-	24.71	19.36
Finance cost	810.32	862.49	340.23	258.52	-	-	570.03	479.88
Depreciation and amortisation	655.79	588.29	259.99	219.85	-	-	1.79	1.52
Other expenses	896.52	779.22	555.95	312.19	-	0.02	255.92	159.44
Total Expenses	**4,472.28**	**2,651.15**	**1,326.24**	**930.74**	**-**	**0.02**	**855.54**	**660.20**
(Loss)/ profit before tax and exceptional items	**(218.01)**	**406.20**	**58.12**	**(152.06)**	**-**	**(0.02)**	**(180.83)**	**(81.91)**
Exceptional items	(59.30)	(378.43)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Loss)/ profit before tax	**(277.31)**	**27.77**	**58.12**	**(152.06)**	**-**	**(0.02)**	**(180.83)**	**(81.91)**
Tax expense/ (credit)	7.55	10.09	25.13	(43.96)	-	-	(1.85)	(1.28)
(Loss)/profit for the year	**(284.86)**	**17.68**	**32.99**	**(108.10)**	**-**	**(0.02)**	**(178.98)**	**(80.63)**
Other comprehensive income	(311.73)	(198.97)	(141.52)	(171.40)	-	6.68	(0.31)	0.20
Total comprehensive income	**(596.59)**	**(181.29)**	**(108.53)**	**(279.50)**	**-**	**6.66**	**(179.29)**	**(80.43)**
% of NCI	67.36%	67.36%	67.87%	67.87%	-	23.13%	49.00%	49.00%
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(401.86)**	**(122.12)**	**(73.67)**	**(189.70)**	**-**	**1.54**	**(87.85)**	**(39.41)**

[1] Being a foreign subsidiary, financial statements of GMIAL are consolidated for the year ended December 31 every year. However, pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32 (c)) GMIAL has been consolidated based on the financal statements for the period ended September 2021.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

6. Summarised cash flow information

The summarised cash flow information of these subsidiaries are provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL		GMIAL		GAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	1,043.95	1,851.96	729.24	23.44	-	-	5.05	2.52
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(1,734.46)	(581.15)	(91.80)	(72.16)	-	-	373.60	(9.65)
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	(313.33)	(3,322.08)	(541.85)	(594.59)	-	-	(499.58)	116.74
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**(1,003.84)**	**(2,051.27)**	**95.59**	**(643.31)**	**-**	**-**	**(120.93)**	**109.61**

36. Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans

a) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to provident and other funds included in capital work-in-progress (note 3), intangible assets under development (note 5), Non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (note 32) and employee benefits expense (note 27) are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to provident fund	53.63	29.65
Contribution to superannuation fund and other fund	15.91	14.64
	69.54	**44.29**

b) Defined benefit plan

(A) Provident fund

The Group makes contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Group's provident fund administered by a trust, require that if the board of the trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by the government under para 60 of the Employees provident fund scheme, 1972 for the reason that the return on investment is less for any other reason, then the deficiency shall be made good by the Group making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Group has obtained actuarial valuation and based on the below provided assumption there is no deficiency at the balance sheet date. Hence the liability is restricted towards monthly contributions only.

Contributions to provident funds by DIAL is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to provident fund	-	9.94
	-	**9.94**

The Board of trustee meeting was held on March 31, 2022 wherein Trustees were informed that trust had surrendered with effect from April 01, 2022. DIAL is contributing provident fund (PF) to Employees Provident fund organisation with effect from April 01, 2022.

As per the requirements of Ind AS 19, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The details of the fund and plan asset position are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value	-	181.43
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	-	171.63
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	**-**	**-**

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	-	6.80%
Fund rate	-	8.50%
EPFO rate	-	8.50%
Withdrawal rate	-	5.00%
Mortality		Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult *

*As published by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority ('IRDA') and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective April 01, 2013

(B) Gratuity plan

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

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

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss / OCI and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/ obligations.

Statement of consolidated profit and loss

Gratuity expense included in capital work-in-progress (note 3), intangible assets under development (note 5), Non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (note 32) and employee benefits expenses (note 27) are as under:

(i) Net employee benefit expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	10.44	11.05
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligation	1.98	1.75
Net benefit expenses	**12.42**	**12.80**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(ii) Remeasurement loss recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss due to defined benefit obligations ('DBO') and assumptions changes	4.17	1.54
Return on plan assets less than discount rate	1.24	0.94
Actuarial loss recognised in OCI	**5.41**	**2.48**

Balance sheet

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(104.73)	(91.11)
Fair value of plan assets	62.59	50.28
Plan liability	**(42.14)**	**(40.83)**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	91.11	87.91
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	0.61	(0.76)
Interest cost	5.91	5.47
Current service cost	10.44	11.05
Benefits paid	(7.51)	(8.19)
Actuarial loss on obligation - assumptions	4.17	1.54
Effects of business combinations and disposals (refer note 32(c))	-	(5.91)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**104.73**	**91.11**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	50.28	56.77
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	0.84	(0.45)
Interest income on plan assets	3.93	3.72
Contributions by employer	16.29	3.85
Benefits paid	(7.51)	(8.19)
Return on plan assets lesser than discount rate	(1.24)	(0.94)
Effects of business combinations and disposals (refer note 32(c))	-	(4.48)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**62.59**	**50.28**

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 16.29 crore to gratuity fund during the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: ₹ 3.85 crore).

The major category of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer managed funds	100.00%	100.00%

Expected benefit payments for the year ending

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
March 31, 2023	NA	14.29
March 31, 2024	18.94	11.67
March 31, 2025	15.04	12.60
March 31, 2026	14.28	12.47
March 31, 2027	13.32	12.66
March 31, 2028	14.90	NA
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033*	73.38	65.61

* for previous year read as March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 year (March 31, 2022: 10 year)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations

Particulars	For Raxa		Other entities of the Group	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.00%	5.90%	7.30%	7.10%
Salary escalation (in %)	3.00%	3.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Attrition rate (in %)	30.00%	25.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives "Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult"	Indian Assured Lives "Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult"	Indian Assured Lives "Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult"	Indian Assured Lives "Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult"

Notes :

1. The estimates of future increase in compensation levels, considered in the actuarial valuation, have been taken on account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

2. **Plan characteristics and associated risks**

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

a. Interest rate risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

b. Salary Inflation risk : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

c. Demographic risk : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below

Assumptions	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Attrition Rate	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sensitivity level (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase (₹ in crore)	(5.88)	(5.49)	5.43	5.22	0.45	0.44
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease (₹ in crore)	6.68	6.25	(4.85)	(4.82)	(0.37)	(0.50)

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

37. Commitments and contingent liabilities

a) Capital commitments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	2,490.81	4,802.37

b) Other commitments

i. Entities in roads sectors have entered into various Concession agreements with concessionaires for periods ranging from 17.5 years to 25 years from achievement of date of COD / appointed date as defined in the respective Concession agreements, whereby these entities have committed to comply with certain key terms and conditions pertaining to construction of roads / highways in accordance with the timelines and milestones as defined in the respective Concession agreements, COD as per the respective Concession agreements, construction, management, payment of fees (including revenue share), operation and maintenance of roads / highways in accordance with the respective Concession agreements, performance of the obligations under the respective financing agreements, non-transfer or change in ownership without the prior approval of the concessionaire and transfer of the roads / highways projects on termination of relevant agreements or in case of defaults as defined in the respective Concession agreements and utilisation of grants received as per the requirements of the respective concession agreements. Also refer note 32(c).

ii. a) Entities in airports sector have entered into various agreements with Concessionaires for periods ranging from 25 years to 35 years extendable by another 20 to 30 years in certain cases on satisfaction of certain terms and conditions of respective Concession agreements from dates as defined in the respective agreements for development, rehabilitation, expansion, modernisation, operation and maintenance of various airports in and outside India. Pursuant to these agreements, these entities have committed to comply with various terms of the respective agreements which pertains to payment of fees (including revenue share), development / expansion of Airports in accordance with the timelines and milestones as defined in the respective agreements, achievement of COD as per the respective agreements, development, management, operation and maintenance of airports in accordance with the respective agreements, performance of various obligations under the respective financing agreements, non-transfer or change in ownership without the prior approval of respective airport concessionaires, compliance with the applicable laws and permits as defined in the respective agreements, transfer of airports on termination of agreements or in case of defaults as defined in the respective agreements.

b) As per the terms of agreements with respective authorities, DIAL, GHIAL and GGIAL are required to pay 45.99%, 4% and 36.99% of the revenue for an initial term of 30, 30 and 35 years which is further extendable by 30, 30 and 20 years respectively and GVIAL is required to pay per passenger fess of ₹ 303/- per domestic passenger and ₹ 606/- per international passenger from 10 anniversary from phase 1 COD on a monthly basis.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

iii. The Group has entered into agreements with the lenders wherein the promoters of the Holding Company and the Holding Company have committed to hold at all times at least 51% of the equity share capital of the subsidiaries and not to sell, transfer, assign, dispose, pledge or create any security interest except pledge of shares to the respective lenders as covered in the respective agreements with the lenders.

iv. The Group has provided commitment to fund the cost overruns over and above the estimated project cost or cash deficiency, if any, to the lenders of its project stage subsidiaries, to the extent as defined in the agreements executed with the respective lenders.

v. In respect of its equity investment in East Delhi Waste Processing Company Private Limited, DIAL along with SELCO International Limited has to maintain minimum 51% shareholding for a period of 2 years from the commissioning of the project and thereafter minimum 26% shareholding for next 10 years. The project has been commissioned with effect from April 01, 2017.

vi. DIAL had entered into call spread option with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million which are repayable in February 2022 and October 2026 respectively. Also DIAL has entered into call spread option with bank for hedging the repayment of 6.45% senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million borrowings which is repayable in June 2029.

Option Value (in USD Mn)	Period		Call spread range (₹/USD)	Total Premium Payable (₹ in crore)	Premium paid till (₹ in crore)	Premium outstanding as on (₹ in crore)
	From	To			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023
522.60	December 6, 2016	October 22, 2026	66.85 - 101.86	1,241.30	769.92	471.38
80.00*	February 8, 2017	January 25, 2022	68.00 - 85.00	94.33	94.33	-
208.75*	January 25, 2018	January 25, 2022	63.80 - 85.00	192.28	192.28	-
350.00	June 24, 2019	May 30, 2029	69.25 - 102.25	742.79	273.17	469.62
150.00	February 27, 2020	May 30, 2029	71.75 - 102.25	307.17	99.51	207.66

During the previous year, DIAL has also entered into call spread option with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings. During the previous year, DIAL has entered into coupon only hedge with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

*During the previous year, DIAL has cancelled/matured call spread options of USD 288.75 million and call spread option on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

vii. As per the terms of Airport Operator Agreement, DIAL is required to pay every year 3% of previous year's gross revenue as operator fee to Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide.

viii. Shares of the certain subsidiaries / joint ventures have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Group.

ix. As at March 31, 2023, GAL was required to pay ₹ Nil to CARE as annual surveillance fee each year (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.43 crore) for its rating in relation to Bond issue.

x. GVIAL is required to pay ₹ 11.60 crore for project development fees within 30 days of the appointed date and also liable to pay licence fees of ₹ 0.00 crore (₹ 20,000/-) per acre per annum increased by 6% every year from appointed date. The appointed date yet to be complied with. Also GVIAL is liable to pay lease rent ₹ 0.00 crore (₹ 20,000/-) per annum during the period of concession.

xi. Refer Note 38 for commitments relating to lease arrangements.

xii. Refer Note 7a and 7b with regards to other commitments of joint ventures and associates.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

c) Contingent liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Corporate guarantees*	3,828.79	4,815.28
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	536.35	496.75
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	86.49	115.01
Put Option	59.95	-
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	446.71	423.27
Matters relating to indirect taxes duty under dispute	127.26	249.44

*This includes corporate guarantees ('CG') jointly extended by GIL and GPUIL, a fellow subsidiary company sanctioned amount of ₹ 2,092.21 crore and outstanding amount of ₹ 1,569.12 crore (March 31, 2022: sanctioned amount of ₹ 3,940.82 crore and outstanding amount of ₹ 2,905.58 crore) in favour of lender's of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries.

Above corporate guarantees include guarantees amount outstanding ₹ 737.13 crore for the loan taken by certain group companies. The Holding Company has approved lending to group companies by way of inter-corporate loans and the same shall be utilized to repay aforementioned outstanding loans of ₹ 737.13 crore against which the Holding Company has given corporate guarantees. Once such loans are repaid by group companies, the corresponding outstanding corporate guarantees reported above shall be reduced by ₹ 737.13 crore.

In addition to the above, the Holding Company had extended certain corporate guarantees sanctioned amount of ₹ 2,353.20 crore and outstanding amount ₹ 2,035.67 crore (discounted amount of ₹ 1,553.12 crore) (March 31, 2022: sanctioned amount of ₹ 4,784.71 crore and outstanding amount ₹ 3,153.00 crore (discounted amount ₹ 2,618.40 crore)) pertaining to the demerged undertaking which have been transferred to GPUIL pursuant to the Scheme. However, the Holding Company has passed board resolutions/ executed undertakings with GPUIL pursuant to which it is in the process of executing guarantees wherein both the Holding Company and GPUIL shall jointly continue to remain liable for the aforementioned guarantees. This guarantee is not yet executed and the same is in further discussion with the lenders.

Other contingent liabilities

1. The above amounts do not include interest and any other amounts which may be payable till the date of settlements, if any.
2. A search under section 132 of the IT Act was carried out at the premises of the Holding Company and certain entities of the Group by the income tax authorities on October 11, 2012, followed by search closure visits on various dates during the year ended March 31, 2013 to check the compliance with the provisions of the IT Act. The income tax department has subsequently sought certain information / clarifications. Block assessments have been completed for some of the companies of the Group and they have received orders/demand from the Income Tax Authorities for earlier years. The management of the Group has filed the appeals with the income tax department against the disallowances made in the assessment orders and believes that these demands are not tenable as it has complied with all the applicable provisions of the IT Act with respect to its operations.
3. There are numerous interpretative issues till now relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. The Group, its joint ventures and associates have paid the liability on a prospective basis from the date of SC order. The Group, its joint ventures and associates have not made any provision related to period before the order due to lack of clarity on the subject.
4. MSEDCL has raised a legal dispute on GETL at the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission seeking revocation of its trading license on account of failure to supply power. The Group is confident that litigation filed at the CERC by MSEDCL will not hold good as the same is not in accordance with the terms of the LOI and there is no financial implication expected out of this matter. Refer note 32(c).
5. Refer note 32(a) with regard to contingent liability of the Group in case of tax demands in GMIAL.
6. Refer note 41(iv) and 41 (v) with regard to contingent liability arising out of utilization of PSF(SC) Fund.
7. Refer note 7(a) and 7(b) with regards to contingent liabilities of the Group on behalf of joint ventures and associates.
8. Refer note 41(xiv) with regards to contingent liabilities on Duty Credit Scrips in DIAL.

9. Refer note 41(xi) with regards to contingent liabilities as regards Annual Fee/Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) payable to AAI in DIAL.

10. Refer note 41(vii) with regards to contingent liabilities as regards revenue sharing on notional Ind AS adjustments.

38. Leases

a) Finance lease receivables - Group as lessor

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Minimum lease payments	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivable not later than 1 year	8.00	1.61
Receivable later than 1 year and not later than 5 year	11.06	19.12
Receivable later than 5 year	0.10	-
Gross investment lease	**19.16**	**20.73**
Less: Unearned finance income	(3.46)	(4.96)
Present value of minimum lease receivables	**15.70**	**15.77**

b) Operating leases - Group as lessor

The Group has sub-leased certain assets to various parties under operating leases having a term of 1 year to 45 year. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of leases are renegotiable.

The lease rentals received during the year and the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables on non- cancellable leases		
Not later than one year	663.48	658.58
Later than one year but not later than five year	2,859.96	2,863.62
Later than five year	23,990.96	25,327.48

c) Group as lessee

The Group has entered into certain cancellable operating lease agreements mainly for office premises and hiring equipment's and certain non-cancellable operating lease agreements towards land space and office premises and hiring office equipment's and IT equipment's. The lease rentals paid during the year (included in Note 30) and the maximum obligation on the long term non - cancellable operating lease payable are as follows:

Lease liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	116.95	122.25
Addition	104.67	3.67
Other adjustments	0.88	0.18
Interest for the year (including interest capitalised)	14.76	11.08
Repayment made during the year	(23.68)	(20.23)
Closing balance	**213.58**	**116.95**
Disclosed as:		
Non - current	190.19	108.10
Current	23.39	8.85

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Following amount has been recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Amortisation on right to use asset	16.90	17.09
Interest on lease liability	13.85	11.07
Expenses related to short term and low value lease (included under other expenses)*	28.24	53.85
Total amount recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	**58.99**	**82.01**

* Including discontinued operations for the year ended March 31, 2022

Other notes

i. For right of use assets refer note 6.

ii. For maturity profile of lease liability refer note 47.

39. Other provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Provisions for operations and maintenance	Provisions against standard assets	Provision for replacement obligations	Others	Total
As at April 01, 2021	**290.58**	**10.57**	**10.67**	**125.16**	**436.98**
Provision made during the year	22.82	1.51	8.48	-	32.81
Notional interest on account of unwinding of financial liabilities	8.01	-	-	-	8.01
Amount used during the year	(46.10)	-	-	(3.43)	(49.53)
Amount reversed during the year	-	(0.15)	-	-	(0.15)
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	(275.31)	-	-	-	(275.31)
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**11.93**	**19.15**	**121.73**	**152.81**
Provision made during the year	-	-	4.85	-	4.85
Amount reversed during the year	-	(9.29)	**-**	(2.01)	(11.30)
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**2.64**	**24.00**	**119.72**	**146.36**
Balances as at March 31, 2022					
Current	-	0.40	8.36	121.73	130.49
Non-current	-	11.53	10.79	-	22.32
Balances as at March 31, 2023					
Current	-	0.72	5.09	119.72	125.53
Non-current	-	1.92	18.91	-	20.83

Notes

Provisions for operations and maintenance

During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, based on report by independent agency on road roughness index, the management has revised its assumption about the timing and quantum of the estimated overlay expenditure which has resulted in the reversal of excess provision of ₹ Nil. Also refer note 32 (c) and 34a(vi) .

Contingent provisions against standard assets

As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI"), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) is required to make provision @ 0.40% (March 31, 2022: 0.40%) on all standard assets and as per regulation 9 at other defined percentages for all "sub-standard assets, doubtful assets and loss assets".

In order to comply with the prudential norms, GAL and DSPL, based on the legal opinion, has identified only interest-bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, GAL and DSPL have created provision on standard assets @ 0.40% (March 31, 2022: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits only.

In addition to above, GAL has also created provision @ 10% on the loan to related party, trade receivables and other receivables, as per the requirement of master directions-core investments Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions.

Provision for replacement obligations

GACAEL, a subsidiary of the Group, has made provision towards replacement obligations of its Cargo business.

40. Additional disclosure pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act 2013

i) Capital work in progress

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount in capital work in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Project in progress	4,208.32	3,496.43	1,713.59	1,754.58	11,172.92
	4,208.32	**3,496.43**	**1,713.59**	**1,754.58**	**11,172.92**

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount in capital work in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Project in progress	5,142.28	2,558.72	2,029.28	432.35	10,162.63
	5,142.28	**2,558.72**	**2,029.28**	**432.35**	**10,162.63**

ii) Trade receivables

As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 month	6 months -1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Undisputed trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	44.90	220.96	44.76	44.22	5.34	8.75	368.93
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	0.51	0.01	1.41	-	2.27	4.20
(iii) Credit impaired	0.51	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.92
Disputed trade receivbales							
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**45.41**	**221.47**	**44.77**	**45.63**	**5.34**	**11.43**	**374.05**
Loss allowance	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(1.41)	-	(2.68)	(5.12)
Total	**44.90**	**220.96**	**44.76**	**44.22**	**5.34**	**8.75**	**368.93**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 month	6 months -1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Undisputed trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	59.08	252.96	27.44	15.87	14.57	5.61	375.53
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	0.08	0.61	0.15	0.50	2.59	3.93
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.59	0.68
Disputed trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**59.08**	**253.04**	**28.05**	**16.02**	**15.25**	**8.79**	**380.23**
Loss allowance	-	(0.08)	(0.61)	(0.15)	(0.68)	(3.18)	(4.70)
Total	**59.08**	**252.96**	**27.44**	**15.87**	**14.57**	**5.61**	**375.53**

iii) Trade payables

As at March 31, 2023 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Undisputed	-	363.65	415.20	36.40	8.80	26.64	850.69
Disputed	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09
Total	**-**	**363.65**	**415.20**	**36.40**	**8.89**	**26.64**	**850.78**

As at March 31, 2022 (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
Undisputed	236.25	66.66	191.74	10.96	9.57	27.83	543.01
Disputed	-	0.28	-	0.09	-	-	0.37
Total	**236.25**	**66.94**	**191.74**	**11.05**	**9.57**	**27.83**	**543.38**

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

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

vi) The Group has not traded or invested funds in Crypto currency of Virtual currency.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

vii) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries**,**

viii) Except for the information given in the table below and excluding entities whose financial statements are consolidated with the Holding Company, the Group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities(Funding Party) with the understating (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group shall:

(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

Date and amount of fund received from Funding parties with complete details of each Funding party					Date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries along with complete details of the other intermediaries or ultimate beneficiaries				
S. No.	**Name of Funding Party**	**Loan/ Investment/ Advance**	**Date**	**Amount (₹ in crore)**	**Name of ultimate beneficiary**	**Loan/ Investment/ Advance**	**Date**	**Amount (₹ in crore)**	**Date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries**
1	Aéroports de Paris S.A.	Foreign Currecy Convertible Bonds (FCCB's)	March 28, 2023	2,931.77	GMR Generation Assets Ltd.	Loan	March 28, 2023	125.00	NA
2					GMR Generation Assets Ltd.	Loan	March 31, 2023	5.18	NA
3					GMR Highways Ltd.	Loan	March 28, 2023	300.00	NA
4					GMR Highways Ltd.	Loan	March 31, 2023	8.63	NA
5					GMR Energy Trading Ltd.	Loan	March 31, 2023	2.50	NA
6					GMR SEZ Port Holdings Private Ltd.	Loan	March 31, 2023	1.57	NA

We confirm that, we have complied with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent applicable) for the above transactions. Further, above transactions are contractual in nature and not in violation of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003) and any other regulatory compliance.

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

x) The Group has not declared willful defaulter by any bank of financial institution of other lender.

xi) The quarterly return/ statement of current assets filed by the Group with bank and financial institutions in relation to secured borrowings wherever applicable are in agreement with books of accounts.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 30, 2021 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	648.79	598.88	49.91	The Company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the Holding Company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Compay. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
September 30, 2021 - Current Assets			653.68	530.85	122.83	
December 30, 2021- Current Assets			676.01	664.78	11.23	
June 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			856.85	715.49	141.36	
September 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			863.66	645.13	218.53	
December 31, 2021 - Current Liabilities			889.04	772.81	116.23	

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

xiii) The Group is in compliance with the requirement of Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

xiv) Disclosure as per section 186 of Companies Act 2013

The details of loans, guarantees and investments under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

(i) Details of investments made are given in Note 7(a), 7(b) and 7(c).

(ii) Details of loan given by the company and guarantees issued as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 refer note 45.

41. Matters related to certain airport sector entities

i. During the year ended March 31, 2021, Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') had conducted an inspection under section 45N of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and has issued its report in relation to the said inspection. GAL has sent its replies to the RBI in relation to the observations. Subsequently, GAL has received letters from RBI during the month of June 2021, July 2021 and May 2022 in respect of inspection report for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and GAL has submitted its responses to RBI in relation to same. Thereafter, RBI has sent additional comments on the replies by GAL on which GAL has filed its reply.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, RBI has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and has issued its report in relation to the said inspection. GAL has filed its reply to the said inspection and risk assessment report. Subsequently, GAL has received letter from RBI dated December 29, 2022 in respect of inspection report for the financial report for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 and GAL has submitted its response to RBI in relation to the same.

During the Year ended March 31, 2023, RBI has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the financial year ended March 31,2022 and has issued its report in relation to the said inspection. GAL has filed its reply to the said inspection and risk assessment report.

ii. **Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 and 57/2020-21 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff was issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012, April 24, 2012 and December 30, 2020 respectively**.

AERA has issued tariff order no 57/2020-21 for third control period ("CP3") starting from April 01, 2019 to March 31, 2024 on December 30, 2020 allowing DIAL to continue with Base Airport Charges ("BAC") +10% tariff for the balance period of third control period. AERA has also allowed compensatory tariff in lieu of Fuel Throughput Charges w.e.f. February 01, 2021 for the balance period of third control period. DIAL had also filed an appeal against some of AERA's decision in third control period order on January 29, 2021 with Telecom disputes settlement and appellate tribunal ("TDSAT").

DIAL's appeal against the second control period ("CP2") is pending before the TDSAT and the same is still to be heard which shall be heard in due course. Also, DIAL in respect of TDSAT order against first Control period appeal dated April 23, 2018 has filed a limited appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 and same is still to be heard.

TDSAT at the request of AERA and concurred by DIAL, has agreed to tag CP2 appeal with CP3 appeal. The matter is being sub judice at TDSAT.

iii. GHIAL had filed an appeal, challenging the disallowance of pre-control period losses and foreign exchange loss on external commercial borrowings, classification of revenues from ground handling, cargo and fuel farm as aeronautical revenues and other issues for determination of aeronautical tariff for the First Control Period ("FCP") commencing from April 01, 2011 to March 31, 2016 by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA').

In relation to determination of tariff for the Second Control Period ("SCP"), commencing from April 01, 2016 to March 31, 2021, AERA had issued a consultation paper on November 19, 2017. However, as the aforesaid consultation paper does not address the issues arising out of the FCP, including true up for shortfall of receipt vis-a-vis entitlement for the FCP, GHIAL had filed a writ petition and obtained a stay order from the Hon'ble High Court at Hyderabad in the month of February 2018 in respect of further proceedings in determination of tariff order for the SCP. The Adjudicating Authority, Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT), in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 has directed AERA to reconsider the issues afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing ("TCP") from April 01, 2021.

During the month of August 2021, AERA has issued Tariff Order ("the Order") effective from October 01, 2021 for the TCP commencing from April 01, 2021 to March 31, 2026. GHIAL in the month of September 2021, has filed an appeal against the Order with TDSAT, as the management is of the view that AERA has not considered the outstanding issues of FCP and SCP in determination of aeronautical tariff for the TCP as directed by TDSAT vide its ordered dated March 06, 2020, while continuing to charge the aeronautical tariff as determined by AERA

iv. a) MoCA had issued orders in the past requiring DIAL to reverse the expenditure incurred, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets out of PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by DIAL in a fiduciary capacity. In the opinion of the management DIAL had incurred ₹ 297.25 crore towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till the date of order out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs), guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds and as such had challenged the said order before Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

MoCA in its order had stated that approximate amount of reversal to be made by DIAL towards capital expenditure and interest thereon amounting to ₹ 295.58 crore and ₹ 368.19 crore respectively, subject to the order of the Hon'ble High court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, vide its order dated March 14, 2014, stayed recovery of amount already utilized by DIAL from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on August 08, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment, the management of DIAL is of the view that no adjustments are required to be made in the books of accounts.

However, pursuant to AERA order No. 30/ 2018-19 dated November 19, 2018 with respect to DIAL's entitlement to collect X-ray baggage charges from airlines, DIAL has remitted ₹ 119.66 crore to PSF (SC) for transfer of screening assets from PSF (SC) to DIAL with an undertaking to MoCA that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in it's the DIAL's favour, it will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

b) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) issued a Circular dated January 08, 2010 giving fresh guidelines regarding the expenditure which could be met out of the PSF (SC) and subsequently clarified by MoCA vide order dated April 16, 2010. Based on the said circular, DIAL is not debiting such security expenditure to PSF (SC) escrow account. Further, vide circular dated May 17, 2012, it was further directed that any such expenditure already debited was required to be credited back to PSF(SC) account. However, security expenditure amounting to ₹ 24.48 crore was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.

DIAL had challenged the said circulars issued by MoCA before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by way of a Writ Petition. The Hon'ble Court, vide its order dated December 21, 2012, had restrained MoCA from taking any coercive measures in the form of initiation of criminal proceedings against DIAL and the matter is now listed on September 19, 2023.

Based on an internal assessment and aforesaid order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the management is confident that no liability in this regard would be payable and as such no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

v. a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had issued orders in 2014, requiring the Airport Operators to reverse the expenditure incurred from PSF (SC) Fund towards (a) procurement and maintenance of security systems/ equipment; (b) construction of other long lived assets (refer note (b) below) along with interest till date of reversal. GHIAL had utilised approximately ₹ 142.00 crore towards the aforesaid expenses till March 31, 2018, excluding related maintenance expense, other costs and interest thereon which is presently unascertainable. The Comptroller and Auditor General, during their audits of PSF (SC) fund, observed that the funds utilised by GHIAL is contrary to the directions issued by MoCA. Management is of the opinion that the utilisation of funds from PSF(SC) escrow account is consistent with the Standard Operating Procedures, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time on the subject of utilization of PSF (SC) funds.

As the above order, in management's opinion, is contrary to and inconsistent with SOPs, guidelines and clarification issued by the MoCA from time to time in this regard, GHIAL had challenged the said order vide writ petition before the Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated March 03, 2014 followed by further clarifications dated April 28, 2014 and December 24, 2014, stayed the MoCA order with an undertaking that, in the event the decision of the writ petition goes against GHIAL it shall restore the PSF (SC) Fund to this extent. The matter is currently sub judice with the Hon'ble High Court of Telangana.

Based on the internal legal assessments, GHIAL's management is of the view that no further adjustments are required to be made, in this regard to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(b) As per the advice from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Standard Operating Procedures ('SOP') issued by MoCA on March 06, 2002, GHIAL, through its erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary, Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ('HASSL' liquidated on September 20, 2019) constructed residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Forces ('CISF') deployed at the Hyderabad airport. After completion of such construction, the total construction cost including the cost of land and related finance cost amounting to ₹ 113.73 crore till March 31, 2018 was debited to the PSF (SC) Fund with corresponding intimation to MoCA. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India ('CAG'), during their audits of PSF (SC) Fund, observed that, GHIAL had not obtained prior approval from MoCA for incurring such cost from the PSF (SC) Fund as required by the guidelines dated January 08, 2010 and April 16, 2010 issued by MoCA. However, management of the Group is of the opinion that these guidelines were issued subsequent to the construction of the said residential quarters and approached MoCA for approval to debit such costs to the PSF (SC) Fund account. Pending final outcome of the matter from Hon'ble High Court of Telangana, residential quarter continued to be accounted under PSF(SC) Fund and no adjustments have been made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

vi. DIAL has received Advance Development Costs (ADC) from various Developers at Commercial Property District towards facilitating the development of common infrastructure there in. As per the term of the agreement, DIAL will facilitate the development of common infrastructure upon receipt of advance towards development cost in accordance with the instructions and specifications in the agreement. Further DIAL has no right to escalate the development cost and in case DIAL does not utilize any portion of the advance development cost towards development of any infrastructure facility, the same shall be returned to the Developers upon earlier of the expiry of the initial term of agreement or upon termination of the development agreement. The status of fund balance is as below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ADC Funds Received *	953.85	848.85
Funds Utilized for Common Infrastructure Development (including refund of ADC)	689.80	637.39
Fund Balance disclosed under "other liabilities"	264.05	211.46

* During the year ended March 31, 2023, DIAL has received ₹ 105.00 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 168.71 crore), for common infra development from Developers.

vii. In case of DIAL and GHIAL, as per the Operations, Management and Development Agreement ('OMDA') / Concession Agreement, DIAL and GHIAL are liable to pay a certain percentage of the revenue as Monthly Annual Fee ('MAF') / Concession Fee ('CF') to Airport Authority of India / Ministry of Civil Aviation respectively. The management is of the view that certain income / credits arising on adoption of Ind AS, mark to market gain on valuation of Interest Rate Swap, gain on reinstatement of Senior Secured Notes and Scrips received under Services Export from India Scheme ('SEIS') in the nature of government grant, interest income from Air India, etc were not contemplated by the parties to the agreements at the time of entering the agreements and these income / credit do not represent receipts from business operations from any external sources and therefore should not be included as revenue for the purpose of calculating MAF / CF. Accordingly, DIAL and GHIAL based on a legal opinion, have provided for MAF / CF on the basis of revenue adjusted for such incomes/ credits. Detail of such incomes / credits for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as under:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Description	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Construction income from commercial property developers	32.84	9.11	-	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers	44.01	36.40	-	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires	69.88	71.41	5.40	6.35
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given	0.72	0.98	0.10	0.25
Significant financing component on revenue from contract with customers	-	-	0.64	1.10
Impact on account of straight lining of lease rentals	-	-	4.53	4.71
Income arising from fair valuation of financial guarantee	-	-	1.82	2.54
Income from government grant	-	-	5.27	5.27
Amortisation of deferred income	-	-	0.22	0.26
Fair value on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	1.09	-	-	-
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	6.50	-	-	-
Discounting of profit on relinquishment of assets rights	40.43	-	-	-

Other income of ₹ 59.57 crore (₹ 100.00 crore as per erstwhile IGAAP) towards profit on relinquishment of assets rights is also excluded from revenue for the calculation of annual fees for the year ended March 31, 2023.

DIAL has accrued revenue on straight lining basis, in accordance with Ind AS 116, Annual fees on this revenue is also provided which is payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue as below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from Operations	259.52	419.00
Annual Fees to AAI	119.36	192.70

Further, DIAL has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the period, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

viii. DIAL is collecting "Marketing Fund" at a specified percentage from various concessionaires as per the agreement with respective concessionaires and to be utilized towards sales promotional activities as defined in such agreements in accordance with the Marketing Fund policy adopted by the DIAL. As at March 31, 2023, DIAL has accounted for ₹ 229.23 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 196.30 crore) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to ₹ 183.48 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 155.66 crore) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of ₹ 45.74 crore pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 40.63 crore) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" as specific fund to be used for the purposes to be approved by the Marketing fund committee constituted for this purpose as per Marketing Fund Policy

ix. During the financial year ended March 31, 2019, GHIAL had entered into a term loan facility arrangement with Yes Bank Limited ("YBL" or "Bank"), to avail term loan of ₹ 4,200 crore, and had incurred an up-front processing fee of ₹ 63.00 crore. However, in view of certain developments, the Bank expressed its inability to extend the loan, and accordingly on April 21, 2020, the arrangement was terminated. Further YBL vide their letter dated June 09, 2020 acknowledged the receipt of request from GHIAL for refund of the aforesaid up-front fees and to present the GHIAL's request to the appropriate committees for approvals. Further, management had obtained legal opinion from an independent lawyer regarding the GHIAL's right to receive the refund of upfront fee and accordingly had considered the amount recoverable in full as of March 31, 2022.

However, owing to the delays in obtaining requisite approvals by the Bank for processing of upfront fee, which is still pending as of the date of adoption of these consolidated financial statement, the management has assessed and written-off the carrying value of upfront processing fee receivable during the year ended March 31, 2023.

x. Based on the legal opinion taken, the management is of the view that the Annual Fee payable to AAI should be based upon "Revenue" as defined under OMDA instead of on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions). The matter was in dispute with the AAI. DIAL had received the award of arbitral tribunal on July 16, 2022. Pursuant to the award, AAI inter alia is required to amend the scope of Independent Auditor to enable the determination of amount of excess annual fee paid by DIAL from June 21, 2015 to the date of arbitral award and such determination was directed to be completed within 3 month from the date of award. However, AAI has instead filed a petition with Hon'ble Delhi High Court under section 34 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 for setting aside the Arbitral Award. Arguments were heard on February 03, 2023, on interim stay application filed by AAI and the hon'ble court in the interim has provided that while the process to be undertaken by the Independent Auditor in terms of majority award in respect of claim no. 78 (d) shall continue, its findings shall not be given effect to nor shall refunds became payable in terms thereof till the final disposal of the matter. All liabilities of parties for the period prior to the present order shall continue as per the revenue sharing understanding which prevailed prior to the impugned award being rendered.

DIAL has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for July 07, 2023.

xi. DIAL issued various communications to Airport Authority India ("AAI") from the month of March 2020 onwards inter-alia under Article 16 (Force Majeure) and informed AAI that consequent to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, the entire aviation industry, particularly the Indira Gandhi International ("IGI") Airport has been adversely affected. It was specifically communicated that the said crisis has materially and adversely affected the business of DIAL which in turn directly impacts the performance of DIAL's obligations under the Operation Management Development Agreement ("OMDA") (including obligation to pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee) while it is continuing to perform its obligation to operate, maintain and manage the IGI Airport. DIAL thereby invoked Force Majeure post outbreak of COVID-19 "A Pandemic" as provided under Article 16 of OMDA and claimed that it would not in a position to perform its obligation to prepare Business Plan and pay Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual fee to AAI. The said event(s) of Force Majeure had also been admitted by AAI in its communication to DIAL. Consequently, DIAL is entitled to suspend or excuse the performance of its said obligations to pay Annual Fees/ Monthly Annual Fees as notified to AAI. However, AAI has not agreed to such entitlement of DIAL under OMDA. This has resulted in dispute between DIAL & AAI and for the settlement of which, DIAL has invoked on September 18, 2020 dispute resolution mechanism in terms of Article 15 of OMDA. Further, on December 02, 2020, DIAL again requested AAI to direct the ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank) to not transfer the amounts from Proceeds Accounts to AAI Fee Account, seeking similar treatment as granted by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to Mumbai International Airport Limited.

In the absence of response from AAI, DIAL approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking certain interim reliefs by filing a petition u/s 9 of Arbitration & Conciliation Act on December 05, 2020 due to the occurrence of Force Majeure event due to outbreak of COVID 19 and its consequential impact on business of DIAL, against AAI and ICICI Bank (Escrow Bank). The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 05, 2021 has granted ad-interim reliefs with following directions:

- The ICICI Bank is directed to transfer back, into the Proceeds Account, any amount which may have been transferred from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, after December 09, 2020,
- Transfer of moneys from the Proceeds Account to the AAI Fee Account, pending further orders, shall stand stayed and DIAL can use money in Proceeds Account to meet its operational expenses.

Meanwhile with the nomination of arbitrators by DIAL and AAI and appointment of presiding arbitrator, the arbitration tribunal has been commenced from January 13, 2021. The final arguments before arbitration tribunal were closed in February and March 2023 and final order of Arbitration Tribunal is awaited.

Before DIAL's above referred section 9 petition could be finally disposed off, AAI has preferred an appeal against the ad-interim order dated January 05, 2021 under section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 before division bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi which is listed for considerations and arguments.

In compliance with the ad-interim order dated January 05, 2021,

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

AAI has not issued any certificate or instructions to the Escrow Bank from December 09, 2020 onwards regarding the amount of AAI Fee payable by DIAL to AAI, as contemplated under the Escrow Agreement and the OMDA. Resultantly both pursuant to the ad-interim order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and in the absence of any certificate or instruction from AAI, the Escrow Bank has not transferred any amount pertaining to AAI Fee from Proceeds Account to AAI Fee Account of the Escrow Account from December 09, 2020 onwards.

Basis the legal opinion obtained, DIAL is entitled to not to pay the Monthly Annual fee under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI being an obligation it is not in a position to perform or render on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event, in terms of the provisions of Article 16.1 of OMDA till such time DIAL achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of Force majeure. Further, DIAL has also sought relief for refund of MAF of an amount of ₹ 465.77 crore appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.

In view of the above, the management of DIAL had not provided the Monthly Annual Fee to AAI for the period April 01, 2020 to March 31, 2022 amounting to ₹ 1,758.28 crore.

As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to ₹ 446.21 crore from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which DIAL had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the arbitral tribunal, as a matter of prudence, DIAL had decided to create a provision against above advance and shown the same in other expenses during the year ended March 31, 2021.

As an interim arrangement the Parties (DIAL and AAI) by mutual consent and without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the dispute before the arbitral tribunal, have entered into a settlement agreement dated April 25, 2022, for the payment of Annual Fee/ Monthly Annual Fee (AF/ MAF) with effect from April 2022, prospectively. Accordingly, DIAL is paying the MAF to AAI w.e.f. April 01, 2022 onwards as per approved Business Plan.

Consequent to this interim arrangement, both DIAL and AAI have filed copy of the Agreement in their respective petition and appeal before Hon'ble Delhi High Court and have withdrawn the pending proceedings. This arrangement is entirely without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in respect of their respective claims and counter claims in the pending arbitration proceedings, including the disputes in respect of payment/ non-payment of MAF from March 19, 2020 onwards, till such time as provided in Article 16.1.5 (c) of OMDA.

xii. The Hon'ble Orissa High Court vide Judgement in W.P. No.20463/ 2018, in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited, observed that the GST provisions under Section.17(5) (c) and (d) w.r.t input tax credit eligibility are not in line with the objective of the Act to allow seamless credit where such input services are used to provide taxable output services and accordingly, it was held that if an assessee is required to discharge GST on the rental income, it is eligible to avail the Input Tax Credit (ITC) of GST paid on the goods or services or both by a taxable person for construction of an immovable property, when they are used in the course or furtherance of business. DIAL is engaged in the operation of Airport, it renders taxable Output Services in the nature of Landing and Parking Charges, hanger services, Charges for use of Terminal facilities, refuelling facilities, licensing of space for various aeronautical and non- Aeronautical charges being its output supplies which are subject to output GST. Hence, DIAL in view of the favourable judgment of Orissa High Court in the case of Safari Retreats Private Limited DIAL has availed the Input Tax Credit accumulated in respect of the Input goods and Services supplied for the construction of Airport facilities as part of Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations. Further, department has filed Special leave to appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court CWP No.20463/2018, where leave has been allowed without Stay of operation of the judgment. Thus relying upon the favourable ruling of Orissa High Court which is a binding law and enforceable across all jurisdictions, the management decided to avail the Input Tax Credit in the GST Returns and books for the respective periods, however, without the utilization of the said the input tax credit, pending the outcome of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further a Writ Petition has also been filed by DIAL in the matter before Delhi High Court on July 10, 2020, for ITC claim to be allowed of GST in respect of the civil works i.e. works contract service and goods and services received by DIAL for construction of immoveable property used for providing output taxable supplies. The writ was heard by the Hon'ble High Court on July 29, 2020 and has issued notice to the respondents. Accordingly, the matter was heard on various dates and upon mentioning the Court has directed to list the batch matters for hearing on merits in last week of July, 2023 within first five matters, it may be listed accordingly. Further the intervention application filed by DIAL in the main SLP No.26696/ 2019 will be heard together.

Considering that, the final decision in the SLP No.26696/2019 filed by Union of India and other connected matters, may take longer time, the management has taken a considered view for recognition of the project expenditure in terms of the prudent accounting principles and prevailing circumstances and also in view of the fact that various developmental activities under the Phase 3A expansion project are under completion and currently being capitalised as CWIP, the said expenditure including the value of Input Tax Credit pertaining to the Civil Works needs to be capitalised during the year ended March 31, 2023. However, the management reserves its right to claim ITC in case of favourable decision from the Supreme Court on the above issue. Accordingly, GST ITC on civil works amounting to ₹ 997.13 crore accumulated till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 754.78 crore) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year ended March 31, 2023.

Further in GHIAL, GST ITC on civil works amounting to ₹ 513.12 crore accumulated till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 451.21 crore) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year ended March 31, 2023.

Further in GGIAL, GST ITC on civil works amounting to ₹ 368.24 crore accumulated till March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: ₹ 193.12 crore) has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now capitalized against the respective assets/capital work in progress in the books on accounts during financial year ended March 31, 2023.

xiii. GHIAL has recognized, deferred tax asset comprising of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement and unabsorbed business losses aggregating to ₹ 546.36 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 560.92 crore) as at March 31, 2023. GHIAL based on the future taxable income expects to adjust these amounts against the projected taxable profits. The ultimate realisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income projected by considering the applicable tariff order for the Third Control Period and the anticipated tariff orders for the subsequent control periods, estimated revenues and expenses of the business, scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategy. As the recoverability of deferred tax assets is based on estimates of future taxable income including projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination of applicable tariff orders by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations as detailed in note 41(iii), any changes in such future taxable income could impact its recoverability. However, basis the sensitivity analysis performed, management believes that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions would not effect GHIAL's ability to recover the deferred tax asset within the specified period as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

xiv. DIAL was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by DIAL that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, DIAL had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to ₹ 89.60 crore, in lieu of payment of import duty in respect of import of fixed assets (including capital work in progress) and accounted the same as grant as per para 15 of erstwhile Accounting Standard 12 and adjusted the same against certain expenditure which in its view are related to obtaining such custom duty credit scrip entitlements. Basis the opinion of the Expert Advisory Committee ('EAC') of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

However, Airport Authority of India ('AAI') has expressed different view on this and argued that amount utilized under SFIS should be treated as revenue and accordingly annual fee on amount of ₹ 89.60 crore is payable to AAI.

DIAL had filed a writ petition against the AAI's letter in Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on July 10, 2015 disputing the demand and prayed for quashing of demand by AAI. Hon'ble High Court has granted the interim relief and disposed the writ petition with a direction to DIAL to seek remedy under the provisions of Arbitration law.

The matter was contested in arbitration before Arbitral Tribunal and arbitration award was pronounced in favour of DIAL on December 27, 2018, mentioning that the income earned by way of SFIS Scrip does not fall under the definition of Revenue as per OMDA as it is not related with any Aeronautical or Non-Aeronautical activities and it is of the nature of capital receipt. Accordingly, no annual fee is payable to AAI by DIAL on SFIS revenue and demand of AAI for annual fee stands rejected. However, AAI has filed an appeal challenging the order of Arbitral Tribunal before the High Court of Delhi on April 25, 2019 for setting aside the arbitration award dated December 27, 2018. The matter is now listed on August 3, 2023 for arguments.

xv. Bureau of Civil Aviation (BCAS), through its order dated April

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

28, 2010, decided that there shall be a Sterile Cargo Holding Area at the airports. The access to cargo processing area will be regulated by airport entry permits issued by BCAS. Accordingly, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel were deployed as per the instructions of BCAS and the security charges includes accrual of security cost of CISF personnel W.e.f. July 01, 2019 vide AIC No.15/2019 dated June 19, 2019, the collection of Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) is replaced with Aviation Security Fee (ASF). ASF will be collected and remitted by airlines to the National Aviation Security Fee Trust (NASFT). All expenses relating to CISF will be met through NASFT directly. Accordingly, based on the communication from GHIAL, GACAEL has discontinued recognition of salary provision of CISF personnel deputed at cargo terminal from July 01, 2019. The management of GACAEL is confident that there would be no additional liability other than the amount accrued in the books of account.

xvi. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of ₹ 9.01 crore in respect of vacant land at IGI Airport for the financial year ended March 31, 2017. However, based on same computation method as used for payment of property tax to South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), DIAL has made payment towards property tax for financial year ended March 31, 2017 to the financial year ended March 31, 2022 along with request to DCB to withdraw its demand. DCB has raised provisional invoice on April 29, 2019 and Notice of demand dated November 01, 2019 demanding property tax of ₹ 10.73 crore for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of ₹ 28.78 crore. Accordingly, DIAL has disclosed remaining amount of ₹ 38.41 crore in respect of financial year ended March 31, 2017 to financial year ended March 31, 2020 as contingent liability.

DIAL has obtained a legal opinion; wherein it has been opined that liability w.r.t. earlier years cannot be ruled out. As DCB has not raised any demand for earlier years, and DIAL has submitted its application for adopting the same computation method as considered by SDMC, while arriving at the demand for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the amount of liability for earlier years is unascertainable, and therefore no provision has been considered.

DIAL had filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High court against DCB to set aside the impugned demand notices. The Hon'ble Delhi High court heard the matter on December 02, 2019 and directed to be keep in abeyance the impugned demand notices and directed DCB to grant a detailed hearing to DIAL, upon filing a representation before the DCB, subject to deposit a sum of ₹ 8.00 crore. In compliance of High Court order, DIAL had deposited a sum of ₹ 8.00 crore under protest on December 20, 2019.

However, despite many representations made by DIAL and ignoring all contentions of DIAL, DCB had passed an assessment order dated June 15, 2020 levying the property tax of ₹ 867.21 crore per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of ₹ 9.13 crore per annum and raised the total demand of ₹ 2,601.63 crore for three year i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and DIAL has been directed to pay ₹ 2,589.11 crore after making due adjustments of amount already deposited. The order was in violation of the earlier order dated December 02, 2019 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was in breach of the provisions of the Cantonments Act. Accordingly, DIAL filed a Writ Petition on July 20, 2020 before the High Court of Delhi challenging the assessment order dated June 15, 2020. The writ petition was heard on various dates in which Honourable Delhi High Court directed DCB not to take any coercive action against DIAL till next hearing. Pending writ petition, DCB had assessed additional demand of property tax for ₹ 1,733.32 crore for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 after considering amount paid by DIAL and had filed its additional affidavit for consideration for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and financial year ended March 31, 2021 in present writ petition. The matter was heard on February 27, 2023 and Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Civil Aviation along with AAI sought 4 weeks time for filing affidavits and the court approved the request for it. The matter was heard was on May 25, 2023 and Hon'ble Court has directed both party to come with amicable solution. The hearing is adjourned to next date of July 27, 2023.

Basis internal assessment done by the management and legal advice obtained from external legal experts, the management believes that the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote.

xvii. a) During the year ended March 31, 2023, GMR Airports International BV (GAIBV), a step down subsidiary of the Company, has entered into definitive agreements with Aboitiz Infra Capital Inc (AIC), for AIC to acquire shares in GMR-Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC) along with identified associates and upon completion of all customary approvals, GAIBV has received cash consideration of PHP 9.4 billion (USD 167.96 mn) (including exchangeable notes which as per the agreements are exchangeable against GAIBV's balance equity in GMCAC on October 31, 2024). Further, GAIBV is also entitled for additional deferred consideration based on subsequent yearly performance of GMCAC for next four consecutive years beginning from January 2023. Consequent to closure of 1st tranche transaction and receipt of consideration towards stake sale of non-lock share of GMCAC, the Group has recognized gain of ₹ 143.39 crore and gain of ₹ 195.86 crore towards fair value of deferred consideration. The same has been disclosed in exceptional item. The balance investment in GMCAC will continue to be classified as Investment accounted for using equity method.

b) DIAL has billed National Aviation Security Fees Trust ("NASFT") for lease rentals towards the land and space provided as barrack accommodation to CISF staff deployed at IGI Airport charging at the rates as per the principle defined in the State Support Agreement ("SSA") entered along with OMDA.

However, NASFT has refused to pay DIAL for the rentals for land and space billed for financial year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and advised DIAL not to raise any invoices towards rentals for financial year March 31, 2023 citing that rentals are charged at high rate and any expenses incurred by Airport operator for construction of such accommodation should be claimed as part of Regulatory Asset Base (RAB). DIAL has raised objection on the stand taken by NASFT arbitrarily, which is not in line with SSA. However, NASFT has not accepted the submissions made by DIAL and has withheld the payment for land and space rentals for the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

In view of the above, DIAL has decided not to raise any invoices for the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and has written off the lease receivables pertaining to these areas recognized earlier until financial year ended March 31, 2022 and has disclosed the amount of ₹ 54.14 crore as an "Exceptional item" in these Consolidated financial statements.

c) DIAL has entered into development agreements ("Development Agreements") with five developers collectively referred as Bharti Reality SPV's ("Developers") on March 28, 2019 ("Effective date") granting the Developers the right during the term for developing 4.89 million square feet commercial space from the Effective Date subject to the receipt of applicable permits. As per the terms of Development Agreements, DIAL was entitled to receive interest free refundable security deposit ("RSD"), advance development cost ("ADC") and the annual lease rent ("ALR") in certain manner and at certain times as stated in the respective Development Agreements.

With respect to the receipt of applicable permits, the approval of Concept Master Plan ("CMP") was received from Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) in March 2021. Thereafter, a sudden surge in Covid-19 cases emerged in India affecting the entire economy. Accordingly, DIAL was not in a position to effectuate the transaction and seek payment of ALR, balance amount of RSD and ADC from the Developers until August 2021.

On August 27, 2021, basis the CMP, DIAL has entered into certain modifications w.r.t. area and date of commencement of lease rental for the three Developers. As per amended agreements, lease rentals have started with effect from September 01, 2021 for modified area of 2.73 million square feet (approx.).

Accordingly, considering the above and the amendment with three Developers as Lease Modification, lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of ₹ 678.04 crore accrued until August 2021 had been adjusted to balance lease period, in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Consequently, DIAL has also carried forward the provision of annual fee to AAI of ₹ 211.35 crore corresponding to straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 which will get adjusted in future in line with Lease receivables.

In respect of Development agreements with two Developers for balance area of 2.16 million square feet (approx.), the asset area will be identified by DIAL not later than February 28, 2023, as per mutual understanding vide agreement dated August 27, 2021. Accordingly, all payments will be due basis the handover of asset area. Pending identification of asset area and effectiveness of lease, DIAL has reversed the lease receivables (including unbilled revenue) of ₹ 462.33 crore pertaining to these two developers recognized earlier until August 2021 in accordance with recognition and measurement principles under Ind AS 116 "Leases". Further, DIAL has also reversed the provision of annual fee to AAI of ₹ 144.11 crore corresponding to the straight lining adjustments of Ind AS 116 recognized earlier until August 2021. Further, DIAL has also made the required adjustments of RSD as per Ind AS 109, reversing the discounting impact amounting to ₹ 6.94 crore in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The net amount of ₹ 325.16 crore is disclosed as an "Exceptional item" in the consolidated financial statements of the Group during for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

xviii. The Government of India announced Services Export from India Scheme (SEIS) under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 under which the service provider of notified services is entitled to Duty Credit Scrips as a percentage of net foreign exchange (NFE) earned. These Scrips either can be used for payment of basic custom duty on imports or can be transferred/traded in the market.

DIAL is of the view that the Scrips received under SEIS are in nature of Government Grant and is similar to the Scrips received earlier under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy 2010-15. Hence, in view of the Arbitral Order dated December 27, 2018 in case of SFIS Scrip, the Income from SEIS Scrip is out of the purview of revenue definition as per OMDA. Accordingly, management believes that, no Annual Fee is payable as per the provisions of OMDA, and has not been provided in these consolidated financial statements.

However, Revenue Auditor appointed by AAI have considered the same as Revenue under OMDA and accordingly, AAI has asked DIAL to pay revenue share on this revenue and withheld the amount of ₹ 43.21 crore from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

DIAL had shown aforementioned amount of ₹ 43.21 crore as part of advances recoverable from AAI during the financial year ended March 31, 2022. Though DIAL had been following up continuously with AAI for adjustment/ refund of the said advances, however, despite several follow up AAI had not refunded/ adjusted the same in past 2 years.

Consequently, pending the settlement of High Court on similar matter related to SFIS scrips (on which arbitration award was in DIAL's favour), and considering the delay and non-action on part of AAI to refund the said amount, as a matter of prudence, DIAL had provided for the entire amount of ₹ 43.21 crore in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during financial year 2021-22.

xix. Mihan India Limited (MIL) issued the bid for upgradation, modernisation, operation and maintenance of Dr. Babasahab Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur ("Concession Agreement"). The Holding Company was the successful bidder and was issued the LOIA but on March 19, 2020 MIL issued a letter to GAL and annulled the process of bidding and did not execute the Concession Agreement.

GAL & GNIAL filed a Writ Petition W.P. No. 1343 of 2020 against MIL & Govt. of Maharashtra, before High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench seeking a Writ of Mandamus directing the Respondents to expedite the execution of Concession Agreement. On March 02, 2021 the matter was disposed of as infructuous in view of letter dated March 19, 2020 issued by MIL, with a direction that the points raised in this writ can be raised in the another writ by filing an additional affidavit.

GAL & GNIAL filed W.P. No. 1723 of 2020 before High Court of Bombay, Nagpur Bench. The Prayer of GAL was allowed vide order dated August 18, 2021; the impugned order dated March 19, 2020 is quashed and set aside; and the Respondent MIL was directed to execute Concession Agreement and complete further formalities with the petitioner (SPV) within a period of 6 week from the date of issue of this order.

Subsequently, MIL has filed SLP No. 15556/2021, Govt. of Maharashtra (GoM) filed SLP.16737/2021, Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) filed SLP.Dairy Number. 23477/2021, Airport Authority of Indiia (AAI) filed SLP. Dairy Number 23479/2021 in the Supreme Court of India, on September 27, 2021 and on different dates against the judgement passed by Nagpur High Court in W.P. No. 1723 of 2020 dated August 18, 2021.

The SLPs filed by MIL, GOM, AAI and MoCA have been heard finally by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on March 24, 2022 and reserved for judgement. The Hon'ble SC upheld the judgment of the Nagpur High Court on May 09, 2022 and dismissed all the 4 SLPs filed by GoM, AAI, UOI and MIL. The Hon'ble SC dismissed the Review Applications filed by MIL, AAI and GoM on August 12, 2022. A Curative Petition has been filed by AAI and the same is under adjudication. Further, Curative Petition filed by Ministry of Civil Aviation (MOCA) has been dismissed by Honorable Supreme Court of India.

GNIAL requested MIL and GoM to take steps to execute Concession Agreement with GNIAL at the earliest and awaiting response.

xx. The board of Directors of the Holding Company vide their meeting dated March 17, 2023 has approved the settlement regarding Bonus CCPS B, C and D between the Holding Company, GMR Airports Limited and Shareholders of GMR Airports Limited wherein cash earnouts to be received by Holding Company were agreed to be settled at ₹ 550.00 crore, to be paid in milestone linked tranches and conversion of these Bonus CCPS B, C and D will take as per the terms of settlement. Further, the Holding Company, GMR Airports Limited and Shareholders of GMR Airports Limited have also agreed on the settlement regarding Bonus CCPS A whereby GMR Airports Limited will issue such number of additional equity share to the Holding Company and GMR Infra Developers Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of the Holding Company) which will result in increase of shareholding of Holding Company (along with its subsidiary) from current 51% to 55%.The settlement is subject to certain conditions specified in proposed settlement agreement.

xxi. The Board of directors in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 had approved, a detailed Scheme of Merger of the GMR Airports Limited with the GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) followed by Merger of the GIDL with the Holding Company. The Scheme is subject to the receipt of requisite approvals from, the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), through the stock exchanges, the Reserve Bank of India, the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), other statutory and regulatory authorities under applicable laws and respective shareholders and creditors. Subsequent to the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Holding Company has filed the Scheme with stock exchanges for their approval.

xxii. GAL and GGIAL has executed a Master Services License Agreement ("MSLA") dated December 15, 2021, ("MSLA") to design, develop, operate and manage the Non-Aero Facilities and Services. As informed by GGIAL, the above agreement being executed between related parties, is subject to approval from Government of Goa (GoG) in terms of Concession Agreement executed between GGIAL and GoG. However, as informed by GGIAL, GoG has directed GGIAL to cancel the MSLA and conduct a fresh bidding.

Subsequent to the execution of agreement between GAL and GGIAL, GAL has executed various sub-contracts with various parties for provision of non-aeronautical services including F & B, Retail, Lounge etc., certain contracts out of these have lock in period of 1 year.

On termination of the MSLA, GAL shall be liable to pay concessionaires in terms of the concession agreement. Apart from the reimbursement towards capex, as on date the management doesn't expect any other cash flows due to early termination of these contracts.

On termination of the MSLA, GGIAL shall release the performance security, Security Deposit and pay towards capital expenditure incurred in connection with MSLA on fair value basis determined by a valuer.

xxiii. During the year 2018-19, DIAL had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan. DIAL has incurred the following costs towards construction of phase 3A works.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cost incurred #		8,113.02	5,343.97
Capital advance outstanding		337.03	451.29
Total Cost (excluding IDC)	**(A)**	**8,450.05**	**5,795.26**
Interest Cost During Construction (IDC)		1,678.43	1,121.75
Less:- Income on surplus investments		(333.64)	(250.03)
Net IDC	**(B)**	**1,344.79**	**871.72**
Total Cost*	**(A+B)**	**9,794.84**	**6,666.98**

* Out of above, Assets amounting to ₹ 1,691.72 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 846.88 crore) has been put to use for operations.

During the current year, DIAL has capitalized GST ITC on Civil works related to Phase 3A airport expansion availed till March 31, 2023 for ₹ 945.81 crore.

DIAL has capitalized the following expenses during construction, included in above, being expenses related to phase 3A airport expansion project. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalized by DIAL.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Employee benefit expenses	54.83	41.48
Manpower hire charges	38.91	27.23
Professional consultancy	6.05	22.53
Travelling and conveyance	6.58	4.37
Insurance	4.55	2.91
Others	10.89	6.11
Total	**121.81**	**104.63**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

xxiv. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the following expenses of revenue nature are capitalized to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP) by GHIAL. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the other expenses are net of amounts capitalized.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	(A)	837.52	501.33
Revenue expense:			
Legal and professional expense		43.71	41.90
Employee benefit expense		0.76	0.78
Travelling and conveyance		0.69	0.51
Finance cost		369.05	431.38
Total	**(B)**	**414.21**	**474.57**
Less: Income			
Interest income from bank deposit		(1.90)	(53.79)
Interest income on security deposit paid		-	(4.13)
Total	**(C)**	**(1.90)**	**(57.92)**
Less: Capitalised during the year	**(D)**	(454.29)	(55.87)
Less: Adjustments*	**(E)**	-	(24.59)
Closing balance	**(F=A+B-C-D-E)**	**795.54**	**837.52**

*Represent reversal due to transfer of capital work in progress

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

xxvi. Operating segments are reported in such a manner which is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). As per the evaluation carried out by CODM, the Group has only one reportable business segment, i.e. operation of airport and providing allied services. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the consolidated financial statements relate to the Group single business segment.

xxvii. As per the transfer pricing rules prescribed under the Income tax act, 1961, the Group is examining the domestic and international transactions and documentation in respect thereof to ensure compliance with the said rules. The management does not anticipate any material adjustment with regard to the transactions during year ended March 31, 2023.

42. Matters related to certain road sector entities

i. GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited ('GACEPL'), a subsidiary of the Holding Company has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 609.40 crore as at December 31, 2021. The management of the Group believes that these losses are primarily attributable to the loss of revenue arising as a result of diversion of partial traffic on parallel roads.

GACEPL had invoked arbitration proceedings against National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), State of Haryana (SoH) and State of Punjab (SoPb) as per the terms of the Concession Agreement entered into with NHAI dated November 16, 2005 ('Concession agreement') and State Support Agreement dated February 21, 2006 and March 8, 2006 due to continued losses suffered by GACEPL on account of diversion of traffic to parallel roads developed by SoH and SoPb. GACEPL has raised its contention that NHAI, SoH & SoPb has breached the provisions of Concession Agreement and State Support Agreements by building parallel highways resulting in loss of traffic to the GACEPL's toll road. GACEPL had filed a net claim of ₹ 1,003.35 crore including interest, calculated up to March 31, 2019 before the Tribunal.

The three member Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated August 26, 2020, has pronounced the award wherein majority of the Tribunal has disagreed with the contention of the GACEPL and has rejected all the claims of GACEPL whereas the minority arbitrator has upheld the claims of the GACEPL and awarded the entire amount claimed by GACEPL. Majority Award has also vacated the stay granted on recovery of negative grant vide Tribunal's interim order dated August 13, 2013. Minority Arbitrator by way of minority award has agreed with most of the contention of GACEPL and has directed State of Haryana and State of Punjab jointly to pay the claim covered under his award along with interest from 2008 till March 31, 2019.

Further, in accordance with the terms of the Concession Agreement, GACEPL has an obligation to pay an amount of ₹ 174.75 crore by way of Negative Grant over the concession period. The total value of Negative Grant has been recognized in the financials by way of capitalization in the cost of carriageway and a corresponding obligation has been created towards Deferred Payment. During earlier years GACEPL has paid negative grant to NHAI in various instalment and balance negative grant of ₹ 66.41 crore was due in instalments (i.e. ₹ 17.47 crore, ₹ 17.48 crore, ₹ 26.21 crore and ₹ 5.24 crore were due in August 2013, August 2014, August 2015 and August 2016, respectively) but have not been remitted to NHAI as there was a stay on account of arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal on August 26, 2020 while rejecting the GACEPL's prayer for compensation for breach of State Support Agreement & Concession Agreement by State Government of Haryana, State Government of Punjab and NHAI, vacated the stay granted on payment of Negative Grant and NHAI consequently demanded the payment of negative grant including interest from GACEPL and the Escrow Banker. The claim by NHAI for interest communicated to GACEPL and the Escrow Banker was ₹ 101.34 crore calculated up October 31, 2020, though the interest as computed by GACEPL upto August 25, 2020 is ₹ 60.32 crore (@SBI PLR plus 2%). Escrow Banker based on the demand from NHAI, has remitted ₹ 6.08 crore as per the waterfall mechanism to NHAI and the same is considered by GACEPL as paid under protest. The dissenting opinion of the other Arbitrator also rejected GACEPL's contention on the non-payment of Negative Grant and has concluded that GACEPL shall be bound by the Concession Agreement in relation to payment of Negative Grant.

GACEPL aggrieved by rejection of all claims by majority members had preferred an appeal, in both Punjab and Haryana matters, under Section 34 and Section 9 of the Arbitration Act before Hon'ble Delhi High Court requesting to stay the Majority Award and grant stay on payment of Negative Grant. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court has admitted the application under Section 34 with direction to all parties to file the document before the next date of hearing i.e., February 12, 2021 whereas the application under Section 9 has been dismissed on the ground that the losing party in an Arbitration proceeding cannot seek relief under Section 9 of Arbitration Act. Subsequently, the Division Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court also dismissed the aforementioned application under Section 9 on the similar grounds.

GACEPL in terms of its communication to NHAI has provided for delay in payment of interest on negative grant w.e.f. August 26, 2020 onwards amounting to ₹ 5.19 crore under prudence, pursuant to the vacation of stay on payment of negative grant vide Arbitral Award dated August 26, 2020. Further, the management is of the opinion that there is no charge of interest in pursuance of stay given by the Arbitral Tribunal for the period to August 26, 2020 and effect, if any will be given on the conclusion of proceedings pending before hon'ble Supreme Court.

On October 30, 2020, GACEPL aggrieved by the dismissal of application by Division Bench as well has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Section 9 seeking interim relief on recovery of Negative Grant till the time Section 34 petition is decided by Hon'ble Delhi Court. In this regard, the GACEPL has obtained legal opinion from the legal counsel handling matters, wherein the legal counsel has opined that the GACEPL has a fair chance of getting stay on payment of Negative Grant, considering the Hon'ble Supreme Court in similar matters have granted interim relief to the Petitioners.

Based on legal opinion, GACEPL is of the view that majority Award has not interpreted the relevant clauses of the concession agreement from point of view of intention of the parties and has also ignored the fact that NHAI has also not produced any data to contradict the reason for reduction in traffic in comparison to its Detailed Project Report (DPR). In the opinion of the legal team no effective consultations among the three arbitrators had also lead to a fractured award and that majority award has also ignored the provisions and guidelines of Indian Road Congress which have the force of statutory bindings thereby taking a contrary view as the nature of development carried out by States have altered/changed the status of roads.

Accordingly, the Management of GACEPL is of the opinion that the matter has not attained the finality and GACEPL has good chances of getting stay on the majority award and expects to win the case in Delhi High Court and to receive the Claims in due course. As per the internal assessment by the management, on the reasonable certainty of inflows of the claims discussed above, GACEPL has considered that there would be no cash outflow related to negative grants or that there will be net cash inflows even if the negative grant out flows are considered and expects realisability of GACEPL's claims in the near future.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement GACEPL has been transferred to GPUIL. Also refer note 32 (c).

ii. GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited ('GHVEPL') a subsidiary of the Holding Company has been incurring losses since the commencement of its commercial operations and has accumulated losses of ₹ 1,479.48 crore as at December 31, 2021. The management believes that these losses are primarily due to loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial traffic on account of bifurcation of State of Andhra Pradesh and ban imposed on sand mining in the region. The management of the Group based on its internal assessment and a legal opinion, believes that these events constitute a Change in Law as per the Concession Agreement and GHVEPL is entitled to a claim for losses suffered on account of the aforementioned reasons and accordingly filed its claim for the loss of revenue till the year ended March 31, 2017 with National Highways Authority of India ('NHAI'). The claim of GHVEPL was rejected by NHAI and accordingly during the year ended March 31, 2018, GHVEPL had decided to proceed with arbitration and accordingly Arbitral Tribunal was constituted and claims were filed. The project was initially developed from existing 2 lanes to 4 lanes to be further developed to 6 laning subsequently (before 14th anniversary of the appointed date). If 6 laning is not carried out (if so required by NHAI/desired by GHVEPL), concession period will be restricted to 15 years as against 25 years. GHVEPL has been amortising intangible assets over the concession period of 25 years.

GHVEPL has recognised a provision of additional concession fees (premium) of ₹ 729.82 crore including interest till December 31, 2021 (March 31, 2021: ₹ 793.15 crore), which is unpaid pending finality of litigation proceedings as detailed below.

The Arbitral Tribunal vide its order dated March 31, 2020, had pronounced the award unanimously, upholding GHVEPL's contention that bifurcation of state of Andhra Pradesh and ban on sand mining in the region constitutes Change in Law event and GHVEPL is entitled for compensation for the loss of revenue arising as a result of drop in commercial vehicles. Majority of the Tribunal members have directed NHAI to constitute a committee for determining the claim amount based on data/ records available with GHVEPL and NHAI. The minority member in the Tribunal however was of the opinion that Tribunal should have constituted the Committee instead of directing NHAI, which is against the principal of natural justice. GHVEPL, aggrieved by the findings, has filed applications under Section 9 and 34 of the Arbitration Act, 1996, before Delhi High Court challenging the award on the limited ground of (i) constitution of the committee by NHAI for quantification of compensation and (ii) for interim measures by restraining NHAI from constituting the Committee, demanding premium and taking coercive / precipitate measures under the Concession Agreement. Vide order dated August 4, 2020, the Delhi High Court upheld the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal that there was a change in law due to ban on sand mining and State bifurcation. The Court has also held that GHVEPL is entitled for compensation due to Change in Law and the application of the NHAI was dismissed. For quantification of claim of GHVEPL, the committee to be appointed by the NHAI has been struck down and in its place the Court has appointed a retired judge of Supreme Court as sole arbitrator to quantify the claims. Further, the Arbitrator has decided to appoint an Independent Expert for his assistance.

NHAI has challenged the aforesaid Order dated August 4, 2020 before divisional bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court, wherein the Hon'ble Delhi High Court has clarified that the sole arbitrator shall continue to discharge his duties subject to final outcome of the appeal. However in the interim by its order dated September 14, 2021 the Hon'ble Court has formed a prima facie view that it would only be fair that NHAI should secure the Premium payable by the Company till the issues are resolved. Aggrieved the said order of Divisional Bench, the Company filed a SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court, wherein the Supreme Court has stayed the proceedings before Divisional Bench till the next hearing.

On May 08, 2020 GHVEPL has received a notice from NHAI / Regulator stating that it is satisfied that six-laning is not required for the project highway and four laning is sufficient for operating the project highway restricting the concession period to 15 years pursuant to Clause 3.2.2 of the Concession Agreement dated October 09, 2009. GHVEPL has filed a response with NHAI on May 26, 2020, June 16, 2020, August 31, 2020 and October 19, 2020 seeking the material on record on the basis of which the NHAI has decided that six-laning is not required, since in terms of GHVEPL's assessment, six-laning shall be required considering the current traffic flow on the project highway. NHAI, however vide its letter dated June 24, 2020 and October 15, 2020 has stated that the contention of GHVEPL is unmerited and due reasons have been conveyed, even though no substantial information is provided on the basis of which such decision is taken. In this regard, GHVEPL has obtained a legal opinion from its Counsel handling NHAI matter in Honorable Delhi High Court which has opined that with the majority findings of the Arbitral Award in favour of GHVEPL, issuance of Notice dated May 08, 2020 and letter dated June 24, 2020 / October 15, 2020 by NHAI / Regulator is in bad light and arbitrary. Legal Counsel opined that NHAI being aware of the financial implications of the Notice dated May 08, 2020 trying to somehow avoid quantifying and making any payment of the claim to GHVEPL under Change in Law. The Counsel further opined that, NHAI after having failed in its series of coercive steps including the notices for recovery of alleged Premium, suspension notice and notices in relation to non-compliance of O & M requirements has, on May 08, 2020, issued the Notice under Article 3.2.2 of the Concession Agreement and that too in the middle of extensive arguments in the aforesaid petitions before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, only to make GHVEPL to somehow give up its claims and avoid determination of claims. GHVEPL on October 30, 2020 has issued Notice of Dispute under Article 44.2 read with Clause 44.1.2 of the Concession Agreement to NHAI for amicable settlement as a first step in dispute resolution, which has been declined by NHAI on December 04, 2020. Pursuant to the notice dated April 06, 2021, the Arbitrators have been appointed and the Arbitral Tribunal has held its first hearing setting procedural timelines for hearing the litigation. Legal counsel has opined that GHVEPL has a fair chance of winning the arbitration proceedings and has rightful claim for Change in Law for 25 years concession period.

Further GHVEPL has also internally assessed the average daily traffic for financial year 2024-25, the scheduled six-laning period which indicates that average daily traffic at designated Toll Plaza will exceed the Design Capacity that would require six-laning as per Clause 29.2.3 of the Concession Agreement. In terms of the internal assessment by GHVEPL where in the traffic flows were estimated to increase to the levels which mandates six-laning during the concession period and based on the opinion from the legal Counsel, the management is of the view that the withdrawal of the Six Laning of the project highway without any reasoning is not a tenable action by NHAI.

Regulator based on which a notice for invoking Arbitration under clause 44 of the concession agreement has been served upon on April 06, 2021. The legal counsel has opined that GHVEPL is in good position to assert for concession period of 25 years. Accordingly, considering the matter is sub-judice, concession life of 25 years with six laning has been considered for the purposes of the amortisation of Intangibles considering the initiation of Arbitration Proceedings challenging the communication/notice by NHAI / Regulator restricting the period to 15 years with four-laning.

During the year ended March 31, 2022, pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement GHVEPL has been transferred to GPUIL. Also refer note 32 (c).

43. Matters related to certain power sector entities:

GMR Generation Assets Limited ("GGAL") (earlier called GMR Power Corporation Limited ('GPCL'), now merged with GGAL with effect from March 31, 2019), a subsidiary of the Company, approached Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission ('TNERC') to resolve the claims / counterclaims arising out of the PPA and Land Lease Agreement ('LLA') in respect of the dues recoverable from Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited ('TAGENDCO') on account of sale of energy including reimbursement towards interest on working capital, Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT'), rebate, start / stop charges and payment of land lease rentals to TAGENDCO. GPCL received a favourable order from TNERC and in pursuance of the Order, filed its claim on April 30, 2010 amounting to ₹ 481.68 crore.

TAGENDCO filed a petition against TNERC Order in Appellate Tribunal for Electricity ('APTEL'). In terms of an interim Order from APTEL, dated November 11, 2010. TAGENDCO deposited ₹ 537.00 crore including interest on delayed payment of the claim amount. Subsequently APTEL vide its Order dated February 28, 2012 dismissed the appeal and upheld TNERC order. TAGENDCO then filed a petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging APTEL order in 2012, which appeal is still pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

During the nine month December 31, 2021, based on recent legal pronouncements which have provided clarity on the tenability of such appeals as filed by TAGENDCO in the current matter together with advise from independent legal experts, GPCL has recognised the aforementioned claims under discontinued operations in statement of profit and loss.

APTEL as a part of its order of February 28, 2012 has further directed erstwhile GPCL to verify and pay counterclaims of TAGENDCO in respect of the benefits earned if any, by GPCL with regard to the delayed payment towards fuel supply that are not as per the terms of the FSA. GPCL challenged the said direction by way of an appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated April 24, 2014, has referred the dispute to TNERC for examining the claim of the contesting parties. In November 2018, TNERC issued an order whereby GPCL liability to TAGENDCO was upheld at a value of ₹ 121.37 crore. This order has been challenged by GPCL before APTEL which appeal is pending adjudication. Pending final outcome of the litigation, GPCL has recognised the claims as contingent liability.

GPCL's counter claim of ₹ 191.00 crore under old PPA towards interest on delayed payments, start and stop charges and invoice for nil dispatches and invoice for differential rates for the period from July 2011 to February 2014 has not yet been adjudicated by TNERC.

Hence, pending acceptance of claims by TAGENDCO and pending adjudication of petition before the TNERC, the Group has not recognised the aforesaid claim in the books of account. During the year ended March 31, 2022, pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement GGAL has been transferred to GPUIL. Also refer note 32 (c).

44. Matters related to certain other sector entities

The Group has signed definitive Securities sale and purchase agreement ('SSPA') on September 24, 2020 for the sale of entire 51% equity stake owned by its wholly owned subsidiary GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited ("GSPHL") in Kakinada SEZ Limited ("KSEZ") to Aurobindo Realty and Infrastructure Private Limited ("ARIPL"). As part of the proposed transfer of stake of KSEZ ("Proposed Sale"), the entire equity stake of Kakinada Gateway Port Limited ("KGPL") held by KSEZ would also be transferred to ARIPL.

The Group has also entered Amendment Agreement to Securities Sale and Purchase Agreement (Amendment to SSPA). Pursuant to the same, only 74% equity stake of KGPL held by KSEZ would be transferred to ARIPL and balance 26% equity stake of KGPL would be held by GSPHL. In accordance with the Amendment to SSPA, the revised total consideration for the sale of equity stake as well as the inter corporate deposits given to KSEZ by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries is ₹ 2,719.21 crore. Out of the revised total consideration, ₹ 1,692.03 crore would be received upfront on or before the closing date and balance ₹ 1,027.18 crore would be received in next 2 to 3 years which is contingent upon achievement of certain agreed milestones primarily related to the sale of 2,500 acres of the land parcels by KSEZ at specified prices during the financial years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

The said transaction is subject to conditions precedent as specified in SSPA. Pursuant to the satisfaction of such conditions precedent, except for ₹ 478.00 crore, ARIPL has released the upfront consideration before March 31, 2021 which has been utilized for payment to the lenders of Holding Company and its subsidiaries. Consequent to the aforementioned, the Group has accounted for the consideration pursuant to the SSPA during the year ended March 31, 2021 and has recognized loss of ₹ 137.99 crore as exceptional loss in relation to same considering the fair value determined by an external valuation expert.

The Group expects in next 2-3 years there will be significant development in the Kakinada SEZ which includes the development of Bulk Drug Park, establishment of a large pharmaceutical unit, Commercial Sea port, establishment of various port based industries, manufacturing industries, development of new International Airport in Bhogapuram. During the year ended March 31, 2022, pursuant to the composite scheme of arrangement GKSEZ has been transferred to GPUIL Also refer note 32(c).

45. a) Names of the related parties and description of relationship:

Sl. No.	Relationship	Name of the parties
(i)	Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
(ii)	Shareholders having substantial interest / enterprises exercising significant influence over the subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries or joint ventures or associates	Airport Authority of India (AAI)
		Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
		Bird World Wide Flight Services India Private Limited (BWWFSIPL)
		Celebi Ground Handling Delhi Private Limited (CELEBI GHDPL)
		Celebi Hava Servisis A.S. (CHSAS)
		Fraport AG Franfurt Airport Services Worldwide (FAG)
		Government of Telangana (GoT)
		GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL)
		Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
		Limak Insaat San. Ve Ticaret A.S. (LISVT)#
		Laqshya Media Limited (LMPL)
		Malaysia Airport Holding Berhad (MAHB)#
		Malaysia Airports Consultancy Services SDN Bhd (MACS)#
		MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited (MAHB Mauritius)
		Megawide Construction Corporation (MCC)
		NAPC Limited (NAPC)#
		Odeon Limited (OL)#
		PT Dian Swastatika Sentosa Tbk (PT Dian)#
		PT Sinar Mas Cakrawala#
		Punj Lloyd Limited#
		Power And Energy International (Mauritius) Limited#
		Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited (TPSIPL)
		Times Innovative Media Limited (TIML)
		Travel Foods Services (Delhi) Private Limited (TFSDPL)
		Tottenham Finance Limited, Mauritius (TFL)#
		Aeroports DE Paris S.A. (ADP)
		Welfare Trust for GMR Group Employees (WTGGE)#
		ESR Hyderabad 1 PTE Ltd (ESR)
		Nepal Electric Authority (NEA)#
		United Travel Retail Partners inc (UTRP)
		Select Service Partner Philippines Corporation (SSPPC)
		TNB Repair & Maintenance sdn. Bhd (TNB)#
		Terna S.A
		Yalvorin Limited (YL)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sl. No.	Relationship	Name of the parties
(iii)	Enterprises where key managerial personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GVF)
		Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twine Mills Private Limited (Jute)
		GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)
		GEOKNO India Private Limited (GEOKNO)
		Kakinada Refinery & Petrochemicals Private Limited (KRPPL)#
		GMR Institute of Technology (GIT)
		GMR School of Business (GSB)
		GMR Varalakshmi Care Hospital (GVCH)
		Jetsetgo Aviation Services Private Limited (JASPL)#
(iv)	Fellow subsidiary companies (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Holding (Mauritius) Limited (GHML)
		GMR Holdings (Overseas) Limited (GHOL)
		JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited (JGPL)
		GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)#
		GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)#
		GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)#
		GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)#
		GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)#
		GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GGVEPL)#
		GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)#
		Dhruvi Securities Limited (formerly known as Dhruvi Securities Private Limited) (DSL)#
		GMR Highways Limited (GHWL)#
		GMR Aerostructure Services Limtied (GASL)#
		Honey Flower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)#
		GMR Londa Hydro power Private Limited (GLHPL)#
		GMR Infrastructure Overseas Limited (GI(O)L)#
		GMR Power Corporation Limited (GPCL)#
		GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Ltd (GKSEZ)#
		GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited (GISPL)#
		Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PPPL)#
		GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)#
		GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)#
		GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)#
		GMR Coal Resource PTE Limited (GCRPL)#
		GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL)
		Kothavalasa Infraventures Private Limited (KIPL)#
		GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited (GKSIR)#
		Gateway for India Airport Private Limited (GFIAL)#
		GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)#
		GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)#
		Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL)

Sl. No.	Relationship	Name of the parties
(v)	Joint ventures / associates / joint operations	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)#
		GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)#
		GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)#
		GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)#
		GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)#
		GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)#
		GMR Upper Karnali Hydropower Limited (GUKPL)#
		GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSPL)#
		GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)
		Rampia Coal Mine and Energy Private Limited (RCMEPL)#
		GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)#
		GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)#
		GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)#
		GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)#
		GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)#
		GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPPL)#
		Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)#
		GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)#
		GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)#
		PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)#
		PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)#
		PT Borneo Indobara (BIB)#
		PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)#
		PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)#
		PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)#
		PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)#
		PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)#
		PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)#
		PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)#
		PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)#
		PT Wahana Rimba (WRL)#
		PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)#
		GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSCR)#
		PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS)#
		PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)#
		PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)#
		PT GEMS Energy Indonesia (PTGEI)#
		PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU)#

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

SI. No.	Relationship	Name of the parties
	Joint ventures / associates / joint operations	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI)#
		PT Unsoco (Unsoco)#
		PT Barasentosa Lestari (BSL)#
		Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)
		PT Angasa Pura Avisia (PT APA)
		Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)
		Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)
		Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)
		Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)
		Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)
		TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIM)
		GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)
		Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture (MGCJV)#
		Megawide GISPL Construction Joint Venture Inc. (MGCJV INC.)
		Limak GMR Joint Venture (CJV)#
		GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)#
		Mactan Travel Retail Group Corp. (MTRGC)
		SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)
		DIGI Yatra Foundation (DIGI)
		Heraklioncrete International Airport Sa (Crete)
		ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Logistics Park Private Limited) (GLPPL)
		GIL SIL JV#
(vi)	Key managerial personnel and their relatives (where transaction has taken place)	Mr. G.M. Rao (Non-executive Chairman)
		Mrs. G Varalakshmi (Relative)
		Mr. G.B.S. Raju (Director)
		Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Managing Director & CEO)
		Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Director)
		Ms. B. Ramadevi (Relative)
		Mr. S Rajagopal (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Ms. Grandhi Satyavathi Smitha (Relative)
		Mr. B.V. Nageswara Rao (Director)
		Mr. Venkat Ramana Tangirala (Company Secretary)
		Mr. Emandi Sankara Rao (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Mr. Mundayat Ramachandran (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Mr. Sadhu Ram Bansal (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Mr. R S S L N Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Mr. N C Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

SI. No.	Relationship	Name of the parties
	Key managerial personnel and their relatives (where transaction has taken place)	Mr. S Sandilya (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Ms. V. Siva Kameswari (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
		Mr. Suresh Lilaram Narang (Independent Director)
		Mr. Saurabh Chawla (Group Chief Financial Officer)

Note:

Pursuant to the composite scheme of arragement these entities now are subsidiary of GPUIL/ Joint ventures / associates / joint operations of GPUIL Group/ Shareholders having substantial interest / enterprises exercising significant influence over the subsidiaries or joint ventures or associates or joint operation of GPUIL Group / Enterprises where key management personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence over GPUIL Group. For further details refer note 32 (c).

b) Transactions during the year

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Revenue from operations								
	March 31, 2023	-	694.09	508.82	125.90	3.14	0.62	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1,347.96	407.20	28.67	2.16	0.65	-
Other Income								
	March 31, 2023	-	16.26	10.99	0.01	-	0.57	-
	March 31, 2022	-	22.49	10.25	0.01	0.28	-	-
Finance income								
	March 31, 2023	-	10.07	-	148.00	0.01	-	0.12
	March 31, 2022	4.55	178.10	1.72	66.87	0.04	-	-
Dividend income received from								
	March 31, 2023	-	119.98	47.88	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	589.77	23.30	-	-	-	-
Airport service charges/operator fees								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	71.67	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	52.80	-
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	1,857.67	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	192.70	-
Purchase of traded goods (Gross) including open access charges paid / recovered net								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	409.61	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Lease expenses								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	0.08
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.56
Conversion of loan into equity shares								
	March 31, 2023	-	128.95	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.14
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.82
Directors' sitting fees								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.59
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60
Logo fees								
	March 31, 2023	3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses								
	March 31, 2023	-	121.85	0.09	5.72	0.12	0.83	1.16
	March 31, 2022	-	104.64	0.00	8.51	0.35	0.06	0.21
Marketing fund billed								
	March 31, 2023	-	15.74	1.99	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	5.97	0.93	-	-	-	-
Marketing fund utilised								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.84	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group								
	March 31, 2023	-	14.10	32.49	0.47	0.06	27.64	-
	March 31, 2022	-	47.96	28.74	9.29	0.06	19.39	-
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of / expenses recovered by the Group								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.25	0.10	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.04	0.34	0.11	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.14	-	0.78	-	-	-
Donation/ CSR expenditure								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	12.27	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10.74	-	-
Finance cost								
	March 31, 2023	-	31.29	16.95	8.00	0.01	5.13	-
	March 31, 2022	-	29.10	16.13	4.33	0.01	-	-
Amortisation of ROU								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	2.35
Finance cost lease liability								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.82	9.17	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.83	8.83	0.42
Corporate guarantees/ Comfort letters given by the group on behalf of								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	363.31	-	3,344.31	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ Comfort letters extinguished								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1,585.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	225.60	-	87.97	-	447.04	-
Investment in equity shares/ debentures of								
	March 31, 2023	-	21.90	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	553.51	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances repaid by								
	March 31, 2023	-	1.10	0.36	395.28	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	208.40	259.66	-	772.74	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Loans / advances given to								
	March 31, 2023	-	74.75	-	630.71	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	199.95	491.51	-	1,068.08	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	89.70	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	67.00	-	58.57	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	54.00	179.35	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional item								
	March 31, 2023	-	339.25	-	18.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers								
	March 31, 2023	-	3.03	19.07	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-
Security deposits repaid to concessionaires / customers								
	March 31, 2023	-	102.63	0.17	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits given								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits refunded								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	9.08	-	0.59	-	-
Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	29.84	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Provision for advances								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	43.21	-
Capitalised in CWIP								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	0.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C) Balances outstanding as at end the year

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Right of Use								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77
Investment in debentures								
	March 31, 2023	-	42.75	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	20.85	-	-	-	-	-
Capital advances								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	102.27	-
Advances other than capital advances								
	March 31, 2023	-	62.32	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits receivable								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	5.10	-	4.67
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	1.92
Trade receivable								
	March 31, 2023	0.01	63.20	4.49	37.34	0.99	4.92	-
	March 31, 2022	0.01	44.16	1.92	27.05	7.87	4.17	-
Non trade receivable								
	March 31, 2023	-	1.40	28.55	0.08	-	13.23	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1.13	4.37	0.11	-	7.94	-
Unbilled revenue								
	March 31, 2023	-	29.17	50.20	0.03	-	1.01	-
	March 31, 2022	-	72.61	41.49	0.63	-	0.01	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Other receivables								
	March 31, 2023	-	60.07	0.38	19.81	-	490.03	-
	March 31, 2022	-	73.80	0.85	34.92	0.04	489.42	-
Provision against advance								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2.23	-	489.42	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.72	-	489.42	-
Loans								
	March 31, 2023	-	4.66	-	1,933.92	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	51.47	0.36	1,462.25	-	-	-
Interest accrued on loans given								
	March 31, 2023	-	6.11	-	105.07	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	3.21	-	73.19	-	-	-
Trade payables								
	March 31, 2023	3.87	0.37	1.76	4.20	-	144.04	0.05
	March 31, 2022	2.72	7.10	0.53	0.01	0.02	17.34	0.02
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost								
	March 31, 2023	-	227.19	78.11	3.70	0.13	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	242.23	65.03	3.89	0.12	-	-
Unearned / deferred revenue								
	March 31, 2023	-	64.21	117.23	0.03	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	139.05	113.88	0.02	-	-	-
Non trade payables / other liabilities								
	March 31, 2023	-	1.92	0.09	43.92	-	664.03	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.90	3.07	50.35	-	576.58	-
Advance from customers								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	8.27	0.21	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest on borrowings								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	16.76	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1.02	-	12.88	-	-	-
Borrowings								
	March 31, 2023	-	67.00	40.00	0.05	-	315.05	-
	March 31, 2022	-	67.00	94.00	114.44	-	315.05	-
Lease Liability - Non current								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	3.99	84.77	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	4.16	81.13	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Lease Liability - Current								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.71
Corporate guarantees sanctioned on behalf of								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	4,351.89	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	5,761.69	-	-	-
Provision for Doubtful debts								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes

1. The Group has provided securities by way of pledge of investments for loans taken by certain companies.
2. Certain Key management personnel have extended personal guarantees as security towards borrowings of the Group and other body corporates. Similarly, GEPL and certain fellow subsidiaries have pledged certain shares held in the Company as security towards the borrowings of the Group.
3. Remuneration to key managerial personal does not include provision for gratuity, superannuation and premium for personal accidental policy, as the same are determined for the Group as a whole.
4. In the opinion of the management, the transactions reported herein are on arm's length basis.
5. The amount of the outstanding balances as shown above are unsecured and will be settled in due course.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Revenue from operations								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	278.96	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	277.80	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	531.47	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	219.15	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	4.86	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	842.45	-	-	-	-	-
TIMDAA								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	180.99	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	105.69	-	-	-	-
Other income								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	8.72	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	7.97	-	-	-	-
DAFFPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	1.85	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	6.40	-	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	13.87	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	13.74	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	72.51	-	-	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	80.24	-	-	-	-	-
GKSIR								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	17.76	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	4.38	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	114.31	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	29.24	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
KIPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	30.32	-	-	-
Dividend income received from								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	43.68	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	23.30	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	109.77	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	32.13	-	-	-	-	-
PTGEMS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	536.13	-	-	-	-	-
Airport service charges / operator fees								
FAG								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	64.67	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	50.14	-
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	1,857.67	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	192.70	-
Purchase of traded goods (gross) including open access charges paid / recovered net.								
GKEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	315.82	-	-	-	-	-
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	78.13	-	-	-	-	-
Lease expenses								
GFFT								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. G Varalakshmi								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Mr. GBS Raju								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44
Conversion of loan into equity shares								
GMCAC								
	March 31, 2023	-	128.95	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration								
Mr. Saurabh Chawla								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.13
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.25
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.38
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.28
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.40
Mr. GBS Raju								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.24
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.72
Mr. G. M. Rao								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.82
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.07
Directors' sitting fees								
Mr. Emandi Sankara Rao								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
Mr. Sadhu Ram Bansal								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06
Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12
Logo fees								
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	118.61	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	88.65	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	15.82	-	-	-	-	-
Marketing fund billed								
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	15.74	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	5.97	-	-	-	-	-
TFS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	1.99	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.93	-	-	-	-
Marketing fund utilised								
TFS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-
TIMDAA								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	24.78	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	19.39	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	12.35	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	13.82	-	-	-	-
DASPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	2.11	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	13.68	-	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	10.33	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	9.91	-	-	-	-	-
TFS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	15.16	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	10.32	-	-	-	-
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of / expenses recovered by the Group								
GETL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KSL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
TFS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired								
DSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GASL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Donation/ CSR expenditure								
GVF								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	12.27	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	10.74	-	-
Finance cost								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	14.62	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	14.01	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	27.72	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	20.97	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of ROU								
Mr. GBS Raju								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35
Finance cost on lease liability								
GoT								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	9.17	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	8.83	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters given by the group on behalf of								
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters extinguished								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	225.60	-	-	-	-	-
GETL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	20.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	87.97	-	-	-
GISPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	375.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1,190.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
KGPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	447.04	-
Investment in equity shares/ debentures of								
Crete								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	341.24	-	-	-	-	-
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	117.60	-	-	-	-	-
GLPPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	21.90	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	4.50	-	-	-	-	-
PT APA								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	90.17	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares								
TFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances repaid by								
GASL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	72.08	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	170.91	-	-	-	-	-
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	208.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	321.94	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	285.24	-	-	-
KIPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	287.50	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Loans / advances given to								
GASL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	84.90	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	232.00	-	-	-
GEL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	305.30	-	-	-	-	-
GEPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	199.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
GGAL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	130.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GMCAC								
	March 31, 2023	-	74.75	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	45.71	-	-	-	-	-
GMRHL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	308.63	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	52.93	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	819.68	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year								
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	67.00	-	-	-	-	-
GI(O)L								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	89.70	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	35.17	-	-	-
GISPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	21.46	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
GI(O)L								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	128.06	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GISPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	51.29	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	2.79	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-
Security deposits repaid to concessionaires / customers								
DAFFPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	87.46	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DASPL								
	March 31, 2023	-	15.17	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits given								
Ms. Ramadevi Bommidala								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits refunded								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	9.08	-	-	-	-
Ms. Ramadevi Bommidala								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers								
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	29.84	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision against advance								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	43.21	-
Capitalised in CWIP								
GMRHL								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TFS								
	March 31, 2023	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exceptional item								
GMCAC								
	March 31, 2023	-	339.25	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(e) Details of significant balances with related parties

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
Right of Use								
Mr. GBS Raju								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	1.77
Investment in debentures								
GLPPL								
	March 31, 2023		42.75	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		20.85	-	-	-	-	-
Capital advances								
MCC								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	102.27	-
Advances other than capital advances -Current								
GBHHPL								
	March 31, 2023		62.31	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits receivable								
GFFT								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	5.00	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	0.38	-	-
Mr. GBS Raju								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	1.97
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	1.89
Madhva Bhimacharya Terdal								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	1.33
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-
Vasudha M Terdal								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	1.33
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable								
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023		11.35	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		4.43	-	-	-	-	-
GIL SIL JV								
	March 31, 2023		20.30	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
GLPPL								
	March 31, 2023		12.07	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		21.21	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	25.67	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	9.39	-	-	-
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023		5.72	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		10.57	-	-	-	-	-
Non trade receivable								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	13.23	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	7.94	-
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023		-	28.55	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	3.92	-	-	-	-
Unbilled revenue								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023		-	17.98	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	19.66	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023		12.92	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		32.12	-	-	-	-	-
GLPPL								
	March 31, 2023		16.26	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		38.67	-	-	-	-	-
TIM								
	March 31, 2023		-	29.53	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	21.96	-	-	-	-
Other receivables								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	489.42	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	489.42	-
Loans								
GASL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	264.82	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	252.00	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	1,003.29	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	1,036.06	-	-	-
GMRHL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	312.53	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	2.90	-	-	-
Interest accrued on loans given								
GASL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	45.75	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	6.59	-	-	-
GKSIR								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	33.05	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	51.40	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	30.72	-	-	-
Trade payables								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	107.53	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	17.02	-
FAG								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	35.35	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-
GWEL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		3.29	-	-	-	-	-
LHAMPL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		3.78	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023		-	55.97	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	45.05	-	-	-	-
DAFFPL								
	March 31, 2023		19.28	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		43.69	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023		205.82	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		181.49	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned / deferred revenue								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023		-	103.13	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	97.97	-	-	-	-
DAFFPL								
	March 31, 2023		10.21	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		72.04	-	-	-	-	-
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023		19.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		32.04	-	-	-	-	-
GLPPL								
	March 31, 2023		34.99	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		34.85	-	-	-	-	-
Non trade payables / other liabilities								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	663.57	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	576.58	-
Advance from customers								
GLPPL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		8.27	-	-	-	-	-
TFS								
	March 31, 2023		-	0.02	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	0.21	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest on borrowings								
GASL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	10.99	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	12.88	-	-	-
GI(O)L								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	5.76	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023		-	40.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	94.00	-	-	-	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding company	Joint venture	Associates	Fellow subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key managerial personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/ associates	Key managerial personel or its relative
DDFSPL								
	March 31, 2023		67.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		67.00	-	-	-	-	-
GoT								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	315.05	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	315.05	-
Lease liability - Non current								
GoT								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	84.77	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	81.13	-
Lease liability - Current								
Mr. GBS Raju								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	1.71
Corporate guarantees sanctioned on behalf of								
GGAL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	635.83	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	635.83	-	-	-
GMRHL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	944.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	944.13	-	-	-
GPUIL								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	2,259.68	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	3,274.31	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts								
CDCTM								
	March 31, 2023		-	0.01	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision against advance								
AAI								
	March 31, 2023		-	-	-	-	489.42	-
	March 31, 2022		-	-	-	-	489.42	-

46. Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**March 31, 2023**		**March 31, 2022**	
	Assets	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Call spread options & coupon only swap[1]	1,065.92	-	723.01	-
Cross currency swap, coupon only swap & call spread options[2]	813.48	-	670.62	-
Total	**1,879.40**	**-**	**1,393.63**	**-**
Classified as				
Non- current	1,879.40	-	1,393.63	-
Current	-	-	-	-

1. DIAL had entered into call spread option with various banks for hedging the repayment of 6.125% senior secured notes (2022) of USD 288.75 million, 6.125% senior secured notes (2026) of USD 522.60 million which are repayable in February 2022 and October 2026 respectively. Also DIAL has entered into call spread option with bank for hedging the repayment of 6.45% senior secured notes (2029) for USD 500 million borrowings which is repayable in June 2029 and coupon only hedge with bank for hedging the payement of interest liability on 6.125% senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million borrowings.

   During the previous year, DIAL has also entered into call spread option with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.125% senior secured notes (2026) for USD 522.60 million borrowings and cancelled/matured call spread options of USD 288.75 million and call spread option on interest liability for full repayment of borrowings USD 288.75 million.

   As at March 31, 2023, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all hedge options of USD 1,022.60 million (March 31, 2022 USD 1,022.60 million). Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 652.16 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 304.84 crore) has been released from cash flow hedge reserve to consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss / (gain) included in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

2. GHIAL had entered into cross currency swap with various banks in order to hedge principal portion and to protect interest component of 4.25% senior secured notes of USD 350 million which is repayable in October 2027, with interest payable on semi-annually basis. Further GHIAL had also entered into Call Spread arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 5.375% senior secured notes for USD 300 million which is repayable in April 2024 and coupon only swap to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis and call spread arrangements in order to hedge principal portion of 4.75% senior secured notes for USD 300 million which is repayable in February 2026 and coupon only swap to hedge the payment of interest liability on semi-annually basis.

   As at March 31, 2023, the USD spot rate is above the USD is well within the hedge effective rate for all hedge options of USD 710.93 million (March 31, 2022 USD 950 million). Accordingly, an amount of ₹ 608.59 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 254.85 crore) has been released from cash flow hedge reserve to consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of foreign exchange loss / (gain) included in consolidated statement of profit and loss. Further net loss of ₹ 90.77 crore has been reclassified to consolidated profit and loss on settlement of USD 226.39 million 2024 bonds and USD 12.69 million 2026 bonds.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

47. Disclosures on financial instruments

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

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the consolidated financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (excluding those pertaining to discontinued operations refer note 32(c)).

As at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivative instruments through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
(i) Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	1,430.88	-	-	1,205.69	2,636.57	2,636.57
(ii) Loans	-	-	-	1,940.07	1,940.07	1,940.07
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	368.93	368.93	368.93
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	3,277.71	3,277.71	3,277.71
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	796.01	796.01	796.01
(vi) Derivative instruments	-	1,879.40	-	-	1,879.40	1,879.40
(vii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	1,323.38	1,323.38	1,323.38
Total	**1,430.88**	**1,879.40**	**-**	**8,911.79**	**12,222.07**	**12,222.07**
Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	31,943.48	31,943.48	31,943.48
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	850.78	850.78	850.78
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	6,412.37	6,412.37	6,412.37
(iv) Lease liabilities	-	-	-	213.58	213.58	213.58
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,420.21**	**39,420.21**	**39,420.21**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss	Derivative instruments through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets						
(i) Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	1,087.12	-	-	937.38	2,024.50	2,024.50
(ii) Loans	-	-	-	1,516.06	1,516.06	1,516.06
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	375.53	375.53	375.53
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,619.45	1,619.45	1,619.45
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,503.96	1,503.96	1,503.96
(vi) Derivative instruments	-	1,393.63	-	-	1,393.63	1,393.63
(vii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	1,133.11	1,133.11	1,133.11
Total	**1,087.12**	**1,393.63**	**-**	**7,085.49**	**9,566.24**	**9,566.24**
Financial liabilities						
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	26,515.76	26,515.76	26,515.76
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	543.38	543.38	543.38
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	4,562.80	4,562.80	4,562.80
(iv) Lease liabilities	-	-	-	116.95	116.95	116.95
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,738.89**	**31,738.89**	**31,738.89**

(i) Investments in mutual fund, overseas fund by foreign subsidiaries, other fund and derivative instruments are mandatorily classified as fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss. Investment in commercial papers and investment in commercial deposits are classified at amortised cost.

(ii) As regards the carrying value and fair value of investments accounted for using equity method refer note 7(a) and 7(b).

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	1,430.88	1,417.32	-	13.56
Derivative instruments	1,879.40	-	1,879.40	-
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	1,087.12	812.17	32.18	242.77
Derivative instruments	1,393.63	-	1,393.63	-

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

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

(iii) The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity.

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

(v) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022.

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

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the consolidated financial statements.

Market risk

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

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

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

Interest rate sensitivity

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Variable rate borrowings	2,714.45	2,863.02
Fixed rate borrowings	29,229.03	23,652.73
Total borrowings	**31,943.48**	**26,515.75**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	+50	(13.57)
Decrease	-50	13.57
March 31, 2022		
Increase	+50	(14.32)
Decrease	-50	14.32

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

(b) Market risk- Foreign currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the consolidated statement of profit and loss and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective consolidated entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries.

The Group has entered into certain derivative contracts which are not designated as hedge. Refer note 46 for details.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

i. Foreign currency exposure

The following table demonstrate the unhedged exposure in USD exchange rate as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	USD in crore	₹ in crore	USD in crore	₹ in crore
Cash and bank balances	2.84	234.57	0.46	33.91
Trade receivables	0.70	57.90	0.66	48.95
Investments	22.69	1,876.93	14.50	1,077.75
Loans and other assets	2.22	183.61	1.21	89.61
Trade payables	(1.07)	(87.79)	(0.46)	(34.53)
Borrowings	(43.82)	(3,603.69)	(9.43)	(700.82)
Other liabilities	(16.23)	(1,341.49)	(1.63)	(121.09)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**(32.67)**	**(2,679.96)**	**5.31**	**393.78**

ii. Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	5.00%	(134.00)
Decrease	-5.00%	134.00
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5.00%	19.69
Decrease	-5.00%	(19.69)

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Group's net financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterpart's failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. The Group has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter-parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables/unbilled revenue, loans receivables, investments in debt securities of group companies, balances with bank, bank deposits, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Group. None of the financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk except investment in debentures made by the Group in its group companies and loans provided to its group companies. The credit risk in respect of such investments in preference shares/ debentures and loans are assessed on the basis of the fair value of the respective group companies determined based on their business plans. Also refer note 45 for the details of such instruments.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 12,222.07 crore and ₹ 9,566.24 crore as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method) and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

The Group's exposure to customers is diversified and there is no concentration of credit risk with respect to any particular customer as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Loans and other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Trade receivables	Security deposit	Loans	Non trade receivables
As at April 01, 2021	37.84	0.20	533.00	452.02
Movement during the year	-	-	-	43.21
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	(33.14)	(0.20)	(533.00)	(5.81)
As at March 31, 2022	**4.70**	**-**	**-**	**489.42**
Movement during the year	0.42	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**5.12**	**-**	**-**	**489.42**

Liquidity risk

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

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows excluding interest and other finance charges obligations for the Group's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting year.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings including current maturities (other than convertible preference shares)	3,768.80	17,677.06	11,359.78	32,805.64
Other financial liabilities	3,569.88	1,918.84	3,228.84	8,717.56
Lease liabilities	34.63	114.59	779.55	928.77
Trade payables	850.78	-	-	850.78
Total	**8,224.09**	**19,710.49**	**15,368.17**	**43,302.75**
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings including current maturities (other than convertible preference shares)	2,111.17	16,582.26	7,969.17	26,662.60
Other financial liabilities	2,993.64	885.67	3,232.93	7,112.24
Lease liabilities	16.92	45.34	717.94	780.20
Trade payables	543.38	-	-	543.38
Total	**5,665.11**	**17,513.27**	**11,920.04**	**35,098.42**

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 37.

(ii) For range of interest of borrowings, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

Price risk

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in price	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
Increase	5.00%	71.54
Decrease	-5.00%	(71.54)
March 31, 2022		
Increase	5.00%	54.36
Decrease	-5.00%	(54.36)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

48. Capital management

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

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

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

The Group 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 Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with. Refer note 1.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings (refer note 17)	31,943.48	26,515.76
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(3,277.71)	(1,619.45)
Net borrowings (i)	**28,665.77**	**24,896.31**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	603.59	603.59
Other equity	(1,396.37)	(1,421.41)
Non-controlling interests	1,761.63	2,735.97
Total Capital (ii)	**968.85**	**1,918.15**
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	**29,634.62**	**26,814.45**
Gearing ratio(%) (i / iii)	**96.73%**	**92.85%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

49. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS – 7 'Cash Flows'.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2022	**26,515.76**
Cash flow changes	
Proceeds from borrowings	8,957.30
Proceeds from cash credit and overdraft from bank	37.99
Repayment of borrowings	(4,371.34)
Non Cash changes	
Foreign exchange fluctuations	1,329.18
Others	(525.41)
As at March 31, 2023	**31,943.48**
As at April 01, 2021	**36,742.18**
Cash flow changes	
Proceeds from borrowings	4,035.79
Repayment of borrowings	(4,466.66)
Hedge adjustment	(264.59)
Non Cash changes	
Foreign exchange fluctuations	567.44
Others	63.54
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 32(c))	(10,161.94)
As at March 31, 2022	**26,515.76**

50. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to the changes in current period/year.

51. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Group.

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited) ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Fair value measurement of investments in equity and preference shares of subsidiaries (refer note 2.2(m) for the accounting policy and note 5 for disclosures of the accompanying standalone financial statements)	
As at 31 March 2023, the Company has investments in unquoted equity shares and preference shares of its subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 26,956.45 crores which are carried at fair value. The fair value of such unquoted investments is determined by applying valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies. The determination of fair values involves significant management assumptions, judgements and estimates which include unobservable inputs such as future cash flows and judgments with respect to estimation of passenger traffic Air traffic movement and rates, future outcomes of ongoing litigations as detailed in note 5(3)(b) of the accompanying standalone financial statements.	Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of equity investments included the following: • Obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls for determining the fair value and provision and tested the design and operating effectiveness of such controls; • Carried out assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management, evaluating the assumptions and estimates used in such forecasts including economic and financial data; • Evaluated the Company's valuation methodology in determining the fair value of the investment. In making this assessment, we also assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the valuation expert engaged by the management;

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The valuation of these investments was considered to be the area which required significant auditor attention and was of most significance in the audit of standalone financial statements due to the materiality of these investments to the standalone financial statements and complexities and subjectivity involved in the estimates and underlying key assumptions used in the valuation models for these investments. Hence, we have determined this as a key audit matter for current year audit. In addition to above, following disclosure made in the accompanying financial statements has been considered as fundamental to the users' understanding of such financial statements: Note 5(3)(a) in relation to increase in the carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries. Further, Note 5(3)(b) in relation to carrying value of investments in the subsidiaries as mentioned in the aforesaid note, which are dependent on the uncertainities relating to the future outcome of the ongoing matters as further described in the aforesaid note.	• Engaged auditor's valuation experts to ascertain the appropriateness of the valuation methodology including the allocation made to different investments and the concluded fair value; • Ensured the appropriateness of the carrying value of these investments in the financial statements and the gain or loss recognised in the financial statements as a result of such fair valuation; • Obtained appropriate management representations with respect to the underlying valuation report. • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;

    - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

    - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

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

e) The matters described in Emphasis of Matter reported in Sr.no 1 of the Key audit matters sections in paragraph 5 above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2023 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and

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

i. The Company, as detailed in note 34(I) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2023;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023;

iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 42(iv) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in note 42(v) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 01 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNH7738

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27 May 2023

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited) on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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

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

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

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company disclosed in note 3 to the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

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

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

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

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) (a) The Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans or security to Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates/Others during the year. Further, the Company has provided loans and guarantees, to Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates / Others during the year. The details of the same are given below: (also refer note 34(I) of the accompanying standalone financial statements)

Particulars	Guarantees (₹ in crore)	Loans (₹ in crore)
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year:		
- Subsidiaries	-	160.70
- Others	-	498.08
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date:		
- Subsidiaries	137.42	165.15
- Others	3,828.79	713.38

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. However, the Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans during the year.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular. However, the Company does not have any outstanding advances in the nature of loans at the beginning of the current year nor has granted any advances in the nature of loans during the year.

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

(e) The Company has granted loan which had fallen due during the year and such loan was extended during the year. The details of the same has been given below:

Name of the party	Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year(₹ in crore)	Aggregate overdue amount settled by extension to same parties (₹ in crore)	Nature of extension (i.e. renewed/ extended/fresh loan provided)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans granted during the year
RAXA Security Services Limited	658.78	26.89	Extended	4.08%

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

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

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services / business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (₹ in crore)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in crore)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	188.38	-	Assessment year 2008-09 and 2010-11 to 2013-14	High court in Bengaluru, Karnataka
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	96.36	25.13	Assessment year 2014-15 to 2016-17	Commissioner of Income tax (A), Bengaluru

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

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

Nature of borrowing, including debt securities	Name of lender	Amount not paid on due date (₹ in crore)	Whether principal or interest	No. of days delay or unpaid till the date of audit report
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds	Kuwait Investment Authority	72.36	Interest	168-533

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

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

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

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, except for the following:

Nature of fund taken	Name of lender	Amount involved (₹ in crore)	Name of the subsidiary, joint venture, associate	Relation	Nature of transaction for which funds were utilized
Foreign currency convertible bonds	AÉROPORTS DE PARIS S.A.	76.73	RAXA Security Services Limited	Subsidiary	Repayment of existing debt.
		130.18	GMR Generation Assets Limited	Fellow-Subsidiary	
		308.63	GMR Highways Limited	Fellow-Subsidiary	
		2.27	GMR Corporate Affairs Limited	Subsidiary	
		2.50	GMR Energy Trading Limited	Fellow-Subsidiary	
		1.57	GMR SEZ Port Holdings Private Limited	Fellow-Subsidiary	
		41.82	GMR Infra Developers Limited	Subsidiary	

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

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

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

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

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

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

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

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

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

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has 2 CICs as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial years amounting to ₹ 92.57 crore and ₹ 176.05 crore respectively.

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNH7738

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27 May 2023

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited) on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the '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 the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the

internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership No.: 522144
UDIN: 23522144BGZHNH7738

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27 May 2023

Standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1.37	0.95
Intangible assets	4	-	0.02
Financial assets			
Investments	5	26,956.45	12,613.61
Loans	6	864.00	99.43
Other financial assets	7	-	5.00
Income tax assets (net)	8	4.72	59.34
Other non-current assets	9	1.24	1.25
		27,827.78	**12,779.60**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	21.89	25.18
Cash and cash equivalents	11(a)	2,457.36	15.37
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11(b)	5.01	-
Loans	6	-	111.15
Other financial assets	7	103.29	115.51
Other current assets	9	17.28	36.80
		2,604.83	**304.01**
Total assets		**30,432.61**	**13,083.61**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	603.59	603.59
Other equity	13	21,319.32	9,788.24
Total equity		**21,922.91**	**10,391.83**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	2,778.31	619.87
Other financial liabilities	15	132.64	255.75
Provisions	16	0.99	0.77
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	5,055.19	1,503.51
		7,967.13	**2,379.90**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	14	181.20	140.00
Trade payables	18		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.34	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.94	18.40
Other financial liabilities	15	320.04	127.89
Other current liabilities	19	25.02	25.56
Provisions	16	0.03	0.03
		542.57	**311.88**
Total liabilities		**8,509.70**	**2,691.78**
Total equity and liabilities		**30,432.61**	**13,083.61**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Continuing operations			
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	101.94	39.06
Other income	21	24.15	1.00
Total income		**126.09**	**40.06**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	22	0.66	19.85
Employee benefits expense	23	31.48	1.23
Finance costs	24	116.30	78.98
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	0.35	0.91
Other expenses	26	88.30	22.89
Total expenses		**237.09**	**123.86**
Loss before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(111.00)**	**(83.80)**
Exceptional items	27	120.57	(16.79)
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations		**9.57**	**(100.59)**
Tax expense:	29		
Deferred tax		-	58.72
Total tax expenses		**-**	**58.72**
Profit/ (loss) for the year from continuing operations		**9.57**	**(159.31)**
Discontinued operations			
Loss before tax from discontinued operations		-	(150.47)
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Loss from discontinued operations after tax		**-**	**(150.47)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**9.57**	**(309.78)**
Other comprehensive income			
In respect of continuing operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement loss of defined benefit plans		(0.20)	(0.17)
- Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')		14,446.42	1,570.39
- Income tax effect of these items		(3,390.47)	(398.61)
In respect of discontinued operations			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement loss of defined benefit plans		-	(0.45)
- Changes in fair value of equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')		-	1,389.98
- Income tax effect of these items		-	(829.85)
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**11,055.75**	**1,731.29**
Total comprehensive income attributable to continuing operations		11,065.32	1,012.30
Total comprehensive income attributable to discontinued operations		-	409.21
Total comprehensive income for the year		**11,065.32**	**1,421.51**
Earnings per equity share (in ₹)	28		
Basic and diluted from continuing operations (per equity share of ₹ 1 each)		0.02	(0.26)
Basic and diluted from discontinued operations (per equity share of ₹ 1 each)		-	(0.25)
Basic and diluted from continuing and discontinued operations (per equity share of ₹ 1 each)		0.02	(0.51)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

a. Equity share capital:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	603.59	-	603.59	-	603.59

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	603.59	-	603.59	-	603.59

b. Other equity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Equity component of related party loans (refernote 13)	Equity component of foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') (refer note 13)	Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve (refer note 13)	Reserves and surplus					Total other equity
				General reserve (refer note 13)	Securities premium (refer note 13)	Capital reserve (refer note 13)	Retained earnings (refer note 13)	Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 13)	
For the year ended March 31, 2023									
As at April 01, 2022	**-**	**-**	**6,037.65**	**174.56**	**-**	**141.75**	**3,454.49**	**(20.21)**	**9,788.24**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	**-**	**-**	**6,037.65**	**174.56**	**-**	**141.75**	**3,454.49**	**(20.21)**	**9,788.24**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.57	-	9.57
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	11,055.95	-	-	-	(0.20)	-	11,055.75
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**11,055.95**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.37**	**-**	**11,065.32**
Exchange difference on FCCB recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15.89)	(15.89)
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	2.30
Equity component recognised on FCCB (net of deferred tax) (refer note 14(2))	-	479.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	479.35
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**479.35**	**17,093.60**	**174.56**	**-**	**141.75**	**3,463.86**	**(33.80)**	**21,319.32**

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

b. Other equity (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars				Reserves and surplus					
	Equity component of related party loans (refer note 13)	Equity component of foreign currency convertible bond ('FCCB') (refer note 13)	Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve (refer note 13)	General reserve (refer note 13)	Securities premium (refer note 13)	Capital reserve (refer note 13)	Retained earnings (refer note 13)	Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 13)	Total other equity
For the year ended March 31, 2022									
As at April 01, 2021	**1.24**	**-**	**(3,143.07)**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**141.75**	**2,122.60**	**(173.82)**	**9,134.24**
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	**1.24**	**-**	**(3,143.07)**	**174.56**	**10,010.98**	**141.75**	**2,122.60**	**(173.82)**	**9,134.24**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(309.78)	-	(309.78)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,731.91	-	-	-	(0.62)	-	1,731.29
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**1,731.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(310.40)**	**-**	**1,421.51**
Exchange difference on FCCB recognised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40.40)	(40.40)
FCMTR amortisation during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.63	6.63
Transfer from fair valuation through other comprehensive income 'FVTOCI'reserve	-	-	(1,351.40)	-	-	-	1,674.97	-	323.57
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	(1.24)	-	8,800.21	-	(10,010.98)	-	(32.68)	187.38	(1,057.31)
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**6,037.65**	**174.56**	**-**	**141.75**	**3,454.49**	**(20.21)**	**9,788.24**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations	9.57	(100.59)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	-	(150.47)
	9.57	**(251.06)**
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	0.35	14.17
Exceptional items	(120.57)	74.53
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuation (unrealised)	29.44	6.05
Gain on disposal of assets (net)	(0.21)	(0.08)
Reversal for upfront loss on long term construction cost	-	(12.86)
Profit on sale of current investments	(0.64)	(0.65)
Finance income (including finance income on finance asset measured at amortised cost)	(36.83)	(299.43)
Finance costs	116.30	529.37
Operating (loss)/ profit before working capital changes	**(2.59)**	**60.04**
Working capital adjustments		
Change in inventories	-	(29.81)
Change in trade receivables	3.29	199.44
Change in other financial assets	28.29	(296.52)
Change in other assets	19.53	28.63
Change in trade payables	(2.12)	30.23
Change in other financial liabilities	31.50	15.98
Change in provisions	0.02	4.26
Change in other liabilities	(0.54)	(41.61)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**77.38**	**(29.36)**
Income tax refund (net)	54.61	4.44
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) operating activities	**131.99**	**(24.92)**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(0.76)	(0.40)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.22	1.33
Purchase of non-current investments (including advances paid)	(15.00)	(0.23)
Proceeds from sale of current investments (net)	0.64	-
Movement in bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three month) (net)	-	(6.71)
Loans given to group companies	(568.89)	(1,825.33)
Loans repaid by group companies	144.69	1,954.28
Interest received	14.18	100.53
Net cash flow (used in)/ generated from investing activities	**(424.92)**	**223.47**

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	2,931.77	940.98
Repayment of long term borrowings	(34.34)	(1,053.16)
(Repayment)/ proceed from short term borrowings (net)	(100.00)	278.77
Finance costs paid	(62.51)	(400.07)
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) financing activities	**2,734.92**	**(233.48)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,441.99	(34.93)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	15.37	57.56
Cash and cash equivalents transferred pursuant to the Composite Scheme (refer note 39)	-	(7.26)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,457.36**	**15.37**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Component of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks		
– On current accounts	67.80	15.36
Deposits with original maturity of less than three month	2,389.55	-
	2,457.36	**15.37**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.2

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

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

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate information

GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Limited) ('GIL' or 'the Company') is a public limited Company domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Naman Centre, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai, India. Its equity shares are listed on National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in India**.** The Company carries its business in the following business segments:

a. Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)

The Company is engaged in handling EPC solutions in the infrastructure sector. Also refer note 39.

b. Others

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

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note 31.

Other explanatory information to the standalone financial statement comprises of notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

The standalone financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on May 27, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Recent accounting pronouncement issued but not made effective:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 1 which specifies that an entity to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies and include corresponding amendments to IND AS 107 and IND AS 34 with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023, has issued an amendment to Ind AS 8 which specifies that the definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates with effect from April 01, 2023.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") vide notification dated March 31, 2023 has issued an amendment to Ind AS 12 which narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Also there is corresponding amendment to IND AS 101. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact on financial statements.

2.1. Basis of Preparation

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

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

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

These standalone financial statements have been prepared by giving effect to the composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) with the Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) ("Scheme") as approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench (''the Tribunal'') vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021, thereby making the Scheme effective. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 01, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme.

The standalone financial statements of the Company do not have any impact of the Composite Scheme, however as per the applicable Ind AS, the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure Business (including Energy business) have been classified as Discontinued operations for the comparative purposes. Also refer note 39.

2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Revenue from contracts with customer

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

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

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

Significant judgments are used in:

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

Revenue from operations

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

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

1. **Cost plus contracts:** Revenue from cost plus contracts is recognized over time and is determined with reference to the extent performance obligations have been satisfied. The amount of transaction price allocated to the performance obligations satisfied represents the recoverable costs incurred during the period plus the margin as agreed with the customer.
2. **Fixed price contracts:** Contract revenue is recognised over time to the extent of performance obligation satisfied and control is transferred to the customer. Contract revenue is recognised at allocable transaction price which represents the cost of work performed on the contract plus proportionate margin, using the percentage of completion method. Percentage of completion is the proportion of cost of work performed to-date, to the total estimated contract costs.

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

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

Contract liabilities

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

Income from management/ technical services

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

Interest income

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

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

Dividends

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

d. Taxes on income

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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.

f. Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

h. Leases

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

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

The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

i. Inventories

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

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

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

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

j. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

k. Provisions and contingent liabilities

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

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

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

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

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

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

a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and

b. Net interest expense or income.

m. Financial instruments

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

Pursuant to change in accounting policy as detailed above, the Company has made an irrevocable election to measure investments in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Refer note 5 and 35.

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

Effective interest method

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

(a) Financial assets

- **Measurement and Valuation**

1. Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

- **Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

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

- **De-recognition of financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

- **Classification as debt or equity**

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

- **Measurement and valuation**

1. **Equity instruments**

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

2. **Financial liabilities**

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

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

- **Financial guarantee contracts**

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

- **Put option liability**

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

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

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

- **De-recognition**

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

(c) Off-setting of financial instruments

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

n. Derivative financial instruments

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

o. Convertible preference shares/ debentures

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

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

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

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

p. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the standalone balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month 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.

q. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

r. Corporate social responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

s. Interest in joint operations

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

t. Earnings per share

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, there conversion to ordinary share would decrease/ increase earning/ loss per share from continuing operations.

u. Exceptional items

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold land	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 01, 2021	**0.33**	**0.34**	**210.34**	**3.00**	**1.31**	**0.27**	**4.95**	**220.54**
Additions	-	-	0.22	0.01	0.16	0.02	-	0.41
Disposals	-	-	0.35	0.03	-	-	0.13	0.51
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	0.25	-	209.97	2.49	0.52	-	2.20	215.43
As at March 31, 2022	**0.08**	**0.34**	**0.24**	**0.49**	**0.95**	**0.29**	**2.62**	**5.01**
Additions	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.52	-	0.76
Disposals	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01
As at March 31, 2023	**0.07**	**0.34**	**0.24**	**0.49**	**1.19**	**0.81**	**2.62**	**5.76**
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2021	-	**0.34**	**88.74**	**2.11**	**1.30**	**0.25**	**3.92**	**96.66**
Charge for the year	-	-	13.14	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.32	13.58
Disposals	-	-	0.26	0.03	-	-	0.13	0.42
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	-	-	101.59	1.71	0.48	-	1.98	105.76
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**0.34**	**0.03**	**0.44**	**0.85**	**0.27**	**2.13**	**4.06**
Charge for the year	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.03	0.11	0.33
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**0.34**	**0.04**	**0.46**	**1.01**	**0.30**	**2.24**	**4.39**
Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2022	**0.08**	**-**	**0.21**	**0.05**	**0.10**	**0.02**	**0.49**	**0.95**
As at March 31, 2023	**0.07**	**-**	**0.20**	**0.03**	**0.18**	**0.51**	**0.38**	**1.37**

Note: Refer note 14 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the company

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Intangible assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Other concession and operator rights	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 01, 2021	**5.22**	**5.72**	**10.94**
Disposals	-	3.89	3.89
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	5.22	-	5.22
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**1.83**	**1.83**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**1.83**	**1.83**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at April 01, 2021	**1.87**	**4.19**	**6.06**
Charge for the year	0.23	0.36	0.59
Disposals	-	2.74	2.74
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	2.10	-	2.10
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**1.81**	**1.81**
Charge for the year	-	0.02	0.02
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**1.83**	**1.83**
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**0.02**	**0.02**
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**

5. Investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current	
	March 31, 2023	**March 31, 2022**
A. Investments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) (Fully paid up) **Unquoted equity shares** **i. Subsidiary Companies** **- Domestic Companies**		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ('GHIAL')[7] [1,000 (March 31, 2022: 1,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	19.55	19.55
Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL')[7] [200 (March 31, 2022: 200) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.72	5.72
GMR Airports Limited ('GAL')[1,4(ii)(a)] 422,000,837 (March 31, 2022: 422,000,837) equity shares ₹ 10 each]	15,904.34	6,840.03
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited ('GCAL') (formerly known as GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL')[1] [4,999,900 (March 31, 2022: 4,999,900) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	-	-
GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL')[1] [49,994 (March 31, 2022: 49,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up]	5,657.10	-
Raxa Security Services Limited ('RSSL')[1,4(ii)(b)] [36,438,940 (March 31, 2022: 36,438,940) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	282.60	260.90
GMR Airport Developers Limited ('GADL')[5]	0.08	0.08
GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL')[5]	13.49	242.71
	21,882.88	**7,368.99**

GMR

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Investments (Contd...)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
- Overseas companies		
GMR Airports International B.V. ('GAIBV') 4(ii)(c) [30,500 (March 31, 2022: 30,500) equity share of USD 1 each]	0.23	0.23
	0.23	**0.23**
Total investment in equity shares	**21,883.11**	**7,369.22**
B. Investment in preference shares (fully paid up)		
i. Investment in preference shares (in the nature of equity) of subsidiary companies measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')		
GMR Airports Limited ('GAL')[2]		
272,077,162 (March 31, 2022: 272,077,162) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series A') of ₹ 10 each	934.84	1,547.75
50,532,525 (March 31, 2022: 50,532,525) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series B') of ₹ 10 each		
42,110,437 (March 31, 2022: 42,110,437) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series C') of ₹ 10 each		
75,798,787 (March 31, 2022: 75,798,787) 0% non-cumulative compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series D') of ₹ 10 each		
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited ('GCAL') (Formerly known as GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL')(4)(ii)(d)	-	-
	934.84	**1,547.75**
ii. Investment in preference shares of subsidiary companies at amortised cost		
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited ('GCAL') (formerly known as GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL')4(ii)(d) [15,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 15,000,000) 8% non-cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10 each]	- -	- -
Total investment in preference shares	**934.84**	**1,547.75**
C. Investment in debentures (fully paid up)		
i. Investment in debentures (in the nature of equity) measured at FVTOCI		
a. Subsidiary companies		
GMR Infra Developers Limited ('GIDL')4(ii)(a) [41,385 (March 31, 2022: 41,385) 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,000,000 each]	4,138.50	3,696.64
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited ('GCAL') (formerly GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL')4(i)(a) [15,000,000 (March 31, 2022: Nil) 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 10 each]	-	-
Total investment in debentures	**4,138.50**	**3,696.64**
Total investments (A+B+C)	**26,956.45**	**12,613.61**
Aggregate book and market value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate gross value of unquoted investments	26,956.45	12,613.61
Aggregate amount of impairment	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

5. Investments (Contd...)

1. Details of investments pledged at face value as security in respect of the loans availed by the Company and the investee Companies. Also refer note 14.

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
GAL [393,867,452 (March 31, 2022: 393,867,452) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	393.87	393.87
GIDL* [49,994 (March 31, 2022: 49,994) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	0.05	0.05
GCAL* [4,999,990 (March 31, 2022: 4,999,990) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	5.00	5.00
RSSL [36,438,940 (March 31, 2022: 36,438,940) equity shares of ₹ 10 each]	3.64	3.64

* Subsequent to year ended March 31, 2023, pledge on these shares have been released

2. Non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares

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

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

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had additionally acquired 74,333,559 Bonus CCPS Series A.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2021, GAL had issued 5,08,01,774 (37,837,162 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series B'), 42,334,812 (31,530,968 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series C') and 76,202,661 (56,755,742 to the Company) non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS Series D') each having a face value of ₹ 10 each, for an aggregate face value of ₹ 169.34 crore as per the terms of the amended agreement to Shareholders' Agreement ('Amended SHA') dated February 20, 2020 executed on July 07, 2021 between the Company, ADP, GAL and GISL, and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated February 20, 2020 ('SSPA') entered into between ADP, GAL, GISL and the Company. These Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with the terms of the Amended SHA which are dependent on the consolidated target EBIDTA of GAL for the financial years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 respectively and upon conversion of Bonus CCPS Series B, Bonus CCPS Series C and Bonus CCPS Series D, 49% of such converted shares shall be acquired by ADP from the Company.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had additionally acquired 12,695,363 Bonus CCPS Series B, 10,579,469 Bonus CCPS Series C and 19,043,054 Bonus CCPS Series D.

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

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

e) The Board of Directors of the Company vide their meeting dated March 17, 2023 has approved the settlement regarding Bonus CCPS Series B,C and D between the Company, GAL and Shareholders of GAL wherein cash earnouts to be received by Company were agreed to be settled at ₹ 550.00 crore, to be paid in milestone linked tranches and conversion of these Bonus CCPS Series B, C and D will take as per the terms of settlement. Further, the Company, GAL and Shareholders of GAL have also agreed on the settlement regarding Bonus CCPS Series A whereby GAL will issue such number of additional equity share to the Company and GIDL (wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) which will result in increase of shareholding of Company (along with its subsidiary) from current 51% to 55%. The settlement is subject to certain conditions specified in proposed settlement agreement.

As part of the settlement agreement, the company has received 1st tranche of ₹ 100 crore towards the sale of these CCPS, however the settlement agreement is subject to certain conditions precedent which are yet to be complied. Hence, the same has been classified as advance received against sale of CCPS in other financial liabilities.

3. a) The Company has equity investments in GAL which further has investments in various investee entities engaged in operating airport and other allied activities. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has entered into a scheme of merger, as further detailed in note 44, wherein independent valuation specialists have computed the swap ratio on the basis of fair valuation of the respective entities determined using the volume weighted average market price of Company and the Income approach. As at the current year end, the management together with an independent valuation expert determined the fair valuation of investments in GAL giving cognizance to the aforementioned approach used for the determination of swap ratio, including considering improved market outlook, legal updates and business conditions. Basis such valuation the Company has recognised a gain of ₹ 11,633.92 crore in the Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023.

b) Further, fair value of investments in equity shares and compulsorily convertible preference shares ('CCPS') of GAL are subject to outcome of ongoing litigations and claims pertaining to DIAL and GHIAL as follows:

- Ongoing arbitration between DIAL and Airports Authority of India ('AAI') in relation to the payment of Monthly Annual fees ('MAF') for the period till the operations of DIAL reach pre-COVID 19 levels. Basis an independent legal opinion obtained by the management of DIAL, DIAL is entitled to be excused from making payment of MAF under article 11.1.2 of OMDA to AAI on account of occurrence of Force Majeure Event under Article 16.1 of OMDA, till such time DIAL achieves level of activity prevailing before occurrence of force majeure. Further, the management of DIAL had entered into settlement agreement with AAI on April 25, 2022, which will govern interim workable arrangement between parties for the payment of MAF. Accordingly, DIAL had started payment of MAF with effect from April 01, 2022, onwards. The expected impact of the above matter on the fair value of investments is not significant.
- Consideration of Cargo, Ground Handling and Fuel farm ('CGHF') income as part of non-aeronautical revenue in determination of tariff in case of GHIAL. GHIAL has filed appeal with Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') and, the adjudicating authority, TDSAT, in its disposal order dated March 06, 2020 has directed Airports Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA') to reconsider the issue afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period ('TCP') commencing from April 01, 2021. In July 2020, the GHIAL has filed an application with the AERA for determination of Aeronautical tariff for the third control period commencing from April 01, 2021 to March 31, 2026 wherein it has contended that CGHF income shall be treated as non-aeronautical revenue. During the previous year, AERA vide its Order dated August 31, 2021, had issued Tariff Order for the TCP effective from

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

October 01, 2021 considering the CGHF revenue as aeronautical revenue. GHIAL had also filed an appeal against the Tariff Order for the TCP with TDSAT, as the management of GHIAL is of the view that AERA has not considered the outstanding issues in determination of aeronautical tariff for the TCP as directed by TDSAT vide its order dated March 06, 2020. The management has also obtained legal opinion according to which GHIAL's contention as above is appropriate as per terms of Concession agreement and AERA Act, 2008.

c) During the year ended March 31, 2023, GMR Airports International BV ('GAIBV'), a step down subsidiary of the Company, has entered into definitive agreements with Aboitiz Infra Capital Inc ('AIC'), for AIC to acquire shares in GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation ('GMCAC') along with identified associates and upon completion of all customary approvals, GAIBV has received cash consideration of PHP 9.4 billion (USD 167.96 million) (including exchangeable notes which as per the agreements are exchangeable against GAIBV's balance equity in GMCAC on October 31, 2024). Further, GAIBV is also entitled for additional deferred consideration based on subsequent yearly performance of GMCAC for next four consecutive years beginning from January 2023. While the total consideration realized pursuant to the aforementioned definitive agreement is significantly in excess of the amount originally invested in the aforementioned group entities, such investments in GAL have been carried at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVOCI') in accordance with Ind – AS 109 'Financial instruments' and consequently the impact of the transaction price has been appropriately considered in the fair valuation of Equity investments in GAIBV held through GAL.

4. i) During the year ended March 31, 2023:

a) The Company has subscribed to 15,000,000 0.001% unsecured, unrated, unlisted compulsory convertible debentures (CCD's) of face value of ₹ 10 each of GMR Corporate Affairs Limited ('GCAL') (formerly known as GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited ('GCAPL') amounting to ₹ 15 crore.

ii) During the year ended March 31, 2022:

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

- ₹ 1,800.00 crore in form of 18,000, 0.001% unsecured compulsorily convertible debentures of GIDL having face value of ₹ 1,000,000 each.
- ₹ 57.10 crore adjusted against the loan taken by the Company from GIDL.

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

c) The Company had purchased 30,500 equity shares of USD 1 each of GAIBV for a consideration of ₹ 0.23 crore.

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

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

6. This includes shares held by others on behalf of the Company (now part of discontinued business persuant to the scheme as mentioned in note 39).

7. This includes investment in equity and investment in additional equity on account of financial guarantees.

6. Loans

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good				
Loans to related parties (refer note 31)	864.00	99.43	-	111.10
Loans to employees	-	-	-	0.05
	864.00	**99.43**	**-**	**111.15**
Loans receivables-credit impaired-related parties (refer note 31)	14.53	16.53	-	-
	14.53	**16.53**	**-**	**-**
Less: loans receivables-impairment allowance-related parties (refer note 27 and 31)	(14.53)	(16.53)	-	-
Total	**864.00**	**99.43**	**-**	**111.15**

1. Loans are non-derivative financial instruments which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by the changes in the credit risk of the counter parties.
2. No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any loans are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
3. All the above loans to related parties have been given for general business purposes. Further loans that fall under the category of 'Loans - Non-Current' are re-payable after more than 1 year.

7. Other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balance (refer note 11(b))	-	5.00	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	1.87	0.09
Interest accrued on loans and debentures to related parties (refer note 31)	-	-	24.84	10.54
Non trade receivable considered good (refer note 31)	-	-	76.58	104.88
Total	**-**	**5.00**	**103.29**	**115.51**

8. Income tax assets (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advance income tax (net of provision for current tax and including tax paid under protest)	4.72	59.34
Total	**4.72**	**59.34**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

9. Other assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Non-current		Current	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances other than capital advances					
Unsecured, considered good					
- Advances to suppliers		-	-	-	18.62
- Advances to employees		-	-	0.57	0.24
- Advances to related parties (refer note 31)		-	-	3.01	1.41
	(A)	**-**	**-**	**3.58**	**20.27**
Other advances					
Prepaid expenses		-	-	0.81	0.42
Balances with statutory/ government authorities		1.24	1.25	12.89	16.11
	(B)	**1.24**	**1.25**	**13.70**	**16.53**
Total	**(A+B)**	**1.24**	**1.25**	**17.28**	**36.80**

10. Trade receivables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good		
Receivable from related parties (refer note 31)	21.89	25.18
Total	**21.89**	**25.18**

- No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing.
- Refer note 35(c) for details pertaining to expected credit loss ('ECL').
- Payment is generally received from customers in due course as per agreed terms of contract with customer which usually ranges from 7-30 days.

1. Refer note 14 for information on trade receivables pledged as security against borrowings.
2. Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 month	6 month - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	6.97	-	14.92	-	-	21.89
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022					
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 month	6 month - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	25.18	-	-	-	-	25.18
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed trade receivables – loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

11. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(a) Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks				
– in current accounts	-	-	67.80	15.36
– deposits with original maturity of less than or equal to three months	-	-	2,389.55	-
Cash on hand	-	-	0.01	0.01
(A)	**-**	**-**	**2,457.36**	**15.37**
(b) Other bank balances				
– deposits with remaining maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months[1]	-	-	5.01	-
– deposits with remaining maturity for more than twelve months[1]	-	5.00	-	-
(B)	**-**	**5.00**	**5.01**	**-**
Amount disclosed under non-current financial assets (refer note 7)	-	(5.00)	-	-
(C)	**-**	**(5.00)**	**-**	**-**
Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**2,462.37**	**15.37**

1 A charge has been created over the deposits of ₹ 5.00 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 5.00 crore) towards working capital facilities availed by the Company from bank (refer note 14).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

12. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Shares*		Preference Share**	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
As at April 01, 2021	**13,500,000,000**	**1,350.00**	**6,000,000**	**600.00**
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	50,000,000	5.00	(5,000,000)	(500.00)
As at March 31, 2022	**13,550,000,000**	**1,355.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**13,550,000,000**	**1,355.00**	**1,000,000**	**100.00**

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

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

a. Issued equity capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2021	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**6,035,945,275**	**603.59**

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

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

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

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)	Number of shares	(₹ in crore)
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL'), holding company	2,684,843,150	268.48	2,684,843,150	268.48
GMR Infra Ventures LLP ('GIVLLP'), an associate of the holding company	31,321,815	3.13	31,321,815	3.13
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC'), an associate of the holding company	765,135,166	76.51	765,135,166	76.51
Hyderabad Jabilli Properties Private Limited ('HJPPL'), a subsidiary of the holding company	57,500,000	5.75	57,500,000	5.75

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	% Holding in class	Number of shares	% Holding in class
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL')	2,684,843,150	44.48%	2,684,843,150	44.48%
GMR Business and Consulting LLP ('GBC')	765,135,166	12.68%	765,135,166	12.68%
DVI Fund Mauritius Limited	113,988,382	1.89%	468,417,768	7.76%
ASN Investments Limited	439,069,922	7.27%	439,069,922	7.27%

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

e. Shares held by promoters in the Company

Name of Promoters	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% Holding in class	Number of shares	% Holding in class	
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid					
GMR Enterprises Private Limited ('GEPL')	2,684,843,150	44.48%	2,684,843,150	44.48%	0.00%
G.M. Rao*	1,732,330	0.03%	1,732,330	0.03%	0.00%

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

The total promoters and promoters group shareholding as on March 31, 2023 is 3,561,169,176 shares constituting 59.00% (March 31, 2022: 3,555,169,176 shares constituting 58.90%) of paid up equity share capital of the Company.

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

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

g. Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue on conversion of foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCBs'), refer note 14(1) and 14(2) related to terms of conversion/ redemption of FCCBs.

13. Other Equity **(₹ in crore)**

Equity component of foreign currency convertible bonds ('FCCB')[1]		
As at April 01, 2021		-
As at March 31, 2022		**-**
Add: Addition during the year (net of deferred tax) (refer note 17)		479.35
As at March 31, 2023	**(A)**	**479.35**
Equity component of related party loans[8]		
As at April 01, 2021		1.24
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)		(1.24)
As at March 31, 2022		**-**
As at March 31, 2023	**(B)**	**-**
Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve[2]		
As at April 01, 2021		(3,143.07)
Add: Gain on FVTOCI on equity securities (net of tax)		1,731.91
Less: Transferred to retained earning		(1,351.40)
Add: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)		8,800.21
As at March 31, 2022		**6,037.65**
Add: Gain on FVTOCI on equity securities (net of tax)		11,055.95
As at March 31, 2023	**(C)**	**17,093.60**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

13. Other Equity (Contd...)		(₹ in crore)
General reserve[3]		
As at April 01, 2021		174.56
As at March 31, 2022		**174.56**
As at March 31, 2023	**(D)**	**174.56**
Securities premium[4]		
As at April 01, 2021		10,010.98
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)		(10,010.98)
As at March 31, 2022		-
As at March 31, 2023	**(E)**	-
Capital reserve[5]		
As at April 01, 2021		141.75
As at March 31, 2022		**141.75**
As at March 31, 2023	**(F)**	**141.75**
Retained earnings[6]		
As at April 01, 2021		2,122.60
Less: Loss for the year		(309.78)
Less: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.62)
Add: Transfer from Fair valuation through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') reserve		1,674.97
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)		(32.68)
As at March 31, 2022		**3,454.49**
Add: Profit for the year		9.57
Less: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans		(0.20)
As at March 31, 2023	**(G)**	**3,463.86**
Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR') (refer note 14(1))[7]		
As at April 01, 2021		(173.82)
Less: Exchange difference loss on FCCB recognised during the year		(40.40)
Add: FCMTR amortisation during the year		6.63
Less: Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)		187.38
As at March 31, 2022		**(20.21)**
Less: Exchange difference loss on FCCB recognised during the year		(15.89)
Add: FCMTR amortisation during the year		2.30
As at March 31, 2023	**(H)**	**(33.80)**
Total other equity	**(A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)**	
As at March 31, 2022		**9,788.24**
As at March 31, 2023		**21,319.32**

1. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated March 17, 2023, the Company has issued 6.76% Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) of EUR 33.0817 crore, equivalent to ₹ 2,931.77 crore to Aeroports De Paris S.A. With a maturity period of 10 years and 1 day. The bond shall carry an interest rate of 6.76% p.a on a simple interest basis. Interest will accrue on a yearly basis and first interest installment is payable on date of expiry of five years and from end of sixth year on yearly basis. Also refer note 14(2).

2. The Company recognises changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI reserves within equity.

3. General reserve was created persuant to transfer of debenture redemption reserve and equity component of preference share. General reserve is a free reserve available to the Company.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4. Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

6. Retained Earnings are the profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriations.

7. FCMTR represents unamortised foreign exchange differences arising on translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items.

8. This represents equity component recognised on loan taken from related party. Also refer note 39.

14. Financial liabilities - Borrowings

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A. Non current borrowings				
Debentures / Bonds				
25 (March 31, 2022: 25) 7.5% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('KIA FCCBs') of USD 1,000,000 (March 31, 2022: USD 1,000,000) each (unsecured)[1]	201.30	185.67	-	-
330,817 (March 31, 2022: Nil) 6.76% Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('ADP FCCBs') of Euro 1,000 each (unsecured)[2]	2,318.35	-	-	-
Term Loans				
Loans from related parties (unsecured) (refer note 31)[3,4]	258.66	434.20	-	-
B. Current borrowings				
Loans from related parties (unsecured) (refer note 31)[4,5]	-	-	181.20	140.00
Total	**2,778.31**	**619.87**	**181.20**	**140.00**
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Unsecured borrowings	2,778.31	619.87	181.20	140.00

1. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated December 10, 2015, the Company has issued 7.50% Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('KIA FCCBs') of USD 300 million to Kuwait Investment Authority with a maturity period of 60 years. The subscriber can exercise the conversion option on and after 18 month from the closing date upto close of business on maturity date. Interest is payable on annual basis. The KIA FCCBs are convertible at ₹ 18 per share which is subject to adjustment as per the terms of the KIA FCCBs, subject to the regulatory floor price. The exchange rate for conversion of KIA FCCBs is fixed at Rs 66.745/USD. Pursuant to composite scheme of arrangement being effective on December 31, 2021 (refer note 39), the USD 300 million KIA FCCBs are split into USD 25 million and USD 275 million between GIL and GPUIL respectively basis utilisation and in their respective asset ratio in accordance with Section 2(19AA) of the Income Tax Act in the manner contemplated under the Scheme. In order to maintain the rights of the bondholder intact consequent to split of KIA FCCBs, the conversion price of KIA FCCBs issued by the Company were changed so that Bondholders upon conversion receive the same number of shares as they were entitled at the time of

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

issuance. Hence, conversion of KIA FCCBs of USD 25 million shall account for 1,112,416,667 equity shares of the Company (as per original entitlement). The outstanding amount as at March 31, 2023 is ₹ 201.30 crore (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 185.67 crore). As at March 31, 2023, KIA FCCBs holders have not exercised the conversion option. The Company needs to take necessary steps in case the bondholders direct the Company to list the KIA FCCBs on the Singapore Exchange Trading Limited.

2. Pursuant to the approval of the Management Committee of the Board of Directors dated March 24, 2023, the Company has issued 6.76% Unlisted Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('ADP FCCBs') of Euro 330.817 million of Euro 1,000,000 each, equivalent to ₹ 2,931.77 crore to Aeroports De Paris S.A. with a maturity period of 10 year and 1 day. The Bond Holder can exercise the conversion option at any time on or after the day following the 5th anniversary of the Closing Date (i.e. March 24, 2023) up to the close of business on March 2033. The exchange rate for conversion of ADP FCCBs is fixed at ₹ 88.5237/EUR. The price at which each of the Shares will be issued upon conversion will initially be ₹ 43.67 (calculated by reference to a premium of 10% (ten percent) over and above the Regulatory Floor Price), but will be subject to adjustment as per terms of FCCBs. The Bonds may be redeemed or converted into New Shares of the Company on the Maturity Date at 100 per cent of the Principal Amount of the Bonds together with any accrued but uncapitalised or unpaid interest (including Default Interest) up to (but excluding) the Maturity Date in accordance with the issuance terms. The bond shall carry an interest rate of 6.76% per annum on a simple interest basis. Interest will accrue on a yearly basis and first interest installment is payable on date of expiry of five years and from end of sixth year on yearly basis .

   The above ADP FCCBs are fair valued as per Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instrument' and equity component of ₹ 479.35 crore (net of deferred tax of ₹ 161.21 crore) has been recognised in other equity.

3. Loans of ₹ 258.66 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 293.00 crore) from GIDL, a subsidiary company carries interest of 18.25% per annum (March 31, 2022: 17.25% per annum) and is payable along with the principal. The loan is repayable after 3 year from the date of disbursement i.e. August 02, 2021 of the loan.

4. Loans of ₹ 181.20 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 140.00 crore) from GHIAL, a subsidiary company and Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited, an associate of the company carrying interest ranging between 9% per annum to 11% per annum (March 31, 2022: 9% per annum to 11% per annum) and is payable along with repayment of principal within the period of 12 month from the date of balance sheet.

5. Loan of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 100.00 crore) from GAL, a subsidiary company which carried interest of 17% per annum payable on monthly basis.

Terms of repayment

a) As on March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rate range (per annum)	Amount Outstanding	1 year	Repayble within 1 to 5 year	> 5 year
Debentures / Bonds					
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('KIA FCCBs') (Unsecured)	7.50%	205.43	-	-	205.43
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('ADP FCCBs') (Unsecured)	6.76%	2,958.91	-	-	2,958.91
Term loans					
Loans from related parties (Unsecured)	9.00% - 18.25%	439.86	181.20	258.66	-
Total		**3,604.20**	**181.20**	**258.66**	**3,164.34**

Reconciliation with carrying amount	(₹ in crore)
Total Amount repayable as per repayment terms	3,604.20
Less: Equity component of FCCB (excluding deferred tax)	640.56
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	4.13
Net carrying value	**2,959.51**

b) As on March 31, 2022

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Interest rate range (per annum)	Amount Outstanding	1 year	Repayble within 1 to 5 year	> 5 year
Debentures / Bonds					
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds ('KIA FCCBs') (Unsecured)	7.50%	189.48	-	-	189.48
Term loans					
Loans from related parties (Unsecured)	9.00% - 17.25%	574.20	140.00	434.20	-
Total		**763.68**	**140.00**	**434.20**	**189.48**

Reconciliation with carrying amount	(₹ in crore)
Total Amount repayable as per repayment terms	763.68
Less: Impact of recognition of borrowing at amortised cost using effective interest method	3.81
Net carrying value	**759.87**

15. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Security deposit- related parties (refer note 31)[1]	19.50	31.50	-	-
Advance against investment	100.00	-	-	-
Financial guarantee	1.02	2.91	1.89	4.06
Non-trade payable others[2]	12.12	171.06	152.38	50.19
Non trade payable- related parties (refer note 31)	-	50.28	43.30	5.22
Interest accrued on debt and borrowings (refer note 31)	-	-	122.47	68.42
Total	**132.64**	**255.75**	**320.04**	**127.89**

1 Security deposit of ₹ 19.50 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 31.50 crore) from RSSL, a subsidiary company carries interest of 11.35% per annum payable on a monthly basis. The security deposit is repayable on discharge of all performance obligations of RSSL under the long term service agreements entered into with the Company and other group companies.

2 During the year ended March 31, 2016, ₹ 22,563 was received as excess share application money received against rights issue which is pending to be refunded during year ended March 31, 2023.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

16. Provisions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32(b))	0.99	0.77	-	-
Provision for superannuation	-	-	0.03	0.03
Total	**0.99**	**0.77**	**0.03**	**0.03**

17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Opening deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in the statement of profit and loss	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in other comprehensive income*	Income tax expense/(credit) directly recognized through other equity	Closing deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities
For the year ended March 31, 2023						
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of						
Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets		5.49	-	-	-	5.49
Fair valuation gain (net) on equity instruments		1,724.51	-	3,330.47	-	5,054.98
Equity component of ADP FCCBs (refer note 14(2))		-	-	-	161.21	161.21
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(A)**	**1,730.00**	**-**	**3,330.47**	**161.21**	**5,221.68**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of						
Brought forward tax losses		(221.00)	-	60.00	-	(161.00)
Expenses deductible on payment		(5.49)	-	-	-	(5.49)
Total deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**(226.49)**	**-**	**60.00**	**-**	**(166.49)**
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(A+B)**	**1,503.51**	**-**	**3,390.47**	**161.21**	**5,055.19**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Opening deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in the statement of profit and loss	Income tax expense/(credit) recognized in other comprehensive income*	Income tax expense/(credit) directly recognized through other equity	Closing deferred tax (asset)/ liabilities
For the year ended March 31, 2022						
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of						
Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets		7.62	(2.13)	-	-	5.49
Fair valuation gain (net) on equity instruments		874.53	-	1,173.53	(323.57)	1,724.51
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(A)**	**882.15**	**(2.13)**	**1,173.53**	**(323.57)**	**1,730.00**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of						
Brought forward tax losses		(275.93)	-	54.93	-	(221.00)
Expenses deductible on payment		(7.62)	2.13	-	-	(5.49)
Minimum Alternative Tax credit entitlement		(58.72)	58.72	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**(342.27)**	**60.85**	**54.93**	**-**	**(226.49)**
Total deferred tax liabilities (net)	**(A+B)**	**539.88**	**58.72**	**1,228.46**	**(323.57)**	**1,503.51**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

The company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of ₹ 2,035.46 crore and other deductible temperory differences of ₹ 14.53 crore. The unused tax losses will be adjustable till Assessment Year 2030-31.

18. Trade payables

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.34	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Trade payables	10.03	18.40
- Trade payables to related parties (refer note 31)	5.91	-
Total	**16.28**	**18.40**

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
   - Trade payables are non-interest bearing.
   - For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer note 35(c).
   - The dues to related parties are unsecured.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
- Principal amount	0.34	-
- Interest thereon	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small investor	-	-

3. **Trade payables ageing schedule is as follows**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023					
		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not due	0-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	Total
(i) Dues to MSME	0.12	0.22	-	-	-	0.34
(ii) Dues to others	2.63	7.40	-	-	-	10.03
(iii) Dues to related parties	-	5.91	-	-	-	5.91
(iv) Disputed dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues to others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.75**	**13.52**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.28**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

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

19. Other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Current	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Advances from customers (refer note 31)	4.26	4.24
Other liabilities (including statutory dues)	20.76	21.32
	25.02	**25.56**

20. Revenue from operations

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Sale of material and services		
Sale of traded goods	0.71	21.33
Management services	63.76	-
	64.47	**21.33**
Other operating income		
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	2.05	0.27
Inter corporate deposits and others (refer note 31)	34.78	17.46
Profit on sale of current investment	0.64	-
	37.47	**17.73**
	101.94	**39.06**

21. Other income

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on income tax refunds	23.79	0.94
Gain on sale of assets	0.21	-
Miscellaneous income	0.15	0.06
	24.15	**1.00**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

22. Purchases of traded goods

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Purchases of traded goods	0.66	19.85
	0.66	**19.85**

23. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	29.14	0.52
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 32(a))	1.71	0.06
Gratuity expenses (refer note 32(b))	0.15	0.62
Staff welfare expenses	0.48	0.03
	31.48	**1.23**

24. Finance costs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest on debts and borrowings (refer note 31)	115.35	76.66
Bank and other charges	0.95	2.32
	116.30	**78.98**

25. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	0.33	0.55
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.02	0.36
	0.35	**0.91**

26. Other expenses

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Rates and taxes	2.90	0.90
Repairs and maintenance	4.54	0.50
Legal and professional fees	29.88	17.00
Payment to auditors (refer details below)#	2.13	2.42
Advertising and business promotion	2.84	0.15
Directors' sitting fees	0.33	0.29
Membership and subscription	5.35	0.06
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	33.54	1.24
Miscellaneous expenses	6.79	0.33
	88.30	**22.89**

CSR Expenditure:

(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil)

(b) The Company has incurred on CSR activities during the year ended March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ Nil).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	1.50	1.23
Tax audit fees	0.04	0.04
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification fees)	0.46	1.10
Reimbursement of expenses	0.13	0.05
	2.13	**2.42**

27. Exceptional items (net)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Reversal/ (provision) for impairment in carrying value of investments, loans/ advances/ other receivables carried at amortised cost (net) (also refer note 5,6 and 7)	120.57	(16.79)
	120.57	**(16.79)**

28. Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Face value of equity share (₹ per share)	1	1
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
- Continuing operations (₹ in crore)	9.57	(159.31)
- Discontinued operations (₹ in crore)	-	(150.47)
Profit /(loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in crore)	**9.57**	**(309.78)**
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earning per share (basic and diluted)	6,035,945,275	6,035,945,275
Earning per share for continuing operations - basic and diluted (₹)*#	0.02	(0.26)
Earning per share for discontinued operations - basic and diluted (₹) *#	-	(0.25)
Earning per share for total operations - basic and diluted (₹) *#	0.02	(0.51)

*For the year ended March 31, 2023, the potential equity shares are anti-dilutive since their conversion has increased earning per share. Therefore, dilutive earning per share is equal to basic earning per share.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

29. Income Tax

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

On September 30, 2019, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 ('the Ordinance') was passed introducing section 115BAA of the Income tax Act, 1961 which allowed domestic companies to opt for an alternative tax regime from financial year 2019-20 onwards. As per the regime, companies can opt to pay reduced income tax @22% (plus surcharge and cess) subject to foregoing of certain exemptions. Central Board of Direct taxes vide circular number 29/2019 clarified that companies opting for lower rates of taxes will not be allowed to carry forward Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') credit and also will not be allowed to offset brought forward losses on account of additional depreciation.

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

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

Tax expenses in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Continuing operations		
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	58.72
Discontinued operations		
(c) Tax credit of discontinued operations	-	-
Total tax expense	**-**	**58.72**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit/ (loss) before tax from continuing operations	9.57	(100.59)
Loss before tax from discontinued operations	-	(150.47)
Applicable tax rates	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax charge on applicable tax rates	**2.41**	**(63.19)**
Tax impact on change in tax rate	-	9.64
Reversal of MAT credit	-	58.72
Tax effect on temporary differences on which deferred taxes has not been recognised	27.94	53.55
Tax impact on financial asset recognised at FVTPL	(30.35)	-
Total tax expense	**-**	**58.72**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

30. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Standalone Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

a. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer note 17 and 29 for further disclosure.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model and market approach method. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The cash flow projections used in these models are based on estimates and assumptions relating to conclusion of tariff rates, estimation of passenger and rates and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport which are considered as reasonable by the management. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer note 5 and 35 for further disclosure.

c. Contingencies

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

In respect of financial guarantees provided by the Company to third parties, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided. Refer note 34 for further disclosure.

d. Revenue recognition

For the financial year 2021-22, the Company used the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts. Use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the costs incurred till date as a proportion of the total cost to be incurred. Costs incurred have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

e. Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 32.

31. Related parties

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies / Fellow Subsidiary Companies	GMR Hospitality Limited (GHL) (incorporated during the year July 25, 2022)
	GMR Airports Greece Single Member S.A. (GAGSMA)
	GMR Airports International BV (GAIBV)
	GMR Airports Netherland BV (GANBV) (incorporated during the year March 31, 2022)
	Bougainvillea Properties Private Limited (BOPPL)*
	GMR SEZ & Port Holdings Limited (GSPHL)*
	Honeyflower Estates Private Limited (HFEPL)*
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL)
	GMR Airport Global Limited (GAGL)
	Namitha Real Estate Private Limited (NREPL)*
	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (DSPL)*
	GMR Energy (Cyprus) Limited (GECL)*
	GMR Energy (Netherlands) BV (GENBV)*
	GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)*
	GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL)*
	GMR Londa Hydropower Private Limited (GLHPPL)*
	GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)*
	GMR Mining and Energy Private Limited (GMEL)*
	Gateways for India Airports Private Limited (GFIAL)*
	GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL)*
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited (GTAEL)*
	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited (GTTEL)*
	GMR Ambala Chandigarh Expressways Private Limited (GACEPL)*
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL)*
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL)*
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (GCORRPL)*
	GMR Krishnagiri SIR Limited ('GKSIR')*
	Advika Properties Private Limited (APPL)*
	Aklima Properties Private Limited (AKPPL)*
	Amartya Properties Private Limited (AMPPL)*
	Baruni Properties Private Limited (BPPL)*
	Camelia Properties Private Limited (CPPL)*
	Eila Properties Private Limited (EPPL) *
	Gerbera Properties Private Limited (GPL)*
	Krishnapriya Properties Private Limited (KPPL)*
	Nadira Properties Private Limited (NPPL)*
	Prakalpa Properties Private Limited (PPPL)*
	Purnachandra Properties Private Limited (PUPPL)*
	Shreyadita Properties Private Limited (SPPL)*
	Lakshmi Priya Properties Private Limited (LPPPL)*

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Subsidiary Companies / Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Honeysuckle Properties Private Limited (HPPL)*
	Idika Properties Private Limited (IPPL)*
	Sreepa Properties Private Limited (SRPPL)*
	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Cyprus) Limited (GICL)*
	GMR Infrastructure Overseas (Malta) Limited (GIOL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (UK) Limited (GIUL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Global) Limited (GIGL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited (GISPL)*
	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML)*
	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)*
	Deepesh Properties Private Limited (DPPL)*
	Larkspur Properties Private Limited (LAPPL)*
	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PAPPL)*
	Radha Priya Properties Private Limited (RPPL)*
	Pranesh Properties Private Limited (PRPPL)*
	GMR Power Infra Limited (GPIL) (merged into GIL w.e.f. April 01, 2021)*
	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL)*
	GMR Coal Resources Pte Limited (GCRPL)*
	Lantana Properties Private Limited (LPPL)*
	Asteria Real Estate Private Limited (AREPL)*
	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L)*
	Suzone Properties Private Limited (SUPPL)*
	Lilliam Properties Private Limited (LPPL)*
	Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (Indo Tausch)*
	GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) *
	PT GMR Infrastructure Indonesia (incorporated on April 19, 2021)*
Associates/ Joint Venture/Associates/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)
	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisment Private Limited (TIM)
	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)
	DIGI Yatra Foundation (DIGI)
	International Airport of Heraklion, Crete SA (Crete)
	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC)
	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)
	Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc (MGCJV Inc.)
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates/ Joint Venture/Associates/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)
	Globemerchant Inc. (GMI) (w.e.f. December 16, 2022)
	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)
	Rampia Coal Mine and Energy Private Limited (RCMEPL) (dissolved with effect from April 19, 2021)*
	Limak GMR Construction JV (CJV)*
	GMR Rajahmundry Energy Limited (GREL)*
	PT Unsoco (Unsoco)*
	PT Dwikarya Sejati Utma (PTDSU) *
	PT Duta Sarana Internusa (PTDSI) *
	PT Barasentosa Lestari (PTBSL) *
	GMR Tenaga Operations and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOMPL)*
	GIL SIL JV*
	PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (PTGEMS)*
	PT Tanjung Belit Bara Utama (TBBU)*
	PT Trisula Kencana Sakti (TKS)*
	PT Bungo Bara Utama (BBU)*
	PT Bara Harmonis Batang Asam (BHBA)*
	PT Berkat Nusantara Permai (BNP)*
	PT Karya Mining Solution (KMS) (formerly PT Bumi Anugerah Semesta (BAS))*
	PT Era Mitra Selaras (EMS)*
	PT Wahana Rimba Lestari (WRL)*
	PT Berkat Satria Abadi (BSA)*
	PT Kuansing Inti Sejahtera (KIS)*
	PT Bungo Bara Makmur (BBM)*
	PT Gems Energy Indonesia (GEMS Energy)*
	PT Roundhill Capital Indonesia (RCI)*
	PT Borneo Indobara (BORNEO)*
	PT Karya Cemerlang Persada (KCP)*
	PT Kuansing Inti Makmur (KIM)*
	GEMS Trading Resources Pte Limited (GEMSTR)*
	Megawide GISPL Construction JV (MGCJV)*
	PT Angkasa Pura Avias (PTAPA) (acquired during the year March 31, 2022)
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL)*
	GMR Energy Limited (GEL)*
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL)*
	GMR (Badrinath) Hydro Power Generation Private Limited (GBHPL)*
	GMR Consulting Services Limited (GCSL)*
	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL)*

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Associates/ Joint Venture/Associates/ Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary Companies	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Limited (GGSPL)*
	GMR Upper Karnali Hydro Power Limited (GUKPL)*
	GMR Energy (Mauritius) Limited (GEML)*
	GMR Lion Energy Limited (GLEL)*
	GMR Maharashtra Energy Limited (GMAEL)*
	GMR Bundelkhand Energy Private Limited (GBEPL)*
	GMR Rajam Solar Power Private Limited (GRSPPL)*
	Karnali Transmission Company Private Limited (KTCPL)*
	GMR Indo-Nepal Energy Links Limited (GINELL)*
	GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited (GINPCL)*
Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (Where transactions have taken place)	GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)
	Kakinada Gateway Port Limited (KGPL)*
Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives (Where transactions have taken place)	Mr. G.M. Rao (Chairman)
	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Managing Director & CEO)
	Mr. G.B.S. Raju (Non Executive Director)
	Mr. Madhva Bhimacharya Terdal (Non Executive Director) (Ceased to be Whole Time Director w.e.f August 07, 2022)
	Mr. Suresh Lilaram Narang (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f April 20, 2020)
	Mr. Emandi Sankara Rao (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. Mundayat Ramachandran (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. Sadhu Ram Bansal (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (Independent Director) (Appointed w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. S Sandilya (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. R S S L N Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. N C Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. S Rajagopal (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Ms. V. Siva Kameswari (Independent Director) (Resigned w.e.f September 09, 2021)
	Mr. Saurabh Chawla (Group Chief Financial Officer)
	Mr. Venkat Ramana Tangirala (Company Secretary)

Notes

*During the year ended March 31, 2022 these entities ceased to be subsidiaries/ joint ventures/ associates with effect from December 31, 2021 based on the Composite Scheme (refer note 39) but the transactions during nine months ended December 31, 2021 have been reported in note 31(b).

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
(A) Transaction during the year					
1 Interest income - gross					
	March 31, 2023	34.78	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	181.77	113.06	-	-
2 Construction revenue/ sale of materials					
	March 31, 2023	-	0.71	-	-
	March 31, 2022	16.18	842.45	-	-
3 Management support services income					
	March 31, 2023	63.76	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
4 Other income					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.13	-	-	-
5 Finance cost					
	March 31, 2023	87.24	3.60	-	-
	March 31, 2022	176.64	-	-	-
6 Legal and professional fees					
	March 31, 2023	7.58	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	18.24	-	-	-
7 Lease rental and equipment hire charges					
	March 31, 2023	0.76	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1.57	-	-	-
8 Repairs and maintenance expenses					
	March 31, 2023	0.73	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1.28	-	-	-
9 Rates and taxes					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	15.82	-	-
10 Miscellaneous expenses					
	March 31, 2023	0.60	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	27.85	-	-	-
11 Expenses incurred on behalf of others - Cross charges during the year					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	60.33	18.38	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
12 Investment in equity/ preference shares (including bonus preference shares)					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.23	-	-	-
13 Proceeds from sale of equity shares					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1,857.10	-	-	-
14 Investment in debentures					
	March 31, 2023	15.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1,800.00	117.60	-	-
15 Redemption of debentures					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	59.76	-	-	-
16 Loans given to					
	March 31, 2023	658.78	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1,431.03	394.30	-	-
17 Loans repaid by					
	March 31, 2023	243.73	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1,706.02	248.27	-	-
18 Borrowings received from					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1,294.55	-	-	-
19 Borrowings repaid to					
	March 31, 2023	146.34	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	520.93	-	-	-
20 Advances received from customers					
	March 31, 2023	23.31	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	4.24	-	-	-
21 Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers					
	March 31, 2023	23.29	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	29.84	-	-
22 Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters given on behalf of (sanctioned amount)					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	4,024.31	363.31	-	-
23 Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters extinguished (sanctioned amount)					
	March 31, 2023	3,459.28	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	397.58	225.60	447.04	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
24 Expenses include the following remuneration to the Key Managerial Personnel					
a. Short-term employee benefits					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	9.56
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	12.58
b. Sitting fees paid to independent directors					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.28
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.29
25 Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI of equity securities					
	March 31, 2023	14,446.42	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	3,091.94	(131.57)	-	-
26 Exceptional items					
	March 31, 2023	120.57	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	105.73	-	-	-
27 Issue of equity shares against other receivables by					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	216.10	-	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended					
1 Loans receivable – non-current (gross)					
	March 31, 2023	878.53	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	115.96	-	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired					
	March 31, 2023	14.53	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	16.53	-	-	-
2 Loans receivable – current (gross)					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	111.10	-	-	-
3 Non trade receivable - current					
	March 31, 2023	34.39	42.15	-	-
	March 31, 2022	45.06	59.78	0.04	-
4 Advances other than capital advances					
	March 31, 2023	3.00	0.01	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1.41	-	-	-
5 Trade receivables- current					
	March 31, 2023	6.96	14.92	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	25.18	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
6 Interest accrued on loans and debentures					
	March 31, 2023	24.84	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	10.54	-	-	-
7 Borrowings – non-current					
	March 31, 2023	258.66	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	434.20	-	-	-
8 Borrowings – current					
	March 31, 2023	141.20	40.00	-	-
	March 31, 2022	100.00	40.00	-	-
9 Security deposits paybles – non-current					
	March 31, 2023	19.50	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	31.50	-	-	-
10 Accrued interest but not due on borrowings					
	March 31, 2023	41.25	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	16.13	-	-	-
11 Non trade payables - current					
	March 31, 2023	43.30	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	26.24	1.12	-	-
12 Non trade payables - non-current					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	50.28	-	-	-
13 Advance from customers - current					
	March 31, 2023	4.26	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	4.24	-	-	-
14 Liability towards losses of subsidiaries					
	March 31, 2023	12.12	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	24.55	-	-	-
15 Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of					
	March 31, 2023	4,615.32	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	7,899.22	-	-	-

Notes:

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

d. Also refer note 14 for non-current borrowings and current borrowings as regards security given by related parties for loans availed by the Company.

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

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

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

h. The amount of the outstanding balances as shown above are unsecured and will be settled in due course.

c) Details of significant transactions and outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
(A) Transaction during the year					
1 Construction revenue/ sale of material					
- GIL SIL JV					
	March 31, 2023	-	0.71	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	842.45	-	-
2 Management support services income					
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	11.95	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- DIAL					
	March 31, 2023	20.65	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	25.03	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
3 Interest income - gross					
- RAXA					
	March 31, 2023	3.67	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.25	-	-	-
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	3.79	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	3.39	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	23.97	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	6.47	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GI(O)L					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	36.87	-	-	-
- GGAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	79.85	-	-	-
- GEL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	72.44	-	-
- GBHHPL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	38.18	-	-
4 Finance cost					
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	15.53	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	20.41	-	-	-
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	66.63	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	69.53	-	-	-
- GAL					
	March 31, 2023	2.26	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	31.06	-	-	-
- GCAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	22.41	-	-	-
5 Legal and professional fees					
- GCAL					
	March 31, 2023	3.04	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.36	-	-	-
- GBPSPL					
	March 31, 2023	4.54	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	15.80	-	-	-
6 Lease rental and equipment hire charges					
- GGAL					
	March 31, 2023	0.76	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.02	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
	- DIAL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	1.42	-	-	-
7	Repairs and maintenance expenses					
	- GADL					
		March 31, 2023	0.25	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	0.73	-	-	-
	- DIAL					
		March 31, 2023	0.46	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	0.46	-	-	-
8	Miscellaneous expenses					
	- RSSL					
		March 31, 2023	0.56	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	3.75	-	-	-
	- Indo Tausch					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	22.14	-	-	-
9	Proceeds from sale of equity shares					
	- GIDL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	1,857.10	-	-	-
10	Investment in debentures/ equity of					
	- GCAL					
		March 31, 2023	15.00	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
	- GIDL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	1,800.00	-	-	-
	- RSSL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	216.10	-	-	-
	- GAIBV					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	0.23	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
11 Loans given to					
- RSSL					
	March 31, 2023	118.88	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	12.32	-	-	-
- GHWL					
	March 31, 2023	308.63	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GGAL					
	March 31, 2023	130.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	194.42	-	-	-
- GASL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	447.03	-	-	-
- GEL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	305.30	-	-
- GSPHPL					
	March 31, 2023	1.57	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	197.86	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	331.05	-	-	-
12 Loans repaid by					
- RAXA					
	March 31, 2023	36.97	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	115.75	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GAIBV					
	March 31, 2023	86.59	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GASL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	624.49	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GIOL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	426.44	-	-	-
- GGAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	191.20	-	-	-
- GSPHPL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	246.46	-	-	-
13 Borrowings received from					
- GAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	331.20	-	-	-
- GMRHL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	206.77	-	-	-
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	710.50	-	-	-
14 Borrowings repaid to					
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	34.34	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	55.24	-	-	-
- GAL					
	March 31, 2023	100.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	50.00	-	-	-
- GCAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	175.00	-	-	-
- GMRHL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	128.62	-	-	-
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	58.80	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
15 Advances received from customers					
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	3.12	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	4.24	-	-	-
- DIAL					
	March 31, 2023	18.21	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
16 Advances repaid/ adjusted to customers					
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	5.35	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- DIAL					
	March 31, 2023	15.95	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GIL SIL JV					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	29.84	-	-	-
17 Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters given on behalf of (sanction amount)					
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	3,274.31	-	-	-
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	680.00	-	-	-
18 Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters extinguished on behalf of (sanction amount)					
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	1,680.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- KGPL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	447.04	-
- GISPL					
	March 31, 2023	375.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	251.37	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	1,190.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GBHHPL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	225.60	-	-
19 Expenses include the following remuneration to the key management personnel					
a. Short-term employee benefits					
- Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	2.40
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.72
- Mr. Venkat Ramana Tangirala					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.26
- Mr. Saurabh Chawla					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	5.13
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	6.25
- Mr. Madhav Terdal					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.97
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	3.36
b. Sitting fees paid to independent directors					
- Mr. Amarthaluru Subba Rao					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.03
- Mr. Sadhu Ram Bansal					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.03
- Dr. Emandi Sankara Rao					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.06
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.03
- Mr. Mundayat Ramachandran					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.05
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.02
- Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.04

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.03
- Ms. V. Siva Kameswari					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.03
20 Exceptional item					
- GCAL					
	March 31, 2023	12.43	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	24.55	-	-	-
- GAL					
	March 31, 2023	109.81	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
21 Other income					
- GMRHL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.08	-	-	-
- GPEL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.05	-	-	-
22 Expenses incurred on behalf of others - cross charges during the year					
- DIAL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	26.49	-	-	-
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	14.15	-	-	-
- GKEL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	9.22	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	9.19	-	-	-
23 Redemption of debentures of					
- GSPHPL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	59.76	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
24 Rates and taxes					
- GIL SIL JV	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	15.82	-	-
(B) Outstanding balances as at the year ended					
1 Loans receivable - non-current (gross)					
- RAXA					
	March 31, 2023	108.81	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.20	-	-	-
- GGAL					
	March 31, 2023	130.18	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GHWL					
	March 31, 2023	308.63	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GBPSPL					
	March 31, 2023	14.53	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	18.95	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	268.22	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	94.81	-	-	-
Loans receivables - credit impaired					
- GBPSPL					
	March 31, 2023	(14.53)	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	(16.53)	-	-	-
2 Loans receivable - current (gross)					
- RSSL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	24.69	-	-	-
- GAIBV					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	86.40	-	-	-
3 Non trade receivable - current					
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	11.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	10.85	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
- GHVEPL					
	March 31, 2023	13.40	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	13.40	-	-	-
- GBHHPL					
	March 31, 2023	-	14.41	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	14.53	-	-
- GWEL					
	March 31, 2023	-	23.71	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	28.96	-	-
4 Advances other than capital advances					
- GCAL					
	March 31, 2023	3.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1.11	-	-	-
5 Trade receivables- current					
- GIL SIL JV					
	March 31, 2023	-	14.92	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	25.18	-	-
- GADL					
	March 31, 2023	2.58	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	4.04	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
6 Interest accrued on loans and debentures					
- GBPSPL					
	March 31, 2023	5.01	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	6.94	-	-	-
- RAXA					
	March 31, 2023	2.54	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1.52	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	16.91	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- GAIBV					
	March 31, 2023	-	-		
	March 31, 2022	1.73	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction		Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
7	Borrowings – non-current					
	- GIDL					
		March 31, 2023	258.66	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	293.00	-	-	-
	- GHIAL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	141.20	-	-	-
8	Borrowings – current					
	- GHIAL					
		March 31, 2023	141.20	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
	- GAL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	100.00	-	-	-
	- CELEBI					
		March 31, 2023	-	40.00	-	-
		March 31, 2022	-	40.00	-	-
9	Security deposits paybles – non-current					
	- RAXA					
		March 31, 2023	19.50	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	31.50	-	-	-
10	Accrued interest but not due on borrowings					
	- GHIAL					
		March 31, 2023	9.44	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	9.43	-	-	-
	- GIDL					
		March 31, 2023	30.71	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	3.72	-	-	-
	- GAL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	2.05	-	-	-
11	Non trade payables - non-Current					
	- GPUIL					
		March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
		March 31, 2022	50.28	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Nature of Transaction	Year Ended	Subsidiary companies/ Fellow subsidiary companies	Associates/ Joint ventures/ Associates/Joint ventures of fellow subsidiary companies	Enterprises where Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives
12 Non trade payables - current					
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	18.50	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
- Indo Taushe					
	March 31, 2023	22.14	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	22.14	-	-	-
13 Advance from customer - current					
- GHIAL					
	March 31, 2023	2.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	4.24	-	-	-
- DIAL					
	March 31, 2023	2.26	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
14 Liability towards losses of subsidiaries					
- GCAL					
	March 31, 2023	12.12	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	24.55	-	-	-
15 Corporate guarantees/ comfort letters/ bank guarantee sanctioned on behalf of					
- GMRHL					
	March 31, 2023	944.13	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	944.13	-	-	-
- GGAL					
	March 31, 2023	635.83	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	635.83	-	-	-
- GIDL					
	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	1,680.00	-	-	-
- GPUIL					
	March 31, 2023	2,259.68	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	3,274.31	-	-	-

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

32. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plan

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Provident and pension fund	1.34	0.04
Superannuation fund	0.37	0.02
Total	**1.71**	**0.06**

b) Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	0.12	0.52
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations	0.03	0.10
Net benefit expenses	**0.15**	**0.62**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.42	-
Actuarial gain on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.03)	(0.02)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising during the year	**0.39**	**(0.02)**
Return on plan assets (greater)/ less than discount rate	(0.19)	0.19
Actuarial loss recognised in OCI	**0.20**	**0.17**

iii. Net defined benefit asset/ (liability)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligation	(2.04)	(1.31)
Fair value of plan assets	1.05	0.54
Plan (liability)/ asset	**(0.99)**	**(0.77)**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.31	3.01
Current service cost	0.12	0.52
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	0.08	0.19
Benefits paid	(0.47)	(0.54)
Acquisition adjustment	0.61	(1.85)
Actuarial loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.42	-
Actuarial gain on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.03)	(0.02)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**2.04**	**1.31**

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fair value of assets at end of previous year	0.54	2.21
Interest income on plan assets	0.05	0.10
Contributions by employer	0.13	0.04
Benefits paid	(0.47)	(0.54)
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	0.19	(0.19)
Acquisition adjustment	0.61	-
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	-	(1.08)
Fair value of asset at the end of current year	**1.05**	**0.54**

The Company expects to contribute ₹ 0.13 crore (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.04 crore) towards gratuity fund in 2023-24.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
April 1, 2023	NA	0.25
April 1, 2024	0.12	0.07
April 1, 2025	0.49	0.25
April 1, 2026	0.12	0.08
April 1, 2027	0.31	0.24
April 1, 2028*	0.43	0.85
April 1, 2029 to April 1, 2033	1.27	NA

* for previous year read as April 1, 2028 to April 1, 2032

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2022: 10 years).

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.30%	7.10%
Salary escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Employee turnover	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	Refer note 4 below	Refer note 4 below

Notes

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

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

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

ix. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	(0.12)	(0.06)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	0.13	0.07
Salary escalation rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	0.10	0.05
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(0.09)	(0.04)
Attrition Rate		
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in attrition rate [₹ 105,125 {March 31, 2022: ₹ 5,300}]	0.01	0.00
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in attrition rate [₹ (120,437) {March 31, 2022: ₹ (10,794)}]	(0.01)	(0.00)

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

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

a) Contract Balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables:		
- Current (Gross)	21.89	25.18
Contract liabilities:		
Advance received from customers		
- Current	4.26	4.24

b) Increase/ (decrease) in net contract balances is primarily due.

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

c) Reconciliation of contracted price with revenue during the period.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening contracted price of orders	-	**5,146.18**
Add:		
Fresh orders /change orders received (net)	-	-
Increase due to additional consideration recognised as per contractual terms	-	-
Less:		
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	-	5,146.18
Orders cancelled during the year	-	-
Closing contracted price of orders	**-**	**-**
Total revenue recognised during the year (refer note 39)	-	-
Revenue recognised upto previous year (from orders pending completion at the end of the year)	-	-
Balance revenue to be recognised in future	**-**	**-**

d) The Company has a process whereby periodically long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under the law/ accounting standards for the material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts has been made in the books of accounts. The Company does not have any derivative contracts at the year ended March 31, 2022.

34. Commitments and contingencies

I. Contingencies

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Corporate guarantees availed by the group companies		
(a) sanctioned*	4,615.32	7,899.22
(b) outstanding*#	3,966.21	6,860.62
Put option		
(a) sanctioned	59.95	-
(b) outstanding	59.95	-

*This includes corporate guarantees ('CG') jointly extended by GIL and GPUIL, a fellow subsidiary company sanctioned amount of ₹ 2,092.21 crore and outstanding amount of ₹ 1,569.12 crore (March 31, 2022: sanctioned amount of ₹ 3,940.82 crore and outstanding amount of ₹ 2,905.58 crore) in favour of lender's of its subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries.

Interest accrued, if any, and unpaid is not included above.

Above Corporate Guarantees include guarantees amount outstanding ₹ 846.07 Crore for the Loan taken by certain group companies. The Company has approved lending to group companies by way of inter-corporate loans and the same shall be utilized to repay aforementioned outstanding loans of ₹ 846.07 crore against which the company has given corporate guarantees. Once such loans are repaid by group companies, the corresponding outstanding corporate guarantees reported above shall be reduced by ₹ 846.07 crore.

In addition to the above, the Company had extended certain corporate guarantees amounting to ₹ 2,353.20 crore and outstanding balance ₹ 2,035.67 crore (discounted value ₹ 1,553.12 crore) (March 31, 2022: ₹ 4,784.71 crore and outstanding balance ₹ 3,153.00 crore. (discounted value ₹ 2,618.40 crore)) pertaining to the demerged undertaking which have been transferred to GPUIL pursuant to the Scheme. However, the Company has passed board resolutions/ executed undertakings with GPUIL pursuant to which it is in the process of executing guarantees wherein both the Company and GPUIL shall jointly continue to remain liable for the aforementioned guarantees. This guarantee is not yet executed and the same is in further discussion with the lenders.

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed above, the Company has outstanding guarantees amounting to ₹ 1,855.00 crore towards loan taken by GIDL and GCAPL as at March 31, 2023. However, subsequent to year end, such loans along with interest accrued thereon have been re-paid by GIDL and GCAPL amounting to ₹ 2,030.90 crore and no-due certificates have been obtained from the respective lenders of the subsidiary companies. Considering the said development, the Company has not considered the outstanding corporate guarantees towards such borrowing as at March 31, 2023.

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

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

2. **Litigations**

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

   (₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Matters relating to direct taxes under dispute	259.61	246.25

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Income tax

The Company has ongoing disputes with income tax authorities relating to tax treatment of certain items. These mainly include disallowance of expenses, tax treatment of certain expenses claimed by the Company as deductions and transfer pricing adjustments for related parties transactions etc. Most of these disputes and/ or dis-allowances, being repetitive in nature, have been raised by the income tax authorities consistently in most of the years. The management of the Company has contested all these additions/ disallowances, by way of appeal before the appellate authorities and the same are yet to be disposed off.

II. Commitments

a. Other commitments

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

(₹ in crore)

Nature of relationship	Outstanding commitment for financial assistance	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Subsidiaries/ fellow subsidiaries	25.53	86.27
Total	**25.53**	**86.27**

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

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

35. Disclosures on Financial instruments

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

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

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2023 **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
(i) Investments	26,956.45	-	26,956.45	26,956.45
(ii) Loans	-	864.00	864.00	864.00
(iii) Trade receivables	-	21.89	21.89	21.89
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,457.36	2,457.36	2,457.36
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	5.01	5.01	5.01
(vi) Other financial assets	-	103.29	103.29	103.29
Total	**26,956.45**	**3,451.55**	**30,408.00**	**30,408.00**
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	-	2,959.51	2,959.51	2,959.51
(ii) Trade payables	-	16.28	16.28	16.28
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	449.77	449.77	449.77
(iv) Financial guarantee contracts	-	2.91	2.91	2.91
Total	**-**	**3,428.47**	**3,428.47**	**3,428.47**

As at March 31, 2022 **(₹ in crore)**

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

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	26,956.45	-	-	26,956.45
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	12,613.61	-	-	12,613.61

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

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

(iii) The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a discounted cash flow ('DCF') method and market approach method. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

(iv) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2023 and year ended March 31, 2022.

(v) **Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares classified as FVTOCI assets**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Total
As at April 01, 2021	**13,697.14**
Acquisition of equity shares, debentures and preference shares	2,016.33
Other adjustments	242.71
Sales/ redemption during the year	(1,855.03)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	2,960.37
Transfer on account of composite scheme of arrangement (refer note 39)	(4,447.91)
As at March 31, 2022	**12,613.61**
Other adjustments	(103.58)
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	14,446.42
As at March 31, 2023	**26,956.45**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(vi) **The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as shown below**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Sector wise unquoted equity Securities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	Combination of DCF method and market approach method	Discounting rate (Cost of Equity)	March 31, 2023: 11.50 % - 16.50% March 31, 2022: 10.50 % - 20.00%	1% increase in the discounting rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

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

i) Market risk

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

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

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

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

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fixed rate borrowings (include current borrowing)	2,959.51	759.87
Total borrowings	**2,959.51**	**759.87**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(b) Market risk- Foreign currency risk

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

No hedge contract entered for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		Amount in foreign currency (crore)	Amount in ₹ (crore)	Amount in foreign currency (crore)	Amount in ₹ (crore)
Borrowings	USD	2.50	205.43	2.50	189.48
Non trade payables/ trade payables	USD	0.02	1.91	0.02	1.75
Other financial liabilities	USD	0.94	77.22	0.69	52.29
Loans	USD	-	-	1.14	86.40
Other financial assets	USD	-	-	0.02	1.73
Borrowings	EURO	33.08	2,958.91	-	-
Other financial liabilities	EURO	0.05	4.38	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Change in Euro rate	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax (Euro)	Effect on profit before tax (USD)
March 31, 2023				
Increase	5.00%	5.00%	(14,816.47)	(1,422.82)
Decrease	(5.00)%	(5.00)%	14,816.47	1,422.82
March 31, 2022				
Increase	NA	4.65%	NA	(7.22)
Decrease	NA	(4.65%)	NA	7.22

* Exchange rate of ₹ 82.17/ USD (March 31, 2022: ₹ 75.79/ USD) has been taken from FEDAI website

* Exchange rate of ₹ 89.44/ Euro has been taken from FEDAI website

ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterpart's failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. The company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter- parties and obtaining sufficient collateral. where appropriate as a means of mitigating the risk of financial risk from defaults.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables/unbilled revenue, loans receivables, investments in debt securities of group companies, balances with bank, bank deposits and financial guarantees provided by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk except investment in preference shares/debentures made by the Company in its group companies and loans provided to its group companies.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The credit risk in respect of such investments in preference shares/ debentures and loans are assessed on the basis of the fair value of the respective group companies determined based on their business plans. Also refer note 31 for the details of such instruments.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 30,408.00 crore and ₹ 12,985.25 crore as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively, being the total carrying value of investments, loans, trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance*	-	31.97
Amount provided/ (transferred) during the year (net) (refer note 39)	-	(31.97)
Closing provision*	**-**	**-**

* Pertains to provision for doubtful receivables and unbilled revenue.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision- Loans and other financial assets

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening balance	16.53	1,186.29
Amount provided/ (transferred) during the year (net) (refer note 39)	(2.00)	(1,169.76)
Closing provision	**14.53**	**16.53**

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

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

iii) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 year	> 5 year	Total
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	181.20	258.66	3,164.34	3,604.20
Other financial liabilities	318.15	131.62	-	449.77
Trade payables	16.28	-	-	16.28
	515.63	**390.28**	**3,164.34**	**4,070.25**
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	140.00	434.20	189.48	763.68
Other financial liabilities	123.83	252.84	-	376.67
Trade payables	18.40	-	-	18.40
	282.23	**687.04**	**189.48**	**1,158.75**

(i) The above excludes any financial liabilities arising out of financial guarantee contract as detailed in note 34.

(ii) For range of interest of borrowings, repayment schedule and security details refer note 14.

36. Capital management

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

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

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings (refer note 14)	2,959.51	759.87
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11(a))	2,457.36	15.37
Total debts (A)	**502.15**	**744.50**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	603.59	603.59
Other equity	21,319.32	9,788.24
Total capital (B)	**21,922.91**	**10,391.83**
Capital and borrowings C= (A+B)	**22,425.06**	**11,136.33**
Gearing ratio(%) D= (A/C)	**2.24%**	**6.69%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2023 and 31 March 31, 2022.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Name of the entity	Relationship		Amount outstanding as at		Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended		Investment by loanee in the shares of the parent Company
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Loans given/debentures subscribed^							
- GBPSPL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	14.53	18.95	18.95	18.95	Nil
- RSSL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	108.81	26.89	108.81	26.89	Nil
- GPUIL[1]	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	268.22	331.05	382.46	375.15	Nil
- GGAL[1]	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	130.18	-	130.18	-	Nil
- GHWL[1]	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	308.63	-	308.63	-	Nil
- GCAL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	2.27	-	2.27	-	Nil
- GETL[1]	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	2.50	-	2.50	-	Nil
- GSPHL[1]	Fellow Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiary	1.57	-	1.57	-	Nil
- GIDL[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	41.82	-	41.82	-	Nil
- GAIBV[1]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	-	86.40	86.40	86.40	Nil
- GIDL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	4,138.50	4,138.50	4,138.50	4,138.50	Nil
- GCAL[2]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	15.00	-	15.00	-	Nil

1. Loans given
2. Debentures subscribed

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

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

Name of the entity	Relationship		Ownership interest		Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation/ place of business
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022		
DIAL*[200 Equity shares (March 31, 2022 - 200 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	March 01, 2006	India
GIDL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%	March 28, 2017	India
GAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	30.00%	30.00%	February 06,1992	India
GCAL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	December 22, 2006	India
GAIBV	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.01%	0.10%	May 28, 2018	Netherland
GHIAL*[1,000 Equity shares (March 31, 2022-1,000 Equity shares)]	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	0.00%	0.00%	December 17, 2002	India
RSSL	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	July 29, 2005	India

* Rounded off to two decimals.

Note:-

1. The above disclosure does not include step down subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are with respect to subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates existing as at the balance sheet date.
2. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has sold 9% stake in GAL to GIDL.
3. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company acquired stake in RSSL from GASL.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

39. Composite Scheme of arrangement

The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited ('GPIL') ('Transferor Company') with the Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction ('EPC') business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') ('Scheme') was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ('the Tribunal') vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective on that date. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 01, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme.

Accounting of amalgamation of the Transferor Company into the Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

(₹ in crore)

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

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

Demerger

The said Tribunal order was filed with the Registrar of Companies by the Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective on that date. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 01, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme and effective date being December 31, 2021 ('Effective Date').

Accounting of demerger of the Demerged Undertaking from the Company

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

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

  (i) adjustments have been first made to de-recognize specific reserve balances pertaining to the Demerged Undertaking, to the extent identifiable.

  (ii) after taking effect of (a) above, in case of

    (A) unadjusted debits, adjustments shall be made as follows:

      1) to securities premium account, to the extent of balance therein; and then

      2) to retained earnings.

    (B) unadjusted credits, adjustments shall be recognized as capital reserve account.

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

(₹ in crore)

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Utilisation of reserves for transfer of net assets pursuant to the Scheme **(₹ in crore)**

Particulars	Amount
Fair Valuation Through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI') reserve	8,800.21
Foreign currency monetary translation reserve ('FCMTR')	187.38
Equity component of Related Party Loans	(1.24)
Securities premium	(10,010.98)
Retained earnings	(32.68)
	(1,057.31)

The financial performance and cash flow information for the Demerged Undertaking for the period from April 01, 2021 upto the Effective Date are as under

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Total income	1,136.63
Total expenses	1,229.36
Loss before exceptional items and tax	**(92.73)**
Exceptional items expense	(57.74)
Loss before tax	**(150.47)**
Tax expense	-
Loss after tax	**(150.47)**
Other comprehensive income	559.68
Total comprehensive income from discontinued operation	**409.21**
Net cash generated from operating activities	131.49
Net cash generated from investing activities	429.55
Net cash used in financing activities	(577.92)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operation	**(16.88)**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

S No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance	Reasons for variance
a.	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.80	0.97	392.52%	Improvement in liquidity position
b.	Debt- equity ratio	Debt	Equity	0.13	0.07	84.62%	Due to increase in borrowings
c.	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	0.03	0.22	(87.69)%	Decrease in profit available for debt and principal repayment during the financial year ended March 31, 2023
d.	Return on equity ratio	Profit/ (loss) for the period	Average shareholder's equity	0.06%	(3.08)%	101.92%	Improvement in profitability during the financial year ended March 31, 2023
e.	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average trade receivable	2.74	3.43	(20.20)%	Not applicable
f.	Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	0.04	1.67	(97.72)%	Due to increase in trade payables
g.	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	0.03	(110.31)	100.03%	Due to higher balance of cash and cash equivalents
h.	Inventory turnover ratio	Net sales	Average inventory	NA	22.07	NA	Due to transfer to demerged entity pursuant to scheme of arrangement
i.	Net profit ratio	Net profit/ (loss)	Net sales	14.84%	(35.69)%	141.60%	Improvement in net profit during the financial year ended March 31, 2023
j.	Return on investment ratio	Gain/ loss on Investments	Average investment	73.02%	11.89%	514.17%	On account of change in fair value of investments during the year ended March 31, 2022
k.	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	2.36%	5.69%	(58.53)%	Due to higher earning before interest and tax during the financial year ended March 31, 2022

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Borrowings (refer note 14)
As at April 01, 2022	**759.87**
Cash flow changes	
Proceeds from borrowings	2,931.77
Repayment of borrowings	(134.34)
Non-cash changes	
Transfer to equity^ (refer note 14(2))	(640.56)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	42.77
As at March 31, 2023	**2,959.51**
As at April 01, 2021	**5,136.11**
Cash flow changes	
Proceeds from borrowings	1,219.75
Repayment of borrowings	(1,053.16)
Non-cash changes	
Transfer due to demerger	(4,583.23)
Foreign exchange fluctuations	40.40
As at March 31, 2022	**759.87**

^ equity component of FCCB transferred to equity ₹ 640.56 crore (inclusive of deferred tax ₹ 161.21 crore)

42. Additional disclosure pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act 2013

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

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

iii) The Company has not traded or invested funds in crypto currency of virtual currency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date and amount of fund received from funding party with complete details of each party					Date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested to other intermediaries or ultimate beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the other intermediaries or ultimate beneficiaries				
S. No.	Name of Funding party	Loan/ investment/ advance	Date	Amount (₹ in crore)	Name of ultimate beneficiary	Loan/ investment/ advance	Date	Amount (₹ in crore)	Date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
1	Aéroports de Paris S.A.	Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCB's)	March 28, 2023	2,931.77	RAXA Security Services Ltd	Loan	March 28, 2023	75.00	NA
2					RAXA Security Services Ltd	Loan	March 31, 2023	1.73	NA
3					GMR Generation Assets Limited	Loan	March 28, 2023	125.00	NA
4					GMR Generation Assets Limited	Loan	March 31, 2023	5.18	NA
5					GMR Highways Limited	Loan	March 28, 2023	300.00	NA
6					GMR Highways Limited	Loan	March 31, 2023	8.63	NA
7					GMR Corporate Affairs Limited	Loan	March 31, 2023	2.27	NA
8					GMR Energy Trading Limited	Loan	March 31, 2023	2.50	NA
9					GMR SEZ Port Holdings Private Limited	Loan	March 31, 2023	1.57	NA
10					GMR Infra Developers Limited	Loan	March 28, 2023	41.82	NA

We confirm that, we have complied with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent applicable) for the above transactions. Further, above transactions are contractual in nature and not in violation of the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 (15 of 2003) and any other regulatory compliance.

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

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

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

ix) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

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

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

xii) Disclosure as per section 186 of Companies Act 2013

The details of loans, guarantees and investments under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

(i) Details of investments made are given in note 5.

(ii) Details of loan given by the company and guarantees issued as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 refer note 6 and note 31.

xiii) The Company is in compliance with the requirement of Section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(₹ in crore)

Quarter and Nature of reporting	Name of bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement	Difference	Reason for material discrepancies
June 30, 2021 - Current Assets	Bank of Baroda	1. Current assets of the Company (DFCC Project Package 202); 2. The Escrow Account (in the name of GIL-SIL JV) maintained for the purpose of Project Package 202 along with other working capital as well as term loan lenders and equipment financed by Laksmi Vilas Bank ('LVB')	648.79	598.88	49.91	The Company files quarterly returns for current assets and current liabilities pertains to Project Package 202 which includes current assets and current liabilities of the company and GIL SIL JV. The figures included in the table as per books is for the Compay. The quarterly statement is further splited between the Company and GIL SIL JV and the Company figures are reconciled with the books of accounts.
September 30, 2021 - Current Assets			653.68	530.85	122.83	
December 30, 2021- Current Assets			676.01	664.78	11.23	
June 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			856.85	715.49	141.36	
September 30, 2021 - Current Liabilities			863.66	645.13	218.53	
December 31, 2021 - Current Liabilities			889.04	772.81	116.23	

43. The composite scheme of amalgamation and arrangement for amalgamation of GMR Power Infra Limited ('GPIL') with the Company and demerger of Engineering Procurement and Construction ('EPC') business and Urban Infrastructure Business of the Company (including Energy business) into GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited ('GPUIL') ('Scheme') was approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai bench ('the Tribunal') vide its order dated December 22, 2021 (formal order received on December 24, 2021). The said Tribunal order was filed to the Registrar of Companies by Company, GPIL and GPUIL on December 31, 2021 thereby making the Scheme effective. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure business (including Energy business), as approved by the board of directors pursuant to the Scheme stand transferred and vested into GPUIL on April 01, 2021, being the Appointed date as per the Scheme. The Standalone financial statements of the Company do not have any impact of the Composite Scheme, however as per the applicable Ind AS, the EPC business and Urban Infrastructure Business (including Energy business) have been classified for all periods presented as discontinued operations.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Total Income	-	1,136.63
Total expenses	-	1,229.36
Loss before exceptional items and tax	**-**	**(92.73)**
Exceptional items (expense)	-	(57.74)
Loss before tax	**-**	**(150.47)**
Tax credit	-	-
Loss after tax	-	(150.47)

44. The Board of directors in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 had approved, a detailed Scheme of Merger of GAL with GIDL followed by merger of GIDL with the Company. The Scheme is subject to the receipt of requisite approvals from, the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'), through the stock exchanges, the Reserve Bank of India, the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT'), other statutory and regulatory authorities under applicable laws and respective shareholders and creditors. Subsequent to the financial year ended March 31, 2023, the Company has filed the Scheme with stock exchanges for their approval.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

45. The Company is in the process of conducting a transfer pricing study as required by the transfer pricing regulations under the IT Act ('regulations') to determine whether the transactions entered during the year ended March 31, 2022, with the associated enterprises were undertaken at "arm's length price". The management confirms that all the transactions with associated enterprises are undertaken at negotiated prices on usual commercial terms and is confident that the aforesaid regulations will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

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

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

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

As per our report of even date

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

Danish Ahmed
Partner
Membership number: 522144

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 27, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. M. Rao
Chairman
DIN: 00574243
Place: Dubai

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

Saurabh Chawla
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Washington, D.C.

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

Date: May 27, 2023