

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 2023**

K. S. Rao & Co.
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor, 10/2 Khivraj
Mansion, Kasturba Road
Bengaluru – 560001, India

Manohar Chowdhry & Associates.
Chartered Accountants
Plot no -191/56,
Near Devinder Vihar,
Gurgaon(Haryana) – 122011

Independent Auditor's Report on Consolidated Annual Financial Results of the GMR Airports Limited Pursuant to the Regulation 52 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended)

To the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Qualified Opinion

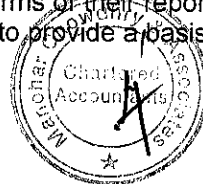
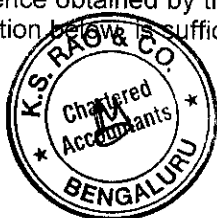
1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated annual financial results ('the Statement') of GMR Airports Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its associates and joint ventures for the year ended 31 March 2023, attached herewith, being submitted by the Holding Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 52 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) ('Listing Regulations').
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 other auditors on separate audited financial results of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, as referred to in paragraph 16 below, the Statement:
 - (i) includes the annual financial results of the entities listed in Annexure 1;
 - (ii) presents financial results in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 52 of the Listing Regulations, except for the effects of the matter described in paragraph 3 below; and
 - (iii) gives a true and fair view in conformity with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated net loss after tax and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Group, its associates and joint ventures, for the year ended 31 March 2023 except for the effects of the matter described in paragraph 3 below.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. As detailed in Note 5 to the Statement, the Holding Company has issued Bonus Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D (hereinafter together referred as "Bonus CCPS") to shareholders of the Holding Company pursuant to the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement entered between the shareholders of the Holding Company, the Holding Company and Aéroports de Paris S.A which are being carried at face value. In our opinion, basis the terms of such Bonus CCPS, the accounting treatment is not in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, as the liability towards these Bonus CCPS should be recognised at their fair value. Had the Holding Company applied the appropriate accounting treatment for these Bonus CCPS, 'Other equity' would have been lower by Rs. 497.34 crores (31 March 2022: Rs. 1,113.14 crore), and 'Other financial liabilities' would have been higher by Rs. 497.34 crores as at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022: Rs. 1,113.14 crore).

The opinion expressed by us, in our audit report to consolidated financial statements dated 26 May 2023 for the year ended 31 March 2023 was also qualified in respect of above matter.

4. 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 Statement* 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 ('the ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial results under the provisions of the Act, and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 16 of the Other Matter section below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.



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Emphasis of Matters

5. We draw attention to note 4 to the accompanying Statement, which describes the uncertainty relating to outcome of litigation pertaining to the costs related to procurement of security equipment, 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 and the consequential instructions from the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

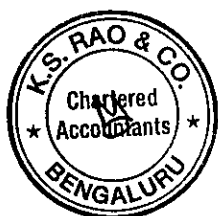
The above matter has also been reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 04 May 2023 issued by one of the joint auditor, K.S. Rao & Co. along with another joint auditor, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, a subsidiary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

6. We draw attention to note 2(b) to the accompanying Statement, in relation to ongoing litigation / arbitration proceedings between DIAL and Airport Authority of India (AAI) in respect of Monthly Annual Fee (MAF) for the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2022 for which DIAL has sought to be excused from making payment to AAI as triggered from a force majeure event, which could have a significant impact on the accompanying Statement, if the potential exposure were to materialize. The outcome of such litigation /arbitration proceedings is currently uncertain and basis internal assessment and legal opinion, pending final outcome of the litigation, the management is of the view that no further adjustments are required to be made to the accompanying Statement for the aforesaid matter.

The above matter has also been reported as an emphasis of matter in the audit report dated 26 May 2023 issued by one of the joint auditor, K.S. Rao & Co. along with another joint auditor, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 of Delhi International Airport Limited, a subsidiary of the Holding Company.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Statement

8. The Statement, which is the responsibility of the Holding Company's management and has been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, has been prepared on the basis of the consolidated annual financial statements. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Statement that gives a true and fair view of the consolidated net profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and other financial information of the Group including its associates and joint ventures in accordance with the Ind AS prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 52 of the Listing Regulations. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of the Statement. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act, the respective Board of Directors/ management of the companies included in the Group and its associates and joint ventures, covered under the Act, are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding of the assets of the Group, and its associates and joint ventures, 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 results, that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial results have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Statement by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.



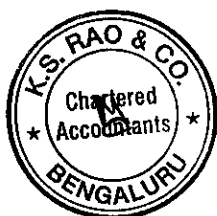
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9. In preparing the Statement, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and joint ventures, are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group and of its associates and joint ventures, to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the respective Board of Directors/ management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
10. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its associates and joint ventures, are 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 Statement

11. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act will always detect a material misstatement, when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error, and are considered material if, individually, or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this Statement.
12. As part of an audit in accordance with the 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 Statement, 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 system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 Statement 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.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Statement, including the disclosures, and whether the Statement represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
 - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial results/ financial information/ financial statements of the entities within the Group, and its associates and joint ventures, to express an opinion on the Statement. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the Statement, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Statement, 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.



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13. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the Statement, of which we are the independent auditors, 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.

Other Matters

15. The annual financial statements of 2 subsidiaries included in the Statement whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 32076.80 crores as at 31 March 2023 and net assets of Rs. 3578.59 crores as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of Rs. 5638.63 crores and net cash outflows of Rs. 908.25 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements have been audited by one of the joint auditor, K.S. Rao & Co, along with another joint auditor. For the purpose of our opinion on the consolidated audited financial statements, we have relied upon the work of such other auditor, to the extent of work performed by them.
16. The annual financial statements of 12 subsidiaries included in the Statement whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 2490.58 crore and net assets of Rs. 640.39 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of Rs. 1362.63 crore, total net profit after tax of Rs. 129.64 crore, total comprehensive loss of Rs. 1.10 crore and net cash outflows amounting to Rs. 5.16 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered have been audited by one of the joint auditor, K.S. Rao & Co. The Statement also include the Group's share of net loss after tax of Rs. 3.08 crore and total comprehensive income of Rs. 0.01 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, in respect of 2 joint venture (including 1 joint venture consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), as considered in the consolidated financial statement, have also been audited by one of the joint auditor, K.S. Rao & Co.
17. We did not audit the financial statements of 2 subsidiaries (including 1 subsidiary consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 3151.56 crore and net assets of Rs. 537.28 crore as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of Rs. 46.34 crore, total net loss after tax of Rs. 171.19 crore, total comprehensive loss of Rs. 2.91 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 23.38 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated annual financial results. The consolidated annual financial results also include the Group's share of net profit after tax of Rs. 74.42 crore and total comprehensive income of Rs.0.02 crore for the year ended 31 March 2023, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 3 associate and 10 joint ventures (including 5 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, 1 subsidiary and 4 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, and matters identified and disclosed under key audit matters section above, in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs 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.



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Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

18. We did not audit the financial statements of 4 subsidiaries (including 4 subsidiaries consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2022, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 3569.69 crores and net assets of Rs. 274.40 crores as at 31 March 2023, total revenues of Rs. 8.96 crore, total net loss after tax of Rs. 745.23 crores, total comprehensive income of Rs. 96.45 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1146.17 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated annual financial results. The consolidated annual financial results also include the Group's share of net loss after tax of Rs. NIL and total comprehensive loss of Rs. NIL for the year ended 31 March 2023, as considered in the consolidated annual financial results, in respect of 1 associate whose financial statements have not been audited by us. These financial statements are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated annual financial results, and the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the financial results certified by the Board of Directors.

19. The audit of the consolidated annual financial results for the year ended 31 March 2022 included in the Statement was carried out and reported by one of the joint auditors K.S.Rao & Co., along with Walker Chandio & Co. LLP who have expressed modified opinion vide their audit report dated 17 May 2022 for the year ended 31 March 2022 whose report has been furnished to us, and which has been relied upon by us for the purpose of our audit of consolidated annual financial results.

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

M.S.S. Gupta
Sudarshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No: 223060



UDIN: 23223060BGXIRB9208

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001997S

P. Venkataraju
P. Venkataraju
Partner
Membership No: 225084



UDIN: 23225084BGXFFK8044

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May 2023

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Annexure 1

List of entities included in the consolidated annual financial results

S.No	Holding Company
1	GMR Airports Limited

S.No	Subsidiary	S.No	Subsidiary
1	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	11	GMR International Airport BV
2	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	12	GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte Ltd
3	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	13	GMR Airports Greece Single Member SA
4	GMR Hospitality and Retail Ltd	14	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited
5	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	15	GMR Hyderabad Airports Assets Limited
6	GMR Airport Developers Limited	16	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited
7	GMR Aero Technic Limited	17	GMR Vishakhapatnam International Airport Limited
8	Delhi International Airport Limited	18	GMR Airport Netherland BV (Incorporated on 17 December 2021)
9	Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt. Ltd.	19	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (Under Liquidation)
10	GMR Goa International Airports Limited	20	GMR Hospitality Limited (Incorporated on 25 July 2022)

S.No	Joint Ventures	S.No	Joint Ventures
1	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	7	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
2	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited	8	Mactan Travel Retail Group Co
3	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	9	SSP- Mactan Cebu Corporation
4	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	10	International Airport of Heraklion Crete SA
5	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	11	Megawide GMR Construction JV
6	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited	12	PT Angkasa Pura Avias (Acquired on 23 December 2021)

S.No	Associates	S.No	Associates
1	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private	3	Travel Food Services (Delhi T3) Private Limited
2	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	4	Digi Yatra Foundation



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101710
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	14,107.52	9,371.93
Capital work in progress	3	11,172.92	10,162.63
Goodwill	4	719.35	719.35
Other intangible assets	4	400.02	390.42
Right of use assets	5	182.03	94.33
Intangible assets under development	4	1.66	13.53
Investments accounted for using equity method	6A and 6B	2,566.38	2,948.66
Financial assets			
Investments	11	42.75	20.85
Loans	7	415.00	612.73
Other financial assets	8	2,238.32	1,841.92
Income tax assets (net)		125.74	138.91
Deferred tax assets (net)		595.55	563.54
Other non-current assets	9	3,326.16	3,725.76
		<u>34,893.42</u>	<u>30,604.58</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	10	134.61	92.42
Financial assets			
Investments	11	2,535.45	1,675.93
Trade receivables	12	296.94	310.38
Cash and cash equivalents	13	733.32	1,601.26
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	13	731.88	1,490.14
Loans	7	414.64	380.58
Other financial assets	8	851.77	554.39
Other current assets	9	131.84	382.68
		<u>6,030.45</u>	<u>6,382.50</u>
		<u>40,923.87</u>	<u>36,987.08</u>
Total assets			
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	1,406.67	1,406.67
Other equity	15	88.04	1,341.17
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		<u>1,494.71</u>	<u>2,747.84</u>
Non-controlling interests		1,267.08	1,465.90
Total equity		<u>2,761.79</u>	<u>4,213.74</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	23,544.93	22,349.12
Lease liabilities		190.19	108.10
Other financial liabilities	18	2,785.84	1,777.43
Provisions	20	28.66	32.52
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		26.08	19.78
Other non-current liabilities	19	2,583.81	2,544.78
		<u>31,159.51</u>	<u>26,831.73</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	1,827.23	1,932.21
Lease liabilities		23.29	8.85
Trade payables	17	832.91	538.44
Other financial liabilities	18	3,463.27	2,662.36
Other current liabilities	19	611.80	526.41
Provisions	20	223.68	220.89
Current tax liabilities (net)		20.79	37.45
		<u>7,002.57</u>	<u>5,946.61</u>
		<u>38,162.08</u>	<u>32,778.34</u>
		<u>48,923.87</u>	<u>36,987.08</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2(C)

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

H.S. Gupta

Sudharshana Gupta M.S.
Partner
Membership No. 213060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0019975

A. Venkataraju

Venkataraju
Partner
Membership no. 225084
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

GRS Raju

GRS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061686
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

G.R. N. Bhat
G.R. N. Bhat
Chairman
PAN: GARG2149H
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

Grandhi Kiran Kumar

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CFO
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai
Date: May 26, 2023

Sushil Kumar Dandya

Sushil Kumar Dandya
Company Secretary
PAN: ARQFK4912J
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	6,455.00	4,448.95
Other income	22	489.07	302.29
Total income		6,944.07	4,751.24
Expenses			
Revenue share paid/payable to concessionaire grantors	23	1,914.72	224.02
Cost of materials consumed	24	88.71	87.96
Purchase of traded goods	25	134.17	31.62
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	26	(47.45)	4.62
Sub-contracting expenses	27	72.15	116.25
Employee benefits expense	28	720.13	596.75
Finance costs	29	1,865.90	1,656.47
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	1,040.07	886.51
Other expenses	31	1,862.13	1,203.29
Total expense		7,650.53	4,807.49
Loss before share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method, exceptional item and tax		(706.46)	(56.25)
Share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method (net of tax)		71.36	71.39
(Loss)/ profit before exceptional items and tax		(635.10)	15.14
Exceptional items	46(xix)	(345.46)	(390.13)
Loss before tax		(980.56)	(374.99)
Tax expense			
Current tax		11.33	15.62
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		42.82	(134.28)
Total tax expense/ (credit)		54.15	(118.66)
Loss for the year (A)		(1,034.71)	(256.33)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(23.19)	30.49
Income tax effect		-	-
		(23.19)	30.49
Net movement on cash flow hedges		(550.13)	(405.25)
Income tax effect		99.42	35.25
		(450.71)	(370.00)
Total		(473.90)	(339.51)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement loss on post employment defined benefit plans		(4.38)	(1.02)
Income tax effect		0.30	0.16
Total		(4.08)	(0.86)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax (B)		(477.98)	(340.37)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (A+B)		(1,512.69)	(596.70)



GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Loss for the year			
Equity holders of the parent		(976.50)	(278.43)
Non controlling interest		(58.21)	22.10
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year			
Equity holders of the parent		(313.21)	(205.34)
Non controlling interest		(164.77)	(135.03)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to			
Equity holders of the parent		(1,289.71)	(483.77)
Non controlling interest		(222.98)	(112.93)
Earning per equity share (face value of Rs 10 each)			
Basic (Rs.)	32	(6.94)	(1.98)
Diluted (Rs.)	32	(6.94)	(1.98)

Summary of significant accounting policies

2 (C)

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

H S Rao

Sudharshana Gupta M S
Partner

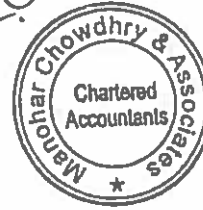
Membership No: 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001997S

P. Venkataraju
Partner

Membership no: 223084
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director
& CEO

DIN: 00061686
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai
Date: May 26, 2023

G.K.K. Bahu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2146H
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

Sushil Kumar Dudge
Company Secretary
PAN: ARQPK4912J
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in crore)										
	Balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022	Balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2023	
	1,406.67	-	1,406.67	-	1,406.67	1,406.67	-	1,406.67	-	1,406.67	
a. Equity share capital											
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	-	81.05	466.60	(55.08)	(75.10)	1,341.17	1,465.90	2,807.07
b. Other equity											
	Equity attributable to the equity holders of parent										
	Reserves and surplus					Items of other comprehensive income					
	Securities premium	Capital reserve on consolidation	Capital reserve on government grant	Debenture redemption reserve	Special reserve under section 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act	Retained earnings	Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Cash flow hedge reserve	Equity attributable to the equity holders of parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
As at April 01, 2022	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	-	81.05	466.60	(55.08)	(75.10)	1,341.17	1,465.90	2,807.07
Changes due to prior period error	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	-	81.05	466.60	(55.08)	(75.10)	1,341.17	1,465.90	2,807.07
Loss for the year (a)	-	-	-	-	-	(976.50)	-	-	(976.50)	(58.21)	(1,034.71)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.97)	(23.19)	(287.05)	(313.21)	(164.77)	(477.98)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) (a) + (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(979.47)	(23.19)	(287.05)	(1,289.71)	(222.98)	(1,512.69)
Issue of equity shares by subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.68	2.68
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	199.00	-	(199.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to consolidated statement of profit and loss on hedge settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.23	56.23	33.02	89.25
Deferred tax on hedge settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19.65)	(19.65)	(11.54)	(31.19)
As at March 31, 2023	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	199.00	81.05	(711.87)	(78.27)	(325.57)	88.04	1,267.08	1,355.12
As at April 01, 2021	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	-	81.05	745.77	(85.57)	161.41	1,826.36	1,578.83	3,405.19
Changes due to prior period error	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	-	81.05	745.77	(85.57)	161.41	1,826.36	1,578.83	3,405.19
Loss for the year (a)	-	-	-	-	-	(278.43)	-	-	(278.43)	22.10	(256.33)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.74)	30.49	(235.09)	(205.34)	(135.03)	(340.37)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) (a) + (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(279.17)	30.49	(235.09)	(483.77)	(112.93)	(596.70)
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	968.68	(151.98)	107.00	-	81.05	466.60	(55.08)	(75.10)	1,341.17	1,465.90	2,807.07



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

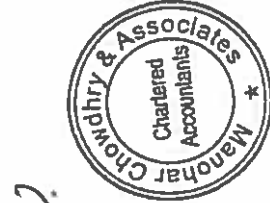
Summary of significant accounting policies 2 (C)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements
This is the consolidated statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

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



K.S. Rao & Co
Sudharshana Gupta M S
Partner
Membership No. 2231640
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. - 0019975



Manohar Chowdhry
P. Venkataraju
Partner
Membership no: 225084
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

GBS Raju
GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061666
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

Sushil Kumar Dadeja
Sushil Kumar Dadeja
Company Secretary
PAN: ARQP4912J
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669
Place: Dubai
Date: May 26, 2023

Sushil Kumar Dadeja
Sushil Kumar Dadeja
Company Secretary
PAN: ARQP4912J
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax expenses	(980.56)	(374.99)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, right of use and amortization of intangible assets	1,040.07	886.51
Provisions no longer required, written back	(1.94)	(2.46)
Unrealised exchange gains	(213.59)	(83.26)
Property, plant and equipment written off / loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	21.54	2.95
Exceptional items	345.46	390.13
Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI)	-	43.21
Redemption Premium on borrowings	89.25	-
Provision / write off of doubtful advances and trade receivables	65.99	0.70
Income from government grant	(5.27)	(5.27)
Interest expenses on financial liability carried at amortised cost	106.94	100.36
Deferred income on financial liability carried at amortised cost	(124.71)	(120.24)
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	(48.91)	(33.55)
Finance costs	1,758.96	1,556.11
Finance income	(165.55)	(156.95)
Share of profit from investments accounted for using equity method	(71.36)	(71.39)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,816.32	2,131.86
Movements in working capital		
Increase in trade payables and financial/other liabilities and provisions	669.06	1,075.47
Increase in non-current/current financial and other assets	(339.66)	(1,075.83)
Cash generated from operations	2,145.72	2,131.50
Direct taxes paid (net)	(15.32)	(47.62)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	2,130.40	2,083.88
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and cost incurred towards such assets under construction/ development	(3,920.23)	(3,026.31)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	37.38	35.84
Sale/ (acquisition) of stake in joint ventures	214.30	(435.90)
Proceeds from exchangeable notes (refer note 46 xix (a))	1,149.27	-
(Purchase)/ sale of current investments (net)	(810.59)	781.77
Loans given (net)	(44.61)	(200.01)
Movement in bank deposits (net) (having original maturity of more than three month)	707.79	527.72
Dividend received from investments accounted for using equity method	138.74	76.93
Finance income received	240.54	273.32
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(2,287.41)	(1,966.64)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	6,025.54	2,108.03
Repayment of borrowings	(4,394.23)	(2,730.60)
Proceeds from cancellation of mark to market	225.49	264.59
Issue of equity shares (including securities premium)	2.68	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(23.68)	(20.29)
Finance costs paid	(2,596.82)	(2,206.59)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(761.02)	(2,584.86)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(918.03)	(2,467.62)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	1,601.26	4,068.88
Effect of exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	12.10	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	695.33	1,601.26



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
 Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
 Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	346.43	204.38
Deposits with original maturity of less than three month	355.64	1,372.88
Cheques / drafts on hand	29.86	22.99
Cash on hand	1.39	1.01
Cash credit and overdrafts from bank	(37.99)	-
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	695.33	1,601.26

Summary of significant accounting policies 2 (C)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements
 This is the consolidated statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date

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

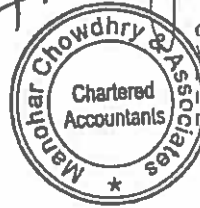
For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. : 001997S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

H.S. Gupta
 Sudharshana Gupta M S
 Partner
 Membership No: 223060
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: May 26, 2023



P. Venkataraju
 P. Venkataraju
 Partner
 Membership no: 225084
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: May 26, 2023



GBS Raju
 GBS Raju
 Vice Chairman
 DIN: 00061686
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: May 26, 2023

Grandhi Kitan Kumar
 Grandhi Kitan Kumar
 Joint Managing Director & CEO
 DIN: 00061669
 Place: Dubai
 Date: May 26, 2023

G.R.K. Dubej
 G.R.K. Dubej
 Chief Financial Officer
 PAN: ACAPG2146H
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: May 26, 2023

Sushil Kumar Dubej
 Sushil Kumar Dubej
 Company Secretary
 PAN: ARQPK4912J
 Place: New Delhi
 Date: May 26, 2023



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718

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

1. General Information

GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'the Holding Company'), its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (hereinafter collectively referred to as 'the Group') are mainly engaged in infrastructure development such as development and maintenance of airports, various airport related activities, operating duty free shops etc.

GAL was incorporated on February 06, 1992, as an investing company. The Holding Company holds majority of its investments in Group companies involved in the operations of Airports and related business with the objective to consolidate and expand its airport sector business. The Holding Company is registered as Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), and had been granted certificate of registration by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide letter number DNBS (BG) No. 912 / 08.01.018 / 2013-14 dated April 22, 2014.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 26, 2023.

2. A) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the mixed approach of division II and division III as per MCA notification dated October 11, 2018, along with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount.

- Derivative Financial Instruments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

B) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group 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.



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718

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

- 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.

The 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 March 31, 2023. 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 occur between the date of those financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation procedure:

Accounting policies of the respective individual subsidiary, joint venture and associate are aligned wherever necessary, so as to ensure consistency with the accounting policies that are adopted by the holding under Ind AS.

- 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 intra group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intra group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intra group 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 Parent 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 any surplus or deficit in profit and loss.



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED**Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718****Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

- 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.

The entities considered in the consolidated financial statements in the year are listed below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at		Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	GMR Airports Developers Limited (GADL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%
2	GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	99.99%
3	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%
4	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%
5	GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited (GVIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%
6	GMR Hospitality Limited (GHL) ⁹	India	Subsidiary	NA	70.00%	NA
7	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
8	ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Logistics Park Private Limited) (GLPPL) ²	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	18.90%	18.90%
9	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL) ²	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
10	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL) ²	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
11	GMR Hyderabad Airport Assets Limited (GHAAL) ²	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
12	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (GHRL) ²	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
13	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (formerly known as GMR Aerospace and Engineering Limited) (GACAEL) ²	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
14	GMR Aero Technic Limited (GATL) ²	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%
15	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LHAMPL) ²	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	30.87%	30.87%
16	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	64.00%	64.00%
17	Delhi Airport Parking Services Limited (DAPSL) ¹	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	72.04%	72.04%
18	Delhi Duty Free Services Limited (DDFS) ¹	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	48.97%	48.97%



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718

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		Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at	
			March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
19	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) ¹	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	32.00%	32.00%
20	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS) ¹	India	Associate	Associate	25.60%	25.60%
21	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIM) ¹	India	Associate	Associate	31.94%	31.94%
22	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF) ¹	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	16.64%	16.64%
23	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM) ¹	India	Associate	Associate	16.64%	16.64%
24	DIGI Yatra Foundation Limited (DIGI) ^{1,2}	India	Associate	Associate	18.80%	23.53%
25	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Limited (GBHPL) ¹	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	12.89%	12.89%
26	GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited (GALM) ⁶	Mauritius	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%
27	GMR Airport International BV (GAIBV)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	100.00%
28	GMR Airport Netherland BV (GANBV) ⁷	Netherlands	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%
29	GMR Airport Singapore PTE Limited (GASPL) ⁴	Singapore	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	100.00%
30	GMR Airport Greece Single Member SA (GAGMSA) ⁴	Greece	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	99.99%	100.00%
31	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC) ^{4,10}	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	33.33%	40.00%
32	Globe Merchant Inc. (GMI) ^{4,11}	Philippines	Joint Venture	NA	33.33%	NA
33	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC) ^{4,10}	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	16.66%	25.00%
34	SSP- Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC) ^{4,10}	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	16.66%	25.00%
35	International Airport of Heraklion Crete SA (CRETE) ³	Greece	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	21.64%	21.64%
36	PT Angkasa Pura Aviassi (PT APA) ⁸	Indonesia	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	49.00%	49.00%
37	Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc. (MGCJV INC) ⁵	Philippines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	50.00%	50.00%

Notes:

1. Step-down subsidiary/joint venture/associate of DIAL.
2. Step-down subsidiary/joint venture/associate of GHIAL.
3. Joint venture of GAGMSA.
4. Subsidiary/joint venture of GAIBV. Also refer note 6(A).
5. GAIBV (wholly owned subsidiary of GAL) acquired the beneficial ownership of MGCJV Clark from December 21, 2020. However actual transfer of share is yet to be concluded.
6. GALM filed winding up on August 31, 2021.



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718

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

7. GANBV incorporated on December 17, 2021.
8. GANBV acquired shares of PT APA on February 22, 2022.
9. GHL incorporated on July 25, 2022.
10. Refer note 6(A).
11. GMCAC acquired shares of GMI on December 16, 2022.

C) Summary of significant accounting policies

Recent accounting pronouncements 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.

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these consolidated financial statements have been disclosed in Note 33. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to these consolidated financial statements.



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b. 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.

c. Current versus Non-Current Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

The Group classifies all other assets as non-current. Advance tax paid is classified as non-current asset.

A liability is current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading



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- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

d. Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. If an investment is acquired, or partly acquired, by the issue of shares or other securities, the acquisition cost is the fair value of the securities issued. If an investment is acquired in exchange for another asset, the acquisition is determined by reference to the fair value of the asset given up or by reference to the fair value of the investment acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.

Current investments are carried in the consolidated financial statements at fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments.

On disposal of an investment the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

e. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

If an entity's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the entity 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 necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.



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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.

f. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

g. 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.



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

Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

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.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration i.e. transaction price 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.

Airport Operations

Revenue from airport operations i.e. Aeronautical and Non Aeronautical operations are recognised on accrual basis, net of service tax/Goods and Service Tax (GST), and applicable discounts when services are rendered. Aeronautical operations include user development fees (UDF), Passenger Service Fee (Facilitation Component) [PSF (FC)], Baggage X-ray Charges, landing and parking of aircraft, fuel farm, CUTE counter charges. The main streams of non –aeronautical revenue includes duty free, retail, advertisement, food & beverages, cargo, ground handling, car parking and land & space- rentals. However in case of GHIAL revenue from Cargo- Concession fee, Ground Handling- Concession fee, Ground Power Unit and Rentals from Cargo Satellite Building are also considered as a part of aeronautical revenue based on tariff order received on March 27, 2020 for second control period which is combined in tariff order to third control period received in month of August 2021.

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.

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



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Cargo Operations

Revenue from cargo operations are recognized on accrual basis, net of service tax/Goods and Service Tax (GST) and applicable discounts, when services are rendered. Revenue from cargo operations are recognized at the point of departure for exports and at the point when goods are cleared in case of imports. Revenue from rental contracts are recognized over the period of the contract. The Group collects service tax/ GST on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Holding Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

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

Income from the concession arrangements earned under the intangible asset model consists of :

- i) fair value of contract revenue, which is deemed to be fair value of consideration transferred to acquire the asset; and
- ii) payments actually received from the users

Revenues and cost of improvements to concession assets

In conformity with appendix C of Ind AS 115, Group recognizes revenues and the associated costs of improvements to concession assets which it is obligated to perform at the cargo terminal as established by the concession agreement. Revenues represent the value of the exchange between the Group and the grantor of concession with respect to the improvements, given that the Group constructs or provides improvements to the cargo terminal as obligated under the concession agreement and in exchange, the grantor of concession grants the Group the right to obtain benefits for services provided using those assets. The Group has determined that its obligations per the concession agreement should be considered to be a revenue earning activity as all expenditures incurred to fulfil the concession provisions are included in the maximum tariff it charges its customers and therefore it recognizes the revenue and expense in profit or loss when the expenditures are performed.

The cost for such additions and improvements to concession assets is based on actual costs incurred by the Group in the execution of the additions or improvements, considering the requirements in the concession agreement. The amount of revenues for these services represents is equal to the amount of costs incurred, as Group does not obtain any profit margin for these construction services. The amount paid are set at market value.

Construction income

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



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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 financial instruments measured at amortised cost, 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 income in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Claims

Claims on contractors / concessionaires are accounted on the basis of reasonable certainty / realization.

Others**Rental income**

Space rental has been recognised as per the terms of the contract with the customer.

Branding income

Branding income is recognised on an accrual basis in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the parties.

Mutual Fund income

Mutual fund income are recognized based on the fair valuation as on each reporting date for the respective period. Profit/ loss on sale of mutual funds is recognized when the title to mutual funds ceases to exist. On disposal of above, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.



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h. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

The Group recognises deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary, associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) The parent, investor, joint venturer or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and
- b) It is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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



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

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Group recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax' under IT Act, the said asset is created by way of credit to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT credit entitlement'. The Group reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Taxes, cess, duties such as sales tax/ value added tax/ service tax/GST etc. paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses. Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets, goods or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included, the net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

i. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the acquisition of assets and making them operational for their intended use after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Assets under installation or under construction as at the balance sheet date are shown as "Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)". However, CWIP relating to the development fund are being net off from the Development fee accrued (to the extent not utilized) and are not included in CWIP. Expenditure including finance charges directly relating to construction activity is capitalised.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Capital work in progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation/under development and leasehold improvements under development as at the balance sheet date, and the related advances are shown as Capital Advances.



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The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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

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

Development fee related to an asset, (net of direct amount incurred to earn aforesaid development fee) is deducted from the gross value of the asset concerned in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

The depreciation on the Property, plant and equipment is calculated on straight-line basis using the rates arrived at, based on the useful lives estimated by the management, which coincides with the lives prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for assets individually costing less than Rs. 5000.00 which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. The Group has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

The useful life of the property, plant and equipment's which are not as per schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, have been estimated based on internal evaluation.

In respect of DIAL and GHIAL:

On June 12, 2014, the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("the Authority") 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 has issued order no. 35/2017-18 on January 12, 2018 which is further amended on April 09, 2018, in the matter of Determination of Useful life of Airport Assets, which will be effective from April 01, 2018.

Accordingly, the management is of the view that useful lives considered by DIAL and GHIAL for most of the assets except passenger related Furniture and Fixtures are in line with the useful life proposed by AERA in its order dated January 12, 2018, which is further amended on April 09, 2018.

For domestic subsidiaries and joint ventures, the Group provides depreciation on property, plant and equipment using straight line basis using the useful lives arrived at based on the useful lives of the assets estimated as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for certain assets classes, based on a technical evaluation where the management believes that the useful life of such assets is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act 2013. The identified components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Some of the Group companies have been following useful life for their Fixed Assets which are different from the lives published under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the estimation of useful lives done by the respective management.



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The following is the comparison of the useful lives of these assets as adopted by the Group and those prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Type of Assets	Useful life as adopted by the management of respective entities in the Group based on Technical evaluation (in year)	Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (in year)
Roads – Other than RCC	10	5
Building Others	30-60	30-60
Improvement/Building on lease hold land*	10-30	25 – 30
Electrical installations and Equipment	7-15	10
Runways and Taxiways	30	30
Building interim terminal	7	7
Plant and machinery	3-15 or concession period which ever is earlier	3-15
Office Equipment's	3-10	5
Computers equipment and IT systems	2-6	3-6
Furniture and Fittings	3-10	5
Vehicles	1-10	8
Transformers/ Power Sub- stations (included in plant and machinery)	15	10
Electric Panels/ Electric fittings # (included in Electrical Installations and Equipment)	10-15	10

Notes:

#In DIAL & GHIAL, in case of, internal Approach Roads (other than RCC), Electric Panels/ Electric fittings and Transformers/Power Sub-Stations, DIAL & GHIAL, based on technical evaluation, believes that the useful life of such assets is different from the useful life specified in Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013.

*Leasehold improvements are improvements, betterments, or modifications of leased property which will benefit the Group for the period of more than one year. The amount of leasehold improvements are capitalised and amortised over the period of lease.

Runways, Taxiways and Apron are depreciated over the useful life of 30 years as estimated by the management based on the internal technical evaluation.

j. Other intangible assets

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

Amortisation of Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets 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 useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.



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Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives 1-6 years for software and 5-10 years for Franchise rights fee using the straight-line method. Amortisation is calculated on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ disposed during the year.

The Group amortises, upfront fee paid as airport concession rights and other costs paid to AAI referred to above are recognized and amortized over the initial and extended period of OMDA i.e. 60 years.

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.

k. Government Grant and subsidies

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. Such grants related to income are deducted in reporting the related expense.

When the grant is in the nature of capital subsidy, it is treated as capital reserve.

One of Group subsidiary has deferred payment arrangement on the concession fee payable to Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) without interest. The effect of this assistance is treated as a government grant. The 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 assistance and the fair value. The grant is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

l. 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 a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. A qualifying asset is one 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 respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

m. 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:

- 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 cost.
- Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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.



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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.

n. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

For assets an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

o. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Commitments

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.



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Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be delivered by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future 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 recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for decommissioning cost: Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized 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 recognized 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 and any short / excess is adjusted from consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each reporting date.

p. Contingent assets

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are recognized when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate. Contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

q. 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.

Group as a lessee:

Lease rental are charged to consolidated 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).



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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.

r. Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc., are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The Group recognizes contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the 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 a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined benefit scheme. The Holding Company and DIAL contributes its portion of contribution to DIAL Employees Provident Fund Trust ('the Trust'). The Holding Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate which is determined by actuary and accounted by the Holding Company as provident fund cost.

Retirement benefit in the form of Superannuation Fund and Employee State Insurance are defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the consolidated statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. The Holding Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

Gratuity Liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Every employee who has completed five years



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or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (based on last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service.

The Group treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Group treats accumulated leave including sick leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences including sick leave are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the consolidated statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

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 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 consolidated statement of profit and loss on the earlier of:

- i. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ii. The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. 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:

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

s. Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets except for trade receivable are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies for Revenue from contracts with customers.



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In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement:

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost:

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

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI:

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Holding Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL:

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



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In addition, the Holding Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost: A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

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

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

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a Financial assets, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.



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Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets measured at amortised cost e.g., deposits, trade receivables and bank balance, and credit risk exposure.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

(ii) Financial liabilities

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.



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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.

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.

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.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

t. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial Recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as call spread options, 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 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;



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- 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 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 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 OCI remains separately in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or the foreign currency firm commitment is met.

Presentation of derivative contracts in the financial statement

Derivative assets and liabilities recognized on the balance sheet are presented as current and non-current based on the classification of the underlying hedged item.

u. 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.

v. Cash and cash equivalents

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



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w. Exceptional items

An item of income or expense which 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.

x. Foreign Currencies

Functional Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions and Translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group 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. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

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

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.

y. 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.

z. 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.



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

aa. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

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

ab. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.



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Notes to the Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment and Capital work in progress

Particulars	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	Total
At Cost/Deemed Cost												
As at April 01, 2021	16.13	2,547.28	5,528.67	299.22	2,188.58	174.65	154.46	1,063.21	22.70	11,994.90	6,615.65	18,610.55
Additions/ capitalisation	-	509.86	415.06	9.69	210.16	8.74	57.14	395.76	1.14	1,607.55	3,546.98	5,154.53
Disposals	-	-	(2.63)	-	(0.72)	-	(47.68)	(2.18)	(0.02)	(53.23)	-	(53.23)
Other adjustments ¹	-	(0.04)	(4.00)	-	(0.35)	(0.02)	(0.89)	(3.48)	-	(8.78)	-	(8.78)
As at March 31, 2022	16.13	3,057.10	5,937.10	308.91	2,397.67	183.37	163.03	1,453.31	23.82	13,540.44	10,162.63	23,703.07
As at April 01, 2022	16.13	3,057.10	5,937.10	308.91	2,397.67	183.37	163.03	1,453.31	23.82	13,540.44	10,162.63	23,703.07
Additions/ capitalisation	-	1,909.98	2,165.73	1.36	1,210.99	19.45	85.27	385.10	17.49	5,795.37	1,010.29	6,805.66
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.03	0.09	-	0.30	-	0.30
Disposals	-	-	(5.22)	-	(89.33)	(8.27)	(26.96)	(56.21)	(4.08)	(190.07)	-	(190.07)
As at March 31, 2023	16.13	4,967.08	8,097.61	310.27	3,519.33	194.73	221.37	1,782.29	37.23	19,146.04	11,172.92	30,318.96
Accumulated Depreciation												
As at April 01, 2021	-	490.72	1,065.46	53.44	1,024.19	49.24	64.79	580.24	3.14	3,331.22	-	3,331.22
Charge for the year	-	156.53	298.26	14.15	252.50	11.78	38.95	79.07	3.76	855.00	-	855.00
Disposals	-	-	(0.24)	-	(0.60)	-	(12.80)	(2.02)	(0.01)	(15.67)	-	(15.67)
Other adjustments	-	(0.01)	(0.99)	-	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.25)	(0.73)	-	(2.04)	-	(2.04)
As at March 31, 2022	-	647.24	1,362.49	67.59	1,276.04	61.01	90.69	656.56	6.89	4,168.51	-	4,168.51
As at April 01, 2022	-	647.24	1,362.49	67.59	1,276.04	61.01	90.69	656.56	6.89	4,168.51	-	4,168.51
Charge for the year	-	211.99	317.97	13.57	296.34	8.28	31.69	124.61	4.68	1,009.13	-	1,009.13
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.02	0.04	-	0.15	-	0.15
Disposals	-	-	(4.59)	-	(65.74)	(5.92)	(26.52)	(32.76)	(3.74)	(139.27)	-	(139.27)
As at March 31, 2023	-	859.23	1,675.87	81.16	1,506.64	63.46	95.88	748.45	7.83	5,038.52	-	5,038.52
Net carrying amount												
As at March 31, 2022	16.13	2,409.86	4,574.61	241.32	1,121.63	122.36	72.34	796.75	16.93	9,371.93	10,162.63	19,534.56
As at March 31, 2023	16.13	4,107.85	6,421.74	229.11	2,012.69	131.27	125.49	1,033.84	29.40	14,107.52	11,172.92	25,280.44

Notes:

- Buildings include space given on operating lease having gross block : Rs. 227.25 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 222.27 crore), depreciation charge for the year Rs. 9.42 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 7.38 crore), accumulated depreciation Rs. 88.77 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 75.04 crore) and net book value Rs. 129.06 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 147.23 crore).
- The property, plant and equipment of the Group has been pledged for the borrowing taken by the Group.
- Refer note 37(c) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments.
- Other adjustments includes reduction of cost against reduction of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs. 8.78 crore) pertaining to construction of various capital assets.
- The Group has not carried out any revaluation of property, plant and equipment in current and previous year.
- Refer note 44(i) for disclosure of ageing for capital work in progress.
- Depreciation for the year of Rs. 0.51 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 0.71 crore) related to certain consolidated entities in the project stage, which are included in capital work-in-progress.
- Also refer note 46(a)(iii) for GST capitalisation.



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4. Other intangible assets, Goodwill and Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Airport concessionaire rights	Computer Software	Right to operate cargo facility	Total other intangible assets	Goodwill	Intangible assets under development
Cost/ Deemed Cost						
As at April 01, 2021	401.77	24.32	28.26	454.35	719.35	6.27
Additions	-	13.30	7.25	20.55	-	7.28
Disposals	-	(16.39)	-	(16.39)	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	401.77	21.23	35.51	458.51	719.35	13.55
As at April 01, 2022	401.77	21.23	35.51	458.51	719.35	13.55
Additions	-	6.73	17.48	24.21	-	-
Disposals/ Capitalised	-	(0.17)	(1.59)	(1.76)	-	(11.89)
As at March 31, 2023	401.77	27.79	51.40	480.96	719.35	1.66
Accumulated amortisation						
As at April 01, 2021	32.82	9.86	14.91	57.59	-	-
Charge for the year	8.21	5.51	1.42	15.14	-	-
Disposals	-	(4.64)	-	(4.64)	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	41.03	10.73	16.33	68.09	-	-
As at April 01, 2022	41.03	10.73	16.33	68.09	-	-
Charge for the year	8.21	3.69	2.65	14.55	-	-
Disposals	-	(0.17)	(1.53)	(1.70)	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	49.24	14.25	17.45	80.94	-	-
Net carrying amount						
As at March 31, 2022	360.74	10.50	19.18	390.42	719.35	13.55
As at March 31, 2023	352.53	13.54	33.95	400.02	719.35	1.66

5. Right of use assets

Particulars	Land	Buildings (including roads)	Plant and machinery	Leasehold improvements	Office equipments (including computers)	Vehicles	Solar Equipment	Furniture and fixtures (including electrical installations and equipments)	Total
As at April 01, 2021	0.52	110.83	3.42	11.57	0.42	0.42	-	11.90	139.08
Additions	-	3.92	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	3.97
Other Adjustment	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20
As at March 31, 2022	0.52	114.75	3.42	11.77	0.47	0.42	-	11.90	143.25
As at April 01, 2022	0.52	114.75	3.42	11.77	0.47	0.42	-	11.90	143.25
Additions	-	6.62	59.51	-	-	1.68	26.52	10.98	105.31
Other adjustments	-	0.07	-	1.32	-	0.04	-	-	1.43
As at March 31, 2023	0.52	121.44	62.93	13.09	0.47	2.14	26.52	22.88	249.99
Accumulated amortisation									
As at April 01, 2021	0.39	17.23	3.29	2.43	0.34	0.14	-	7.93	31.75
Charge for the year	0.13	10.79	0.13	2.19	0.04	0.23	-	3.60	17.11
Other adjustments	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
As at March 31, 2022	0.52	28.02	3.42	4.68	0.38	0.37	-	11.53	48.92
As at April 01, 2022	0.52	28.02	3.42	4.68	0.38	0.37	-	11.53	48.92
Charge for the year	-	9.75	4.25	2.34	0.03	0.37	0.44	1.15	18.33
Other adjustments	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.04	-	-	0.69
As at March 31, 2023	0.52	37.77	7.67	7.67	0.41	0.78	0.44	12.68	67.94
Net carrying amount									
As at March 31, 2022	-	86.73	-	7.09	0.09	0.05	-	0.37	94.33
As at March 31, 2023	-	83.67	55.26	5.42	0.06	1.36	26.08	10.20	182.05

Note

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



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6.A Interest in Joint ventures
a. 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 :							
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFS)	India	48.97%	48.97%	66.93%	66.93%	Operates duty free shop at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
Heraklion Crete International Airport S.A. (Crete) ³	Greece	21.64%	21.64%	21.64%	21.64%	Develop, construct, operate and management of the New Heraklion Airport.	Equity Method
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFF)	India	16.64%	16.64%	26.00%	26.00%	Operates aircraft refuelling facility at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC) ^{3,5}	Philippines	33.33%	40.00%	33.33%	40.00%	Operates the Mactan Cebu International Airport.	Equity Method
b) Others :							
Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)	India	32.00%	32.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Manages the operation of bridge mounted equipment and supply potable water at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
ESR GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)	India	18.90%	18.90%	30.00%	30.00%	Engages in business of leasing of commercial spaces.	Equity Method
PT Angkasa Pura Aviassi (PT APA) ^{3, 4}	Indonesia	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%	49.00%	Operates Kualanamu International Airport, Indonesia.	Equity Method
Lagshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Lagshya)	India	30.87%	30.87%	49.00%	49.00%	Provides media services for display of advertisement at Hyderabad Airport.	Equity Method
SSP- Mactan Cebu corporation (SMCC) ^{3,5}	Philippines	16.67%	25.00%	16.67%	25.00%	Set Up, operate, maintain and manage the food & beverage outlets at the locations in Mactan Cebu Airport.	Equity Method
Mactan Travel Retail Group Co (MTRGCC) ^{3,5}	Philippines	16.67%	25.00%	16.67%	25.00%	Operate, maintain and manage the duty paid retail outlets at the locations in Mactan Cebu Airport	Equity Method
Globemerechans Inc. (GMI) ^{3,5}	Philippines	33.33%	NA	33.33%	NA	Operates in importing, exporting, buying, selling, distributing, marketing at wholesale all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise.	Equity Method
Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc. (MCCJV Clark) ³	Philippines	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Engages in construction of Clark Airport, Philippines	Equity Method
GMR Bajajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	India	12.89%	12.89%	20.14%	20.14%	180 MW hydro based power project	Equity Method

Notes:

- Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in joint ventures - Rs 2,449.74 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs 2,825.97 crore).
- Aggregate amount of quoted investment in joint ventures - Rs Nil (March 31, 2022 : Rs Nil).
- The reporting dates of the joint ventures entities coincide with the Holding Company except in case of GMCAC, PTAPA, GMI, SMCC, MTRGC, MGCJV Clark 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 of the Group as these are the entities incorporated outside India and their financials are prepared as per calendar year i.e. January to December.
- GANBV acquired the shares of PT Angkasa Pura Aviassi (PT APA) incorporated in Indonesia to operate Kualanamu International Airport.
- Refer Note 46(vi)(a).



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b. Summarised financial information for material joint ventures

Particulars	DDFS		Crete		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current assets										
Cash & cash equivalents	66.64	67.65	1,873.79	972.26	19.40	0.04	36.36	40.80	1,996.19	1,080.75
Current tax assets	-	-	0.44	-	0.66	5.33	-	-	1.10	5.33
Other assets	413.34	234.94	257.06	249.01	18.71	3.51	335.62	147.28	1,024.73	634.74
Total current assets	479.98	302.59	2,131.29	1,221.27	38.77	8.88	371.98	188.08	3,022.02	1,720.82
Non-current assets										
Non-current tax assets	2.27	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	2.34
Deferred tax assets	8.84	18.08	-	-	21.82	17.96	-	-	30.66	36.04
Other non-current assets	333.36	397.53	1,805.10	1,143.71	581.27	643.41	7,741.62	7,366.23	10,161.33	9,550.88
Total non-current assets	344.47	417.95	1,805.10	1,143.71	603.09	661.37	7,741.62	7,366.23	10,194.28	9,589.26
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	34.60	51.12	2.36	8.37	12.26	41.82	187.74	-	236.96	101.31
Current tax liabilities	1.32	5.65	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	1.35	5.65
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	157.86	132.10	15.85	15.46	1.60	1.44	341.91	142.84	517.22	291.84
Total current liabilities	193.78	188.87	18.21	23.83	13.86	43.26	529.68	142.84	755.53	398.80
Non-current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	51.25	55.42	3.49	4.57	368.51	383.64	3,615.00	3,786.66	4,058.25	4,230.29
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	2.09	0.42	-	-	144.69	116.15	146.78	116.57
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	6.91	6.16	2,076.83	1,724.96	0.11	0.09	22.79	35.50	2,106.64	1,766.71
Total non-current liabilities	58.16	61.58	2,082.41	1,729.95	368.62	383.73	3,802.48	3,938.31	6,311.67	6,113.57
Net assets	572.51	470.09	1,535.77	611.20	259.38	243.26	3,781.34	3,473.16	6,149.10	4,797.71

c. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material joint ventures

Particulars	DDFS		Crete		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening net assets	470.09	329.67	611.20	650.89	243.26	248.59	3,473.16	3,721.33	4,797.71	4,950.48
Profit / (loss) for the year	266.76	188.34	3.10	(10.93)	23.09	(5.33)	(227.73)	(203.29)	65.22	(31.21)
Other Comprehensive Income	(0.34)	0.08	0.03	-	-	-	0.60	0.93	0.29	1.01
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36.82)	1.61	(36.82)	1.61
Additional Share Issued	-	-	892.81	-	-	-	558.22	-	1,451.03	-
Foreign currency translation difference account	-	-	28.63	(28.76)	-	-	14.02	(47.42)	42.65	(76.18)
Dividends paid	(164.00)	(48.00)	-	-	(6.97)	-	-	-	(170.97)	(48.00)
Closing net assets	572.51	470.09	1,535.77	611.20	259.38	243.26	3,781.34	3,473.16	6,149.11	4,797.71
Proportion of the group's ownership	66.93%	66.93%	21.64%	21.64%	26.00%	26.00%	33.33%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Group's share	383.18	314.63	332.34	132.26	67.44	63.25	1,260.36	1,389.26	2,464.32	1,899.40
Adjustments to the equity values	80.03	80.03	-	-	-	-	142.94	142.94	222.97	222.97
of Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of Additional investment	-	-	-	341.24	-	-	-	-	-	341.24
of Impairment of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of Other adjustments*	-	-	265.35	96.00	-	-	(228.14)	-	(228.14)	-
Carrying amount of the investment	463.21	394.66	597.69	569.50	67.44	63.25	1,149.27	1,586.08	2,277.61	2,613.49

* Other adjustment in Crete represents the excess of investment made in the JV entity by the Group in comparison to the share of net assets, contributed by the JV partner in the form of grants.



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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

d. Summarised statement of profit and loss for material joint ventures

Particulars	DDFS		Crete		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	1,541.83	645.95	396.65	305.88	86.50	72.19	246.30	86.26	2,271.28	1,110.28
Interest income	27.30	21.09	0.17	0.07	2.70	4.22	0.87	0.92	31.04	26.30
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	58.18	56.99	1.30	1.32	41.62	41.19	36.86	6.78	137.96	106.28
Finance cost	7.36	10.85	0.18	0.18	26.24	28.10	191.88	158.75	225.66	197.88
Other expenses (net of other income)	1,214.10	532.87	390.70	313.96	(9.81)	13.77	219.80	113.39	1,814.79	973.99
Tax expenses / (income)	101.70	58.42	1.54	1.42	8.06	(1.32)	26.36	11.55	137.66	70.07
Exceptional Item	78.97	180.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.97	180.43
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	266.76	188.34	3.10	(10.93)	23.09	(5.33)	(227.73)	(203.29)	65.22	(31.21)
Other comprehensive income	(0.34)	0.08	0.03	-	-	-	0.60	0.93	0.29	1.01
Total comprehensive income	266.42	188.42	3.13	(10.93)	23.09	(5.33)	(227.13)	(202.36)	65.51	(30.20)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33.17)	1.61	(33.17)	1.61
Total comprehensive income	266.42	188.42	3.13	(10.93)	23.09	(5.33)	(260.30)	(200.75)	32.34	(28.59)
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	178.31	126.11	0.68	(2.36)	6.00	(1.39)	(104.12)	(80.30)	80.87	42.06
Dividend received by Group from joint ventures	109.77	32.13	-	-	1.81	-	-	-	111.58	32.13

e. Financial information in respect of other joint ventures

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial joint ventures	166.54	206.89
Aggregate amount of group's share of:		
- Profit / (loss) for the year	(51.35)	3.38
- Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.01)	(0.03)
- Total comprehensive income for the year	(51.36)	3.35

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

6B Interest in Associates

a. 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 :							
TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA)	India	31.94%	31.94%	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	16.64%	16.64%	26.00%	26.00%	Provides cargo services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
b) Immaterial associates :							
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)	India	25.60%	25.60%	40.00%	40.00%	Provides food & beverages services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
DIGI Yatra Foundation (Digi)	India	18.80%	23.53%	28.00%	37.00%	Central platform for identity management of passengers in collaboration with private airport operators and Airport Authority of India.	Equity Method

Notes:

1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in associates - Rs. 116.64 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 122.69 crore).
2. Aggregate amount of quoted investment in associates - Rs. Nil (March 31, 2022 : Rs. Nil).

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

b. Summarised financial information for material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	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	271.93	282.72	312.11	327.89
Total non-current assets	54.78	59.97	307.46	314.75	362.24	374.72
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	210.20	293.59	312.63	373.41

c. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening net assets	79.82	78.03	293.59	287.46	373.41	365.49
Profit for the year	22.50	2.20	84.72	95.56	107.22	97.76
Other Comprehensive income	0.11	(0.41)	(0.11)	0.17	-	(0.24)
Dividends paid	-	-	(168.00)	(89.60)	(168.00)	(89.60)
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net assets	102.43	79.82	210.20	293.59	312.63	373.41
Proportion of the group's ownership	49.90%	49.90%	26.00%	26.00%		
Group's share	51.11	39.83	54.65	76.33	105.76	116.16
Carrying amount of the investment	51.11	39.83	54.65	76.33	105.76	116.16

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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

d. Summarised Statement of Profit & Loss for material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	300.79	177.16	568.75	569.63	869.54	746.79
Interest income	1.96	1.96	21.72	17.58	23.68	19.54
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6.26	7.64	19.27	18.05	25.53	25.69
Finance Cost	0.60	0.52	9.09	9.08	9.69	9.60
Other expenses (net of other income)	265.82	167.79	448.22	431.77	714.04	599.56
Tax expenses	7.57	0.97	29.17	32.75	36.74	33.72
Profit for the year	22.50	2.20	84.72	95.56	107.22	97.76
Other comprehensive income	0.11	(0.41)	(0.11)	0.17	-	(0.24)
Total comprehensive income to parent	22.61	1.79	84.61	95.73	107.22	97.52
Group share of profit for the year	11.28	0.89	22.00	24.89	33.28	25.78
Dividend received by Group from associates	-	-	43.68	23.30	43.68	23.30

e. Financial information in respect of other associates

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial associates	10.88	6.53
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- Profit for the year	8.58	0.21
- Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.01)	(0.01)
- Total comprehensive income for the year	8.57	0.20

f. Carrying amount of investments in joint ventures, associates and others

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Material joint ventures (refer note - 6A)	2,277.61	2,613.49
Material associates (refer note - 6B)	105.76	116.16
Other joint ventures (refer note - 6A)	166.54	206.89
Other associates (refer note - 6B)	10.88	6.53
Investment on account of interest free loan to joint venture	5.59	5.59
Total	2,566.38	2,948.66

g. Share in profits / (loss) of joint ventures / associates (net)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Material joint ventures	80.87	42.06
Material associates	33.28	25.78
Other joint ventures	(51.36)	3.35
Other associates	8.57	0.20
Total	71.36	71.39



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

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

h. Contingent liabilities in respect of joint ventures & associates (Group's share)**a) Contingent liabilities (Group's share)**

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
For Joint Venture		
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	6.66	6.66
Matters relating to income tax under disputes	0.78	1.06
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	169.19	100.63
For Associates		
Matters relating to indirect tax under disputes	0.02	0.02
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	0.31	-
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	0.66	0.54
Matters relating to income tax under disputes	4.12	4.12
Total	181.74	113.03

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) 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 years.

iii) 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.

iv) 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 12.78 crore. The amount of Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs 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 Rs. 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.



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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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 Rs.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 Rs. 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 the Company 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 Rs 182.13 crore and Rs 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 Rs. 182.13 crore and Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 27.84 crore (as at March 31, 2022 – Rs. 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.

i. Capital commitments in respect of joint ventures & associates

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
For Joint ventures		
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	613.92	704.18
For Associates		
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	1.77	0.83

j. Other Commitments of / towards joint ventures and associates

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

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED**Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718****Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)****k. Other notes**

i) DDFS had filed GST refund applications aggregating to Rs.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 Rs. 180.43 crore which had been accounted for and presented as 'Exceptional Income' in the consolidated financials for the year ended March 31, 2022. During the year ended March 31, 2023, GST refunds aggregating to Rs. 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 special purpose consolidated financials. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 62.15 crore which have been accounted for in the financials 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 Rs. 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 financials 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 (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 2025-26) vide their order dated October 7, 2021. During the rate determination process of third control period, AERA has factored True-up value (over recovery) of second control period amounting to Rs. 144.55 crore as per their prevailing guidelines. Hence, the new FIC rate for third control period (F.Y. 2021-22 to F.Y. 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

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

7. Loans

Unsecured, considered good	
Loans to related parties (refer note 38)	
Loans to employees	
Total	

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
	414.82	612.53	414.50	300.00
	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.58
Total	415.00	612.73	414.64	300.58
Breakup of loan to related parties				
In India	414.82	566.82	414.50	300.00
Outside India	-	45.71	-	-
Total	414.82	612.53	414.50	300.00

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

8. Other financial assets

Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise	
Non-current bank balances	
Total (A)	

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
	53.05	2.58	-	-
Total (A)	53.05	2.58	-	-

Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI	
Derivatives designated as hedge	
Total (B)	

	1,879.40	1,393.63	-	-
Total (B)	1,879.40	1,393.63	-	-

Security deposit

Unsecured, considered good	
Security deposit with related parties (refer note 38)	
Security deposit with others	
Total (C)	

	0.03	0.03	4.23	4.06
	128.05	426.66	314.42	13.64
Total (C)	128.08	426.69	318.65	17.70

Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise

Unbilled revenue				
Interest accrued				
Non trade receivable				

	-	-	305.54	265.15
	32.60	3.92	84.65	68.65
	145.19	15.10	142.93	182.89

Unsecured, having significant increase in credit risk

Advance paid under protest (refer note 46 (xii))	
Less: provision against advance	
Total (D)	

	-	-	489.42	489.42
	-	-	(489.42)	(489.42)
Total (D)	177.79	19.02	533.12	516.69

Total (A+B+C+D)

2,238.32 1,841.92 851.77 534.39

9. Other assets

Capital advances

Unsecured, considered good	
Capital advances to others	
Total (A)	

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
	501.62	754.05	-	-
Total (A)	501.62	754.05	-	-

Advances other than capital advances

Unsecured, considered good	
Unsecured, considered doubtful	

	9.13	7.82	165.51	147.84
	0.04	0.04	-	-

Less: Provision for doubtful advances

	9.17	7.86	165.51	147.84
	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	-
Total (B)	9.13	7.82	165.51	147.84

Other advances

Prepaid expenses	
Deposits/ balances with statutory/ government authorities	
Lease equalisation reserve	
Other receivable	

	27.69	29.90	40.34	36.14
	72.42	1,422.58	117.84	181.56
	1,710.05	1,504.67	-	-
	5.25	6.74	8.15	17.14

Total (C)
Total (A+B+C)

1,815.41 2,963.89 166.33 234.84
2,326.16 3,725.76 331.84 382.68



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

10. Inventories

	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Traded goods	119.45	77.57
Consumables, stores and spares	15.16	14.55
Total inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)	134.61	92.12

11. Investments

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Investments carried at fair value through statement of profit or loss				
Investment in domestic mutual funds (unquoted)	-	-	1,414.51	801.42
Investments carried at amortised cost				
Investment in debentures	42.75	20.85	-	-
Investment in certificate of deposit	-	-	49.98	-
Investment in commercial papers	-	-	1,070.96	874.53
Total	42.75	20.85	2,535.45	1,675.95

Notes:

1. Aggregate market value of current quoted investments - Rs Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs Nil).
2. Aggregate carrying amount of current unquoted investments Rs 2,535.45 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs 1,675.95 crore).
3. Investment in debentures includes investment made by subsidiary in optionally convertible debentures.

12. Trade receivables

	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Trade receivables from external parties	223.22	250.42
Receivables from related parties (refer note 38)	73.72	59.96
Total	296.94	310.38
Security:		
Unsecured, considered good	296.94	310.38
Unsecured, credit impaired	3.87	3.45
	300.81	313.83
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables including allowance for expected credit loss	(3.87)	(3.45)
Total	296.94	310.38

(i) Refer note 44(ii) for ageing of trade receivables

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

13. Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Cash and cash equivalents				
Balances with banks				
on current accounts	-	-	346.43	204.38
deposits with original maturity of less than three month	-	-	355.64	1,372.88
Cheques / drafts on hand	-	-	29.86	22.99
Cash on hand / credit card collection	-	-	1.39	1.01
Total (A)	-	-	733.32	1,601.26
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents				
Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 month	-	-	709.67	1,441.50
Restricted balances with banks	53.05	2.58	22.21	48.64
Total (B)	53.05	2.58	731.88	1,490.14
Amount disclosed under other financial assets	(53.05)	(2.58)	-	-
Total (C)	(53.05)	(2.58)	-	-
Total (A+B+C)	-	-	1,465.20	3,091.40



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

1. 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 long-term and short-term borrowings / hedging of interest / towards bank guarantee and letter of credit facilities availed by the Group.
2. Balances with banks on current accounts does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three month, depending on the immediate cash-requirement of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.
3. Refer notes 16 as regards restriction on balances with banks arising in connections with the borrowings made by the Group.
4. Includes Marketing Fund in DIAL of Rs. 50.64 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 45.93 crore). Refer note 46(ix).
5. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	346.43	204.38
Deposits with original maturity of less than three month	355.64	1,372.88
Cheques / drafts on hand	29.86	22.99
Cash on hand / credit card collection	1.39	1.01
Bank Overdrafts	(37.99)	-
Cash and cash equivalents for consolidated statement of cash flow	695.33	1,601.26

14. Equity share capital**Authorised share capital**

At March 31, 2021

Increase / (decrease) during the year

At March 31, 2022

Increase / (decrease) during the year

At March 31, 2023

Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)
1,500,000,000	1,500.00	1,500,000,000	1,500.00
-	-	-	-
1,500,000,000	1,500.00	1,500,000,000	1,500.00
-	-	-	-
1,500,000,000	1,500.00	1,500,000,000	1,500.00

a) Issued capital**Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid**

At March 31, 2021

Issued during the year

At March 31, 2022

Issued during the year

At March 31, 2023

Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)
1,406,669,470	1,406.67	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,406,669,470	1,406.67	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,406,669,470	1,406.67	-	-

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Holding Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Holding Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Holding Company, the holders of the equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Holding Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2023 Number of shares held	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 Number of shares held	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited), Intermediate Holding Company	422,000,837	422.00	422,000,837	422.00
GMR Infra Developers Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)	295,400,588	295.40	295,400,588	295.40

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2023 Number of shares held	% Holding	March 31, 2022 Number of shares held	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited), Intermediate Holding Company	422,000,837	30.00%	422,000,837	30.00%
GMR Infra Developers Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)	295,400,588	21.00%	295,400,588	21.00%
Aerports De Paris	353,783,144	25.15%	353,783,144	25.15%
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	335,484,897	23.85%	335,484,897	23.85%

e) Also refer note 44(iv).

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



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718

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

15. Other equity

	Rs. in crore
Securities premium (refer note (d))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	968.68
Balance as at March 31, 2022	968.68
Balance as at March 31, 2023	968.68
	(A)
Debenture redemption reserve (refer note (b))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-
Add: transfer from retained earnings	199.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	199.00
	(B)
Capital reserve on consolidation (refer note (g))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(151.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(151.98)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(151.98)
	(C)
Capital reserve on government grant (refer note (c))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	107.00
Balance as at March 31, 2022	107.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	107.00
	(D)
Special Reserve u/s 45-1C of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act (refer note (a))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	81.05
Balance as at March 31, 2022	81.05
Balance as at March 31, 2023	81.05
	(E)
Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	745.77
Loss for the year	(278.43)
Re-measurement loss on post employment defined benefit plans	(0.74)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	466.60
Loss for the year	(976.50)
Transfer to debenture redemption reserve	(199.00)
Re-measurement loss on post employment defined benefit plans	(2.97)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(711.87)
	(F)
Components of other comprehensive income ('OCI')	
Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations (refer note (e))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	(85.57)
Movement during the year	30.49
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(55.08)
Movement during the year	(23.19)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(78.27)
	(G)
Cash flow hedge reserve (refer note (f))	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	161.41
Movement during the year (net of taxes)	(235.09)
Transfer to consolidated statement of profit and loss on hedge settlement	(1.05)
Deferred tax on hedge settlement	(0.37)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(75.10)
Movement during the year (net of taxes)	(287.05)
Transfer to consolidated statement of profit and loss on hedge settlement	56.23
Deferred tax on hedge settlement	(19.65)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(325.57)
	(H)
Total other equity (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,341.17
Balance as at March 31, 2023	88.04

Notes

- a) As required by section 45-1C of the RBI Act, 20% of the Holding Company'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. In the absence of profit for the year ended March 31, 2023; no transfer to special reserve has been made during the year.
- b) Certain entity 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.
- c) During the year ended March 31, 2006, GHIAL had received a grant of Rs. 107.00 crore from Government of Telangana [formerly Government of Andhra Pradesh ('GoAP')] towards advance development fund grant, as per the state support agreement.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) 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, 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.
- g) The Group has given a financial consideration for acquisition of DAPSL which has been adjusted against the capital reserve as at March 31, 2019.



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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

16. Borrowings

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Non current Borrowings				
Bonds / debentures				
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	1,966.91	1,404.19	1,330.00
From banks				
Indian rupee term loans from bank (secured)	1,923.82	1,102.84	34.78	33.95
Foreign currency loan from bank (secured)	439.35	419.09	-	-
From financial institutions				
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	536.06	104.95	34.97	8.30
Other loans				
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	252.04	315.05	63.01	-
Loan taken from related party (unsecured) (refer note 38)	-	67.00	67.00	-
Loan taken from others (secured)	-	285.78	0.39	9.38
Current Borrowings				
From banks				
Cash credit and working capital from banks (secured)	-	-	220.43	178.16
Cash credit and working capital from banks (unsecured)	-	-	-	57.49
Foreign currency loan from bank (secured)	-	-	-	14.93
From financial institutions				
Cash credit and working capital from financial institutions (secured)	-	-	-	100.00
Other loans				
Loan taken from related party (unsecured) (refer note 38)	-	-	-	220.00
Total	25,544.93	22,349.12	1,827.23	1,952.21
The above amount includes				
Secured borrowings	23,384.72	20,000.16	293.03	344.72
Unsecured borrowings	2,160.21	2,348.96	1,534.20	1,607.49
Total	25,544.93	22,349.12	1,827.23	1,952.21
Breakup of above				
In India	7,685.92	3,842.53	1,827.23	1,870.95
Outside India	17,859.01	18,506.59	-	81.26
Total	25,544.93	22,349.12	1,827.23	1,952.21

Notes

i) Terms of Security:

a) The aforementioned borrowings of various entities of a 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, investment, inventories, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, intangibles, goodwill, intellectual property, uncalled capital transaction account, rights under project documents of respective entities and all book debt, 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, performance bond, corporate guarantees given by Group, 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).

b) The Group has availed working capital facility from bank and financial institution, which is payable within an year from the date of disbursement, and is secured by mortgage of leasehold and/or freehold rights, title and interest in land under the land lease agreement and other land related documents, together with all buildings and structures thereon and charge on all movable and immovable assets, all insurance contracts, contractors' guarantees and liquidated damages payable by the contractors; all the rights, titles, permits, approvals and interests of the Group in, to and in respect of the project agreements; floating charge on all the operating revenues/receivables of the Group; and floating charge on all the Group's accounts and each of the other accounts required to be created by Group pursuant to the security documents (excluding any excluded accounts) and, including in each case, all monies lying credited/deposited into such accounts.

c) Unsecured working capital loans represents commercial credit card and vendor financing facility availed from banks and are repayable within a period of 25-90 days from the date of disbursement.



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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

ii) Terms of repayment

a) As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	Interest rate range (p.a)	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	Repayable within		
			1 year (Rs. in crore)	1 to 5 year (Rs. in crore)	>5 year (Rs. in crore)
Bonds / debentures					
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	4.25% - 6.45%	14,244.37	-	10,135.87	4,108.50
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (secured)	8.71%-13.90%	6,357.10	2.46	4,364.64	1,990.00
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (unsecured)	11.50% - 13.29%	3,382.10	1,406.00	1,976.10	-
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	8.25% - 10.75%	1,981.63	34.78	603.73	1,343.12
Foreign currency loan from bank (secured)	Euribor+ 3.6%	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
Other loans					
From the State Government of Telangana ("GoT") (unsecured)	NA	315.05	63.01	252.04	-
Loan taken from related parties	8.00%	67.00	67.00	-	-
Loan taken from others	4.70%	0.39	0.39	-	-
Total		27,589.64	1,829.04	17,565.16	8,195.44

Reconciliation to carrying amount

Particulars	Amount Rs. in crore
Total amount payable as per repayment schedule	27,589.64
Less: impact of recognition of borrowings at amortised cost using effective interest rate method	(217.48)
Net carrying value as on March 31, 2023	27,372.16

b) As on March 31, 2022

Particulars	Interest rate range (p.a)	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	Repayable within		
			1 year (Rs. in crore)	1 to 5 year (Rs. in crore)	>5 year (Rs. in crore)
Bonds / debentures					
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	4.25% - 6.45%	14,950.84	-	8,508.47	6,442.37
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (secured)	10.96%	3,257.10	-	3,257.10	-
Non convertible debentures/ bonds (unsecured)	11.50% - 13.50%	3,300.00	1,330.00	1,970.00	-
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	7.50% - 10.75%	1,157.74	33.95	290.35	833.44
Foreign currency loan from bank (secured)	Euribor+ 3.6%, 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	-	-
Cash credit and working capital from banks (unsecured)	7.90% - 9.90%	57.49	57.49	-	-
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	8.95% - 9.50%	114.50	8.30	69.25	36.95
Cash credit and working capital from financial institutions (secured)	8.60%	100.00	100.00	-	-
Other loans					
From the State Government of Telangana ("GoT") (unsecured)	NA	315.05	-	252.04	63.01
Loan taken from related parties	0-8%	287.00	220.00	67.00	-
Loan taken from others	4.70% - 8.30%	296.27	9.38	108.39	178.50
Total		24,448.17	1,952.21	14,526.79	7,969.17

Reconciliation to carrying amount

Particulars	Amount Rs. in crore
Total amount payable as per repayment schedule	24,448.17
Less: impact of recognition of borrowings at amortised cost using effective interest rate method	(146.84)
Net carrying value as on March 31, 2022	24,301.33

17. Trade Payables

Trade payables¹

Total

March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
832.91	538.44
832.91	538.44

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing
- The dues to related parties are unsecured. (refer note 38)
- Refer note 44 (iii) for ageing of trade payable

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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

18. Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities at amortized cost

Security deposit from concessionaires / customers	534.86	447.91	349.74	315.38
Security deposit from commercial property developers ('CPD's')	185.87	182.44	-	-
Concession fee payable	104.26	70.75	100.31	127.39
Annual fees payable to AAI (refer note 46(xii))	663.57	576.58	-	-
Non-trade payable (including retention money) ¹	25.85	11.01	1,795.47	1,438.85
Liability for CCPS (refer note 46 (xviii))	-	349.73	442.86	93.13
Exchangeable bonds (refer note 46(xix)(a))	1,149.27	-	-	-
Interest / premium / processing fees payable on redemption of debenture/loan	122.16	139.01	774.89	687.61
Total	2,785.84	1,777.43	3,463.27	2,662.36

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Security deposit from concessionaires / customers	534.86	447.91	349.74	315.38
Security deposit from commercial property developers ('CPD's')	185.87	182.44	-	-
Concession fee payable	104.26	70.75	100.31	127.39
Annual fees payable to AAI (refer note 46(xii))	663.57	576.58	-	-
Non-trade payable (including retention money) ¹	25.85	11.01	1,795.47	1,438.85
Liability for CCPS (refer note 46 (xviii))	-	349.73	442.86	93.13
Exchangeable bonds (refer note 46(xix)(a))	1,149.27	-	-	-
Interest / premium / processing fees payable on redemption of debenture/loan	122.16	139.01	774.89	687.61
Total	2,785.84	1,777.43	3,463.27	2,662.36

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.

19. Other liabilities

Advance received from customers and CPD's	229.51	177.88	115.91	101.74
Deferred / unearned revenue ¹	2,334.51	2,341.84	213.44	221.42
Statutory dues payable	-	-	195.32	120.04
Marketing fund liability	-	-	47.55	43.91
Government grants	19.79	25.06	5.27	5.27
Other liabilities	-	-	34.31	34.03
Total	2,583.81	2,544.78	611.80	526.41

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Advance received from customers and CPD's	229.51	177.88	115.91	101.74
Deferred / unearned revenue ¹	2,334.51	2,341.84	213.44	221.42
Statutory dues payable	-	-	195.32	120.04
Marketing fund liability	-	-	47.55	43.91
Government grants	19.79	25.06	5.27	5.27
Other liabilities	-	-	34.31	34.03
Total	2,583.81	2,544.78	611.80	526.41

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.

20. Provisions

Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 35)	7.83	10.20	11.19	8.79
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	83.24	80.81
Provision for other employee benefits	-	-	3.73	0.80
Total (A)	7.83	10.20	98.16	90.40
Other provisions				
Provision against standard assets	1.92	11.53	0.72	0.40
Other provisions	18.91	10.79	124.80	130.09
Total (B)	20.83	22.32	125.52	130.49
Total (A+B)	28.66	32.52	223.68	220.89

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Provision for gratuity (refer note 35)	7.83	10.20	11.19	8.79
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	83.24	80.81
Provision for other employee benefits	-	-	3.73	0.80
Total (A)	7.83	10.20	98.16	90.40
Other provisions				
Provision against standard assets	1.92	11.53	0.72	0.40
Other provisions	18.91	10.79	124.80	130.09
Total (B)	20.83	22.32	125.52	130.49
Total (A+B)	28.66	32.52	223.68	220.89



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	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
21. Revenue from operations		
a) Sale of goods and services		
Aeronautical revenue	1,726.95	1,017.41
Non-aeronautical revenue		
Sale of traded goods	260.23	108.16
Duty free	507.20	211.55
Retail items	253.80	125.62
Advertisement revenue	210.17	118.24
Cargo revenue	423.23	415.45
Ground handling	161.12	94.62
Parking revenue	271.72	130.54
Land & space rentals	654.77	585.67
Hospitality	340.39	168.72
Others	744.34	525.39
Interest income	83.36	79.90
Construction revenue	82.43	125.77
Profit on sale of current investments	9.34	4.88
Total (A)	5,729.05	3,711.92
b) Other operating income		
Consultancy revenue	119.82	91.29
Aviation academy revenue	9.60	2.58
Commercial property development	579.23	632.65
Other operating services	17.30	10.51
Total (B)	725.95	737.03
Total (A+B)	6,455.00	4,448.95

Note:

(i) Details of revenue earned

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
In India	6,397.20	4,394.81
Outside India	57.80	54.14
	6,455.00	4,448.95

(ii) Timing of rendering of services

For the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time	Performance obligation satisfied over time	Total
Aeronautical revenue	1,611.74	115.21	1,726.95
Non-aeronautical revenue			
Sale of traded goods	260.23	-	260.23
Duty free	507.20	-	507.20
Retail items	-	253.80	253.80
Advertisement revenue	-	210.17	210.17
Cargo revenue	-	423.23	423.23
Ground handling	-	161.12	161.12
Parking revenue	-	271.72	271.72
Land & space rentals	-	654.77	654.77
Hospitality	-	340.39	340.39
Others	-	744.34	744.34
Interest income	-	83.36	83.36
Construction revenue	-	82.43	82.43
Profit on sale of current investments	-	9.34	9.34
Consultancy revenue	-	119.82	119.82
Aviation academy revenue	-	9.60	9.60
Commercial property development	-	579.23	579.23
Other operating services	-	17.30	17.30
	2,379.17	4,075.83	6,455.00



For the year ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Performace obligation satisfied at a point in time	Performace obligation satisfied over time	Total
Aeronautical revenue	922.05	95.36	1,017.41
Non-aeronautical revenue			
Sale of traded goods	108.16	-	108.16
Duty free	211.55	-	211.55
Retail items	-	125.62	125.62
Advertisement revenue	-	118.24	118.24
Cargo revenue	-	415.45	415.45
Ground handling	-	94.62	94.62
Parking revenue	-	130.54	130.54
Land & space rentals	-	585.67	585.67
Hospitality	-	168.72	168.72
Others	-	525.39	525.39
Interest income	-	79.90	79.90
Construction revenue	-	125.77	125.77
Profit on sale of current investments	-	4.88	4.88
Consultancy revenue	-	91.29	91.29
Aviation academy revenue	-	2.58	2.58
Commercial property development	-	632.65	632.65
Other operating services	-	10.51	10.51
	1,241.76	3,207.19	4,448.95

(iii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Revenue as per contracted price	6,454.36	4,447.85
Significant financing component	0.64	1.10
Revenue from contract with customers	6,455.00	4,448.95

(iv) Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Trade receivables		
Current	296.94	310.38
Contract assets		
Unbilled revenue		
Current	305.54	265.15
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred/ unbilled revenue		
Non current	2,334.51	2,341.84
Current	213.44	221.42
Advance received from customer's and CPD's		
Non current	229.51	177.88
Current	115.91	101.74

22. Other income

	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Interest income on		
Bank deposits and others	118.15	125.23
Inter-corporate deposits	47.40	31.72
Income from investments		
Change in fair value	3.71	1.28
Gain on sale of investments	45.20	32.27
Gain on account of forex fluctuation (net)	213.59	83.26
Excess provisions/ credit balances written back	1.94	2.46
Income from government grant	5.27	5.27
SEIS scrips	1.01	-
Miscellaneous income	52.80	20.80
	489.07	302.29



	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
23. Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors		
Annual fees paid / payable to concessionaire grantors (refer note 46 (xii))	1,914.72	224.02
	1,914.72	224.02
24. Cost of materials consumed		
Opening stock	67.37	65.09
Add: purchases	85.84	92.29
Less: other adjustments	(2.70)	(2.05)
Less: closing stock	(61.80)	(67.37)
	88.71	87.96
25. Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Purchase of stock-in-trade	134.17	31.62
	134.17	31.62
26. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
Opening stock	10.20	14.82
Less: closing stock	(57.65)	(10.20)
	(47.45)	4.62
27. Sub-contracting expenses		
Sub-contracting expenses	72.15	116.25
	72.15	116.25
28. Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	632.63	524.64
Contribution to provident and other funds	43.90	37.15
Staff welfare expenses	35.55	27.16
Gratuity expenses (refer note 35)	8.05	7.80
	720.13	596.75
29. Finance costs*		
Interest on borrowings	1,562.30	1,309.16
Bank charges and commission	29.51	27.20
Net interest on hedging instruments	251.27	265.87
Interest others	22.82	54.24
	1,865.90	1,656.47
* Excluding the finance costs capitalised under the CWIP		
30. Depreciation and amortisation expense*		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	1,008.62	854.29
Amortisation of right of use assets	16.90	17.09
Amortisation of other intangible assets	14.55	15.13
	1,040.07	886.51
* Excluding depreciation and amortisation expense capitalised under CWIP		



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31. Other expenses

	March 31, 2023 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2022 (Rs. in crore)
Rates and taxes	55.90	36.11
Utilities	126.45	71.85
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	156.13	140.81
Buildings	59.21	38.56
Others	105.82	106.84
Communication costs	5.83	7.94
Printing and stationery	2.53	2.73
Advertisement and publicity	34.16	24.37
Directors' sitting fees	0.90	0.69
Legal and professional fees	348.99	134.41
Insurance	36.61	32.23
Provision against advance to Airports Authority of India (AAI) (refer note 46 (xx))	-	43.21
Loss on settlement of derivative financial instruments	90.77	-
Rent	29.11	14.64
House keeping & other expenses	3.96	3.14
Travelling and conveyance	136.73	82.42
Security expenses	54.29	44.80
Loss on sale/written off of fixed assets (net)	21.54	2.95
Charities and donation	14.29	47.00
Operating, manpower outsourcing and maintenance expenses	265.43	184.11
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	0.70
Miscellaneous expenses	132.25	114.27
	1,862.13	1,203.29

32. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the 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.

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 (Rs. in crore)	(976.50)	(278.43)
Loss attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share	(976.50)	(278.43)
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,406,669,470	1,406,669,470
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,406,669,470	1,406,669,470
Earnings per share (Face value of Rs 10/- each)		
Basic (Rs.)	(6.94)	(1.98)
Diluted (Rs.)	(6.94)	(1.98)



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33. 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 including investments, other non-current assets and 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. 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 40, 41 and 42 for further disclosures).

ii. 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).

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 35.

iv. Impairment of non-current assets including property plant and equipment, right of use, intangible assets, assets under construction/ development, investments in joint ventures, associates and goodwill

Determining whether property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, assets under construction/development, investments in joint ventures, associates 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 ('DCF') model over the estimated useful life of the airports. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimation of passenger traffic and rates, rates per acre/ hectare for lease rentals from CPD, passenger penetration rates, and favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport (refer note 3, 4, 5, 6A and 6B).

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 36 for further disclosures).



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, GHIAL and GGIAL, 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, GHIAL and GGIAL 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. 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 from DIAL, GHIAL and GGIAL, the Government / statutory body and users / passenger's perspective. Further, the regulated and non-regulated services are substantially interdependent and cannot be offered in isolation. The airport premise is being used both for providing regulated services (Aeronautical services) and for providing non-regulated services (Non-aeronautical services). Based on DIAL, GHIAL's and GGIAL 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, GHIAL and GGIAL and accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to DIAL, GHIAL and GGIAL.

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, Delhi Duty Free Services Limited (DDFS), where though the Group have majority shareholding, have been accounted as joint ventures on account of certain participative rights granted to other partners / investors under the shareholding agreements.

iii. Other significant judgements

- a) Refer note 46(viii) as regards the revenue share payable by DIAL and GHIAL to the grantor,
b) Refer note 46(iii) & 46(iv) as regards the revenue accounting of DIAL and GHIAL.

34. 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	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
DIAL	India	36.00%	36.00%
GHIAL	India	37.00%	37.00%

2. Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
DIAL	639.19	853.96
GHIAL*	667.14	685.82
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non controlling interest	(39.25)	(73.88)
Total	1,267.08	1,465.90

* including the gain on hedge settlement (net of deferred tax) Rs. 21.48 crore (March 31, 2022: Nil) disclosed under consolidated statement of change in equity.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
DIAL	(214.77)	(65.26)
GHIAL	(40.16)	(103.42)
Aggregate amount of individually immaterial non controlling interest	31.95	55.75
Total	(222.98)	(112.93)



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4. Summarised financial position

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

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Non current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6,453.31	6,142.50	4,153.42	2,457.59
Capital work in progress	8,082.88	5,537.69	2,756.60	3,043.11
Right of use assets	10.80	12.26	71.24	72.75
Intangible assets	355.25	364.19	7.47	4.04
Investments	249.45	254.61	780.02	756.79
Financial assets	1,257.41	1,134.43	830.94	684.83
Other non current assets (including income tax assets)	2,174.13	2,865.77	75.81	627.11
Deferred tax assets	-	-	485.40	452.50
Total	18,583.23	16,311.45	9,160.90	8,098.72
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
Other current assets	177.06	220.23	92.01	55.02
Total	2,090.16	2,900.07	2,242.51	2,639.73
Non current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	13,927.86	12,139.92	8,265.98	7,642.11
Other non current liabilities	2,318.95	2,394.89	29.16	31.51
Total	16,246.81	14,534.81	8,295.14	7,673.62
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	2,011.13	1,767.29	1,203.63	1,109.21
Provisions	152.58	152.99	21.52	20.81
Other current liabilities (including liabilities for current tax)	487.35	384.32	80.05	81.25
Total	2,651.06	2,304.60	1,305.20	1,211.27
Total equity	1,775.52	2,372.11	1,803.07	1,853.56
Attributable to				
Equity holders of parents	1,136.33	1,518.15	1,135.93	1,167.74
Non-controlling interests	639.19	853.96	667.14	685.82

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.

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	3,989.97	2,914.07	1,246.24	673.68
Other income	264.30	143.27	138.12	105.00
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors	1,857.67	192.70	54.41	30.33
Employee benefits expense	251.98	228.45	115.66	109.85
Finance cost	810.32	862.48	340.23	258.52
Depreciation and amortisation	655.79	588.29	259.99	219.85
Other expenses	896.52	779.22	555.95	312.19
(Loss) / profit before tax & exceptional item	(218.01)	406.20	58.12	(152.06)
Exceptional item	(59.30)	(378.43)	-	-
(Loss) / profit before tax	(277.31)	27.77	58.12	(152.06)
Tax expense /(credit)	7.55	10.09	25.13	(43.96)
(Loss) / profit for the year	(284.86)	17.68	32.99	(108.10)
Other comprehensive income	(311.73)	(198.97)	(141.52)	(171.40)
Total comprehensive income	(596.59)	(181.29)	(108.53)	(279.50)
% of non-controlling interests	36.00%	36.00%	37.00%	37.00%
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	(214.77)	(65.26)	(40.16)	(103.42)

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.

Particulars	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flow from operating activities	1,043.95	1,851.96	729.24	23.44
Cash flow from investing activities	(1,734.46)	(581.15)	(91.80)	(72.16)
Cash flow from financing activities	(313.33)	(3,322.08)	(541.85)	(594.59)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash & cash equivalents	(1,003.84)	(2,051.27)	95.59	(643.31)



35. Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans

a) Defined contribution plan

Contributions to provident and other funds included in capital work-in-progress and employee benefits expenses (note 28) are as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Contribution to provident fund	34.76	18.29
Contribution to superannuation fund and other funds	10.78	10.43
	45.54	28.72

b) Defined benefit plan

(A) Provident fund

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund which is administered by the trustees. The rules of the Company'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 company making interest shortfall a defined benefit plan. Accordingly, the Company 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.

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

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. 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.

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

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
	-	-

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	-	7.10%
Salary escalation	-	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	-	7.30%
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 1, 2013.

(B) Gratuity 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 statement of profit or loss / OCI and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/ obligations.

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss

Gratuity expense included in capital work-in-progress and employee benefits expenses (note 28) are as under:

(i) Net employee benefit expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	7.49	7.38
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0.82	0.66
Net benefit expenses	8.31	8.04

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss / (gain) due to defined benefit obligations ('DBO') assumptions changes	3.24	(0.09)
Return on plan assets less / (greater) than discount rate	1.40	1.07
Actuarial losses recognised in OCI	4.64	0.98



Consolidated Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(78.80)	(68.47)
Fair value of plan assets	59.78	49.48
Plan asset / (liability)	(19.02)	(18.99)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	68.47	61.11
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	0.59	0.88
Interest cost	4.64	4.01
Current service cost	7.49	7.38
Benefits paid	(5.63)	(4.82)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation - assumptions	3.24	(0.09)
Closing defined benefit obligation	78.80	68.47

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening fair value of plan assets	49.48	50.53
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	0.12	(0.09)
Interest income on plan assets	3.82	3.35
Contributions by employer	13.32	1.49
Benefits paid	(5.56)	(4.73)
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	(1.40)	(1.07)
Closing fair value of plan assets	59.78	49.48

The Group expects to contribute Rs. 13.32 crore to gratuity fund during the year ended March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 1.49 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

Particulars	Amount
March 31, 2024	10.96
March 31, 2025	8.06
March 31, 2026	8.72
March 31, 2027	8.34
March 31, 2028	9.96
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033	58.64

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	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate (in %)	7.30%	7.10%
Salary Escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.30%	7.30%
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Rate:	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:

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

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at March 31, 2023 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	(5.18)	(4.76)	4.70	4.45	0.59	0.40
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	5.94	5.47	(4.32)	(4.10)	(0.13)	(0.46)



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.

36 (a) Deferred Tax
Deferred tax (liability)/ asset comprises mainly of the following:
For the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Opening deferred tax asset/ (liability)	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in statement of change in equity	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in profit and loss	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax asset/ (liability)
Deferred tax asset:					
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	205.22	-	(4.50)	-	200.72
MAT credit entitlement	457.69	-	(11.41)	-	446.28
Others	80.05	(31.19)	0.33	99.72	148.91
Total	742.96	(31.19)	(15.58)	99.72	795.91
offsetting deferred tax liability					
Property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets	(179.18)	-	(20.94)	-	(200.12)
Others	(0.24)	-	-	-	(0.24)
Total	(179.42)	-	(20.94)	-	(200.36)
Net deferred tax asset	563.54	(31.19)	(36.52)	99.72	595.55
Deferred tax liability:					
Property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets	(825.77)	-	50.89	-	(774.88)
Lease equalisation reserve	(514.44)	-	(66.10)	-	(580.54)
Cash flow hedge	(156.63)	-	-	-	(156.63)
Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments	(1.85)	-	(0.93)	-	(2.78)
Others	19.68	-	(95.16)	-	(75.48)
Total	(1,479.01)	-	(111.29)	-	(1,590.31)
offsetting deferred tax asset					
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	1,013.93	-	218.74	-	1,232.67
Intangibles (airport concession rights)	51.01	-	(3.92)	-	47.09
Others	394.29	-	(109.83)	-	284.47
Total	1,459.23	-	105.00	-	1,564.23
Net deferred tax liability	(19.78)	-	(6.30)	-	(26.08)
Net deferred tax	543.76	(31.19)	(42.82)	99.72	569.47

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars	Opening deferred tax asset/ (liability)	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in statement of change in equity	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in profit and loss	Deferred tax income/ (expense) recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing deferred tax asset/ (liability)
Deferred tax asset:					
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	175.72	-	29.50	-	205.22
MAT credit entitlement	457.69	-	-	-	457.69
Others	58.23	-	21.66	0.16	80.05
Total	691.64	-	51.16	0.16	742.96
offsetting deferred tax liability					
Property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets	(172.88)	-	(6.30)	-	(179.18)
Others	(35.82)	-	0.33	35.25	(0.24)
Total	(208.70)	-	(5.97)	35.25	(179.42)
Net deferred tax asset	482.94	-	45.19	35.41	563.54
Deferred tax liability:					
Property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets	(873.46)	-	47.69	-	(825.77)
Lease Equalisation reserve	(401.17)	-	(113.27)	-	(514.44)
Cash flow hedge	(156.63)	-	-	-	(156.63)
Undistributed profits of equity accounted investments	(93.01)	-	91.16	-	(1.85)
Others	6.69	(0.37)	13.36	-	19.68
Total	(1,517.58)	(0.37)	38.94	-	(1,479.01)
offsetting deferred tax asset					
Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	782.24	-	231.69	-	1,013.93
Intangibles (airport concession rights)	54.94	-	(3.93)	-	51.01
Others	571.90	-	(177.61)	-	394.29
Total	1,409.08	-	50.15	-	1,459.23
Net deferred tax liability	(108.50)	(0.37)	89.09	-	(19.78)
Net deferred tax	374.44	(0.37)	134.28	35.41	543.76



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. 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 Rs. 235.36 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 246.15 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.
- iii. The Holding Company has not recognised deferred tax asset on unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation of Rs. 85.24 crore (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 38.47 crore)

36 (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, 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:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Tax expenses		
(a) Current tax	11.33	15.62
(b) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	42.82	(134.28)
Total tax expense	54.15	(118.66)
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	0.30	0.16
Cash flow hedge reserve	99.42	35.25
Income tax charged to OCI	99.72	35.41

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loss before taxes and share of profit of investments accounted for using equity method	(1,051.92)	(446.38)
Applicable tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Computed tax charge based on applicable tax rates of respective countries	(367.54)	(155.97)
1. Adjustments to taxable profits for companies with taxable profits		
(a) Income exempt from tax	(0.68)	(0.91)
(b) Items not deductible	80.96	41.53
(c) Adjustments on which deferred tax is not created / reversal of earlier years	259.36	37.17
(d) Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior periods	7.55	(5.20)
(e) Adjustment for different tax rates between the group components	66.95	24.32
(f) Others	7.55	(59.60)
Tax expense as reported	54.15	(118.66)

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.

37. Commitments and contingencies

a) Capital Commitments

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	4,802.27

b) Other Commitments

i. Some entities 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.

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 fees of Rs. 303/- per domestic passenger and Rs. 606/- per international passenger from 10 anniversary from phase 1 COD on a monthly basis.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.



iv. 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 (INR/USD)	Total premium payable	Premium paid till	Premium outstanding as at
	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.

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

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

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

viii. Refer Note 39 for commitments relating to lease arrangements.

ix. Refer Note 6A and 6B with regards to other commitments of joint ventures and associates.

c) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Matter relating to income tax under dispute	180.62	177.02
Matter relating to indirect tax under dispute	127.26	249.44
Bank guarantees outstanding/ letter of credit outstanding	534.29	494.53
Claims against the Group not acknowledge as debts	86.49	115.01

Other contingent liabilities

i. The above amounts do not include interest and penalty amounts which may be payable till the date of settlements, if any.

ii. Refer note 46(v) and (vi) with regard to contingent liability arising out of utilization of PSF(SC) Fund.

iii. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated February 28, 2019. The financial impact on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order is not material and hence, no adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements. The Group will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

iv. Refer note 6(A) and 6(B) with regards to contingent liabilities of the Group on behalf of joint ventures and associates.

v. Refer note 46(xvi) with regards to contingent liabilities on Duty Credit Scrips in DIAL.

vi. Refer note 46(xii) with regards to Force Majeure in DIAL.

vii. Refer note 46(xvii) with regards to property tax demand in DIAL.

viii. Refer note 46(xvi) with regards to salary provision of CISF in GACAEL.



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GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

38. Related party disclosures

(a) Name of related parties and related party relationship: -

Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Intermediate Holding Company	GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (Formerly known as GMR Infrastructure Limited) (GIL)
Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Joint Ventures of subsidiaries	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited (DDFSPL) Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL) Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL) International Airport Of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA (Crete) GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC) Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (till December 16, 2022) (MTRGC) SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation (till December 16, 2022) (SSPMCC) Globemercchants Inc. (w.e.f. December 16, 2022) (GMI) Megawide GMR Construction JV Inc. (MGCJV Clark) GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL) PT Angasa Puri Aviassi (PT APA) GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL) Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LAQSHYA)
Joint ventures / associates of Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Warora Energy Limited (GWEL) GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited (GVPGL) GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited (GKEL) GMR Tenega Operation and Maintenance Private Limited (GTOM) GMR Rajmundry Energy Limited (GREL) GMR Energy Limited (GEL)
Associates of Subsidiary Companies	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM) TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIMDAA) Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS) Digi Yatra Foundation (DIGI)
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the Ultimate/Intermediate Holding Company)	GMR Aviation Private Limited (GAPL) GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited (G CORRPL) Raxa Security Services Limited (RAXA) GMR Infra Developers Limited (GIDL) GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited (GHVEPL) GMR Energy Trading Limited (GETL) Dhruvi Securities Limited (DSPL) (formerly known as Dhruvi Securities Private Limited) GMR Highways Limited (GMRHL) GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited (GBPSPL) GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL) GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GI(O)L) GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited (GPEL) Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL) GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited (GISPL) Padmapriya Properties Private Limited (PPPL) GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL) Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL) GMR Corporate Affairs Limited (Formerly known as GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited) (GCAPL) GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited (GIML) GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited (GEPML) GMR League Games Private Limited (GLGPL) GMR Holdings (Overseas) Limited (GHOL) Indo Tausch Trading DMCC (ITTD) GMR Holdings (Mauritius) Limited (GHML) GMR Male International Airport Private Limited (GMIAL) GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited (GPUIL) GMR Green Energy Limited (GGEL) GMR Solar Energy Private Limited (GSEPL)



Description of relationship	Name of the related parties
Private Company in which a director or manager or his relatives is a director or member	JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Sports Private Limited)(GSPL)
Key managerial personnel and their relatives	Mr. G. M. Rao (Non- Executive Chairman) Mr. GBS Raju (Vice Chairman) Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao (Whole Time Director) Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Joint Managing Director and CEO) Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Joint Managing Director) Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) ⁴ Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) ⁴ Mr. G.R.K Babu (Chief Financial officer) Mr. K. Narayana Rao (Director) ¹ Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa (Independent Director) ⁷ Mr. Augustin de Romanet de Beaune (Director) Mr. Philippe Pascal (Director) Mr. Xavier Hurstel (Director) Mr. Fernando Echegaray Del Pozo (Non-Executive Director) ³ Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru (Independent Director) ⁴ Mr. Alexandre Guillaume Roger Ziegler (Independent Director) ⁵ Mr. Antoine Roger Bernard Crombez (Executive Director & Deputy CEO) ⁵ Mr. Sushil Kumar Dudeja (Company Secretary) ² Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya (Independent Director) ⁶ Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala (Relative)
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT) GMR School of Business (GSB) GMR Institute of Technology (GIT) GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GVF) Sri Varalakshmi Jute Twin Mills Private Limited (JUTE)
Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates (where transactions have taken place)	Government of Telangana (Govt. of Telangana) Geokno India Private Limited (GEOKNO) Airport Authority of India (AAI) Menzies Aviation (India) Pvt. Ltd. (MAPL) Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide (FAGASWW) Aeroports de Paris SA (ADP) GMR Infra Services Limited (Formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited) (GISL) MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited (MAHB) Menzies Aviation Plc(UK) (MAP) Travel Foods Services (Delhi) Private Limited (TFSP) Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited (TPSIL) Menzies Aviation Cargo (Hyderabad) Limited, Mauritius (MACL) Terna S.A (TERNA)

1. Mr. K. Narayana Rao has been resigned from directorship w.e.f August 25, 2021
2. Mr. Sushil Kumar Dudeja has been appointed as company secretary w.e.f August 25, 2021.
3. Mr. Fernando Echegaray Del Pozo has been appointed as non-executive director w.e.f May 28, 2021
4. Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu & Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran ceased to be director w.e.f September 18, 2021 and Mr. Subba Rao Amarthaluru has been appointed as executive director w.e.f September 18, 2021.
5. Mr. Alexandre Guillaume Roger Ziegler has been appointed as independent director and Mr. Antoine Roger Bernard Crombez has been appointed as executive director and deputy CEO w.e.f. November 03, 2021.
6. Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya has been appointed as independent director w.e.f. September 28, 2022.
7. Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa ceased to be an independent director w.c.f September 28, 2022.



(b) Summary of transactions during the year are as follows: -

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Post employment benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Revenue from operations	March 31, 2023	-	3.12	672.44	2.43	499.02	91.46	-	-	1.32	0.62
	March 31, 2022	-	4.44	398.31	2.26	400.07	83.58	-	-	0.50	0.69
Other Income	March 31, 2023	-	0.40	16.26	-	10.99	-	-	-	-	0.33
	March 31, 2022	-	-	21.71	-	10.25	0.05	-	-	-	-
Finance income	March 31, 2023	-	15.53	9.51	-	-	24.00	-	0.12	0.01	-
	March 31, 2022	-	15.53	4.43	-	-	16.35	-	0.04	-	-
Dividend income received from	March 31, 2023	-	-	119.98	-	47.88	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	53.63	-	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
Lease expenses	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of loan given into equity shares	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	128.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.28	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.01	-	-
Directors' sitting fees	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	-
Logo fees	March 31, 2023	3.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees	March 31, 2023	-	2.41	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	2.99	-	-	-	2.24	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	March 31, 2023	-	34.57	121.84	0.03	0.06	74.93	0.44	0.21	-	0.83
	March 31, 2022	-	34.17	88.78	-	0.00	61.21	0.07	0.21	-	0.29
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	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements acquired on behalf of subsidiaries	March 31, 2023	-	1.03	13.83	0.27	32.49	1.06	-	-	0.06	27.64
	March 31, 2022	-	1.08	29.44	0.15	28.74	0.52	-	-	0.05	19.40



(b) Summary of transactions during the year are as follows: -

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Post employment benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of expenses recovered by the Group	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.11	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.04	-	0.34	0.11	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	0.40	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	-	-
Donation/ CSR expenditure	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.27	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.74	-
Finance cost	March 31, 2023	-	2.30	-	-	13.35	5.55	-	-	0.01	5.13
	March 31, 2022	-	-	31.29	-	12.53	0.62	-	-	0.01	-
Depreciation of ROU	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	2.35	-	-
Finance cost lease liability	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.82	9.17
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.83	8.83
Investment in equity shares/debt-investments of	March 31, 2023	-	-	21.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	435.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.43
Loans / advances repaid by	March 31, 2023	-	100.00	-	-	-	17.50	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	-	-
Loans / advances given to	March 31, 2023	-	-	74.75	-	-	80.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	100.00	45.71	-	-	462.00	-	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year	March 31, 2023	-	84.74	67.00	-	-	89.70	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	56.63	-	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year	March 31, 2023	-	86.40	-	-	54.00	179.35	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers	March 31, 2023	-	-	3.03	-	19.07	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-	-



(b) Summary of transactions during the year are as follows: -

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Post employment benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Security deposits repaid to concessionaires- customers	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	102.63 -	- -	0.17 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Security Deposits given	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.02 -	- -	- -
Security Deposits refunded	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	9.08 -	- -	- -	0.05 -	- -	- -
Exceptional Item	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	260.56 45.06	- -	- -	18.13 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Provision for Doubtful debts	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.01 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Provision against advance	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Capitalised in CWIP	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.02 5.60	0.91 5.60	- -	- -	- -	43.21 -

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(e) Balances Outstanding as at end of the year :-

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interests/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Right of Use	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1.77	- -	- -
Investment in debentures	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	42.75 20.85	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Advances other than capital advances - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	2.22 -	62.31 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Security deposits receivable - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.03 0.03	- -	- -
Security deposits receivable - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.75 1.69	1.99 1.89	0.49 0.48	- -
Trade receivable	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	0.01 0.01	11.91 0.25	28.45 25.90	11.35 8.96	2.94 1.44	14.89 18.20	- -	0.19 0.17	3.57 5.01
Non trade receivable - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	0.02 0.33	- -	1.40 1.13	4.37 -	0.08 0.11	- -	- -	13.23 7.94
Unbilled revenue - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	29.17 72.61	- -	50.20 41.49	0.03 0.63	- -	- -	1.01 0.01
Other receivables - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	8.01 -	- -	0.38 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other receivables - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	0.19 0.28	7.79 14.03	- -	- 0.85	0.67 6.43	- -	- -	490.03 489.42
Provision against advance	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	0.40 -	- -	- -	- -	2.23 1.72	- -	- -	489.42 489.42
Provision for Doubtful debts	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.01 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Loans - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	414.82 566.82	- -	- -	- -
Loans - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	141.20 241.20	- -	- -	- -	273.30 58.80	- -	- -	- -
Interest accrued on loans given - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32.13 -	- -	- -	- -
Interest	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	6.11 1.44	- -	- -	29.02 10.11	- -	- -	- -



GMR Airports Limited
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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(C) Balances Outstanding as at end the year :-

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial person or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ joint ventures/associates
Trade payables	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	3.87 2.72	3.34 1.48	0.34 3.80	- -	0.17 0.53	12.91 15.12	0.02 -	- 0.01	143.93 17.34
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	224.23 224.73	- -	76.08 62.98	- -	- -	- 0.12	- -
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	0.04 0.04	1.70 16.23	- -	1.38 1.39	0.12 0.12	- -	0.13 -	- -
Unearned revenue - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	0.01 0.01	- -	0.28 0.26	0.01 -	- -	- -	- -
Unearned revenue - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	0.15 0.13	- -	1.04 0.75	0.02 0.02	- -	- -	- -
Deferred revenue - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	48.62 118.22	- -	105.10 103.10	- -	- -	- -	- -
Deferred revenue - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	15.44 20.69	- -	10.81 9.77	- -	- -	- -	- -
Non trade payables / other liabilities - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	663.57 576.58
Non trade payables / other liabilities - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	1.14 1.14	0.78 0.78	0.09 -	21.53 0.73	- -	- -	0.47 -
Advance from customers- - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- 8.27	- -	0.02 0.21	0.25 -	- -	- -	- -
Accrued interest on borrowings - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.76 -	- -	- -	- -
Borrowings - Non current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- 67.00	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	252.04 315.05
Borrowings - Current	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	84.74 -	67.00 -	- -	54.00 -	- 81.26	- -	- -	63.00 -



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 (All amounts in Rupees Crores, except otherwise stated)

(c) Balances Outstanding as at end the year: -

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial person or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Lease Liability - Non current	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.99	84.77
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.16	81.13
Lease Liability - Current	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.71	-	-
Liability for CCPS	March 31, 2023	-	440.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35
	March 31, 2022	-	440.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.35

Notes

Refer note 6A and 6B for Investment in Joint venture/ Associates

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(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Revenue from operations									
CDC TM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	269.76 270.94	- -	- -	- -	- -
DDFSPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	531.47 219.15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GILPPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	61.63 112.01	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TIMDAA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	180.40 105.42	- -	- -	- -	- -
Other Income									
CDC TM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	8.72 7.97	- -	- -	- -	- -
DAFFPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	1.85 6.40	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DDFSPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	13.87 13.74	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Finance income									
GASL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	8.68 0.90	- -	- -	- -
GIL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	15.53 15.53	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GILPPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	5.30 2.97	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GPULH	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	12.27 12.27	- -	- -	- -



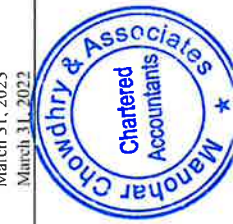
GMR Airports Limited

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(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Dividend income received from									
CDCTM	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	43.68	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	23.30	-	-	-	-
DDFSPI	March 31, 2023	-	-	109.77	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	32.13	-	-	-	-	-
MGCJV Tank	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	16.80	-	-	-	-	-
Airport service charges / operator fees									
FAGASWW	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
Lease expenses									
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of loan given into equity shares									
GMCAC	March 31, 2023	-	-	128.95	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial remuneration									
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	5.38	-	-
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	2.78	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	5.68	-	-
Mr. G.B.S. Raju	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	10.24	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	6.72	-	-



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(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interests/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Mr. G. M. Rao	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	8.82 5.07	-	-
Mr. J. Prabhakar Rao	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	4.07 3.89	-	-
Directors' sitting fees									
Mr. R S S N Bhaskarudu	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.01 0.05	-	-
Ms. Bijal Tushar Ajinkya	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.07 -	-	-
Mr. N C Sarabeswaran	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	- 0.05	-	-
Mr. Subba Rao Amarthallu	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.15 0.03	-	-
Ms. V. Siva Kameswari	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.12 0.09	-	-
Logo fees GFEPI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	3.86 2.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees GII	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	2.41 2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAXA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.60 2.24	-	-	-
Other expenses GIBHPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	118.61 88.65	-	-	-	-	-



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(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial person or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
GII	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	34.57 34.17	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GILPPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	70.87 52.55	- -	- -	- -
Marketing fund billed									
DDISPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	15.74 5.97	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TIS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	1.99 0.93	- -	- -	- -	- -
Marketing fund utilised									
TFS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TIMDAA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	0.14	- -	- -	- -	- -
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group									
AAI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	0.52 0.70	- -	- -	- -	24.78 19.39
CDCTM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	12.35 13.82	- -	- -	- -	- -
DASPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	2.11 13.68	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DDISPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	10.33 9.91	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TFS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	15.16 10.32	- -	- -	- -	- -



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(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial person or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of / expenses recovered by the Group									
GFTI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.10 -	- -	- -
KSL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.10 -	- -	- -
TFS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	0.25 0.34	- -	- -	- -	- -
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired									
DSPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.22 -	- -	- -
GASI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.21 0.66	- -	- -
GII	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GPUII	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	0.40 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Donation/ CSR expenditure									
GVF	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12.27 10.74	- -
Finance cost									
CDCTM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	11.02 10.41	- -	- -	- -	- -
DA/FPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	3.07 4.79	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DDI/SPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	27.72 20.97	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -



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(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Depreciation of ROU									
Mr. G.B.S. Raju	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	2.35	-	-
Finance cost lease liability									
Govt. of Telangana	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.17
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.83
Investment in equity shares/debentures of									
Crete	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	341.24	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	17.50	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	-
GIL	March 31, 2023	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	-



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 (All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial person or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Loans / advances given to									
DSP1	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GASL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	232.00	-	-	-
GIL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
GMCAC	March 31, 2023	-	-	74.75	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	45.71	-	-	-	-	-
GPUIL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	230.00	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year									
DDFSP1	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	67.00	-	-	-	-	-
Gil(O)I	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	89.70	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	35.17	-	-	-
GIL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	84.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRSPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	21.46	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year									
CDCTM	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gil(O)L	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	128.06	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIL	March 31, 2023	-	86.40	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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 (All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
GISPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	51.29	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-
DDISPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	2.79	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits repaid to concessionaires / customers	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.55	-	-	-	-
DAFFPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	87.46	-	-	-	-	-
DASPI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	15.17	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits refunded	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	9.08	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-
Security Deposits given	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Doubtful debts	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
Provision against advance	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.21



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 (All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(d) Details of significant transaction with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Ultimate Holding Company	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Capitalised in CWIP									
GMIRHI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.13 -	- -	- -	- -
RAXA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.78 5.60	- -	- -	- -
Exceptional Items									
CMCAC	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	260.56 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GHUHL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- 45.06	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

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(All amounts in Rupees crore, except otherwise stated)

(c) Details of significant balances with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Right of Use								
Mr. G.B.S. Raju	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	-
Investment in debentures								
GLPPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	42.75	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	20.85	-	-	-
Advances other than capital advances - Current								
GRIH/HPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	62.31	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits receivable - Non current								
Miss. Ramadevi Bommidala	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Security deposits receivable - Current								
RAXA	March 31, 2023	-	1.75	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	1.69	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. G.B.S. Raju	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	1.97	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	-
Trade receivable								
DDF/SPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	11.35	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	4.43	-	-	-
GIL	March 31, 2023	-	-	11.91	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-
GLPPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	12.07	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	21.21	-	-	-
Non trade receivable - Current								
AAJ	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.23
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.94
CTDCTM	March 31, 2023	28.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	3.92	-	-	-	-	-	-



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(e) Details of significant balances with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Unbilled revenue - Current								
CTDCTM	March 31, 2023	17.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	19.66	-	-	-	-	-	-
DD/SP/L	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	12.92	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	32.12	-	-	-
GL/PP/L	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	16.26	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	38.67	-	-	-
TMDAA	March 31, 2023	29.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	21.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables - Non current								
GL/PP/L	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	7.93	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables - Current								
AAI	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	489.42
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	489.42
Provision against advance								
AAI	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	489.42
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	489.42
Provision for Doubtful debts								
CTDCTM	March 31, 2023	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans - Non current								
GA/SI	March 31, 2023	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	252.00	-	-	-	-	-
GP/UL	March 31, 2023	-	290.82	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	290.82	-	-	-	-	-
Loans - Current								
DS/PL	March 31, 2023	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GA/SI	March 31, 2023	-	164.50	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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(e) Details of significant balances with related parties:

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture of Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
GHI	March 31, 2023	*	*	141.20	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	241.20	*	*	*	*	*
GPUIII	March 31, 2023	*	58.80	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	58.80	*	*	*	*	*	*
Interest accrued on loans given - Non current									
GASL	March 31, 2023	*	22.55	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GPUIII	March 31, 2023	*	9.58	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Interest accrued on loans given - Current									
GASL	March 31, 2023	*	19.76	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	5.77	*	*	*	*	*	*
GHI	March 31, 2023	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	2.05	*	*	*	*	*
GIM/CAC	March 31, 2023	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GPUIII	March 31, 2023	*	*	*	1.44	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DSPI	March 31, 2023	*	1.34	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	4.34	*	*	*	*	*	*
GLPPU	March 31, 2023	*	5.77	*	*	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade payables									
AAI	March 31, 2023	*	*	*	6.11	*	*	*	*
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
IAGASWW	March 31, 2023	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	107.55
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17.02
	March 31, 2023	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.35
	March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*



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(e) Details of significant balances with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
RAXA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	9.78 14.98	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Non current								
CDC TM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	55.97 45.05	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DAFFPH	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	19.28 43.69	- -	- -	- -
DDFSP L	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	204.32 180.30	- -	- -	- -
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Current								
DASPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	15.04	- -	- -
DDFSPH	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	1.50 1.19	- -	- -	- -
TTS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	0.50 0.62	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TIMDAA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	0.87 0.77	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Unearned revenue - Non current								
CDC TM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	0.17 0.20	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TTS	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	0.07 0.04	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TIMDAA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	0.04 0.03	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -



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(e) Details of significant balances with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture of Intermediate Holding Company	Key managerial person or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Unearned revenue - Current								
CTDKTM	March 31, 2023	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-
DID SPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-
IJS	March 31, 2023	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIMDAA	March 31, 2023	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred revenue - Non current								
CTDKTM	March 31, 2023	93.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	89.85	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAHFPI	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	9.23	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	65.72	-	-	-
GI PPI	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	34.23	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	34.07	-	-	-
Deferred revenue - Current								
CTDKTM	March 31, 2023	8.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	7.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAHFPI	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	0.98	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	6.31	-	-	-
DID SPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	13.69	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	13.48	-	-	-
Non trade payables / other liabilities - Non current								
AAI	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	663.57
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	576.58
Non trade payables / other liabilities - Current								
DID-SPL	March 31, 2023	-	-	-	1.02	-	-	-
	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	1.02	-	-	-



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(e) Details of significant balances with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture of Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture/ associate of Company	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
GISPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	19.03 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GKTL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.78 0.78	- -	- -
RAXA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	1.86 0.73	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Advance from customers- - Current GI PPI	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	8.27 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
RAXA	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	0.25 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Accrued interest on borrowings - Current GI(O)	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	5.76 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Borrowings - Non current DDFSPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	67.00 -	- -	- -	- -
Govt. of Telangana	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	252.04 315.05
Borrowings - Current CDCTM	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
DDFSPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	54.00 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GI(O)	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	- -	- -	67.00 -	- -	- -	- -
GIL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	35.17 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
GISPL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	- -	84.74 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	- -	46.09 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -



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(c) Details of significant balances with related parties

Nature of Transaction	Year ended	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Intermediate Holding Company	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of Intermediate Holding Company	Key managerial personnel or its relative	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Govt. of Telangana	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	63.01 -
Lease Liability - Non current Govt. of Telangana	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	*	84.77 81.13
Lease Liability - Current Mr. G.B.S. Raju	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	*	*	*	*	*	1.71	-
Liability for CCPS GIL	March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022	*	*	440.51 440.51	*	*	*	- -

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39. Leases

(a) Group as lessor - operating lease

The Group has sub-leased certain assets to various parties under operating leases having a term of 1 year to 45 years. 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 (included in Note 21) and the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Receivables on non- cancellable leases		
Not later than one year	663.48	661.27
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

(b) Group as lessor - finance lease

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Minimum lease receivable	Present value of minimum lease receivable	Minimum lease receivable	Present value of minimum lease receivable
Receivable not later than one year	8.00	7.77	1.00	0.97
Receivable later than one year but not later than five year	11.06	7.92	19.05	14.12
Receivable later than five year	0.10	0.01	-	-
Total	19.16	15.70	20.05	15.09
Less: future finance income	3.46	-	4.96	-
Present value of minimum lease receivable	15.70	-	15.09	-

Amount recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income on finance lease transaction	20.82	8.39
Interest income recognised during the year	1.60	1.30

(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 31) and the maximum obligation on the long term non-cancellable operating lease payable are as follows:

Lease Liability

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	116.95	122.25
Addition	104.67	3.67
Interest for the year (including interest capitalised)	14.76	11.08
Other adjustment	0.88	0.18
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

Following amount has been recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Amortisation on right to use asset	16.90	17.09
Interest on lease liabilities	13.85	11.07
Expenses related to short term lease and low value lease (included under other expenses)	29.11	14.64
Total amount recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss	59.86	42.80

Other Notes

- Refer note 5 right of use assets.
- Refer note 42 for repayment of lease liabilities.

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40. Hedging Activities and Derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Call spread option & coupon only swap ¹	1,065.92	-	723.01	-
Cross currency swap, coupon only swap & call spread options ²	813.48	-	670.62	-
Classified as:				
Non- Current	1,879.40	-	1,393.63	-
Current	-	-	-	-

Notes

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 payment 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 Rs. 652.16 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 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 Rs. 608.59 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 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 Rs. 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.

41. 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.

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	1,414.51	-	1,163.69	2,578.20	2,578.20
(ii) Loans	-	-	829.64	829.64	829.64
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	296.94	296.94	296.94
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	733.32	733.32	733.32
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	784.93	784.93	784.93
(vi) Derivative instruments	-	1,879.40	-	1,879.40	1,879.40
(vii) Other financial assets	-	-	1,157.64	1,157.64	1,157.64
Total	1,414.51	1,879.40	4,966.16	8,260.07	8,260.07
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	27,372.16	27,372.16	27,372.16
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	832.91	832.91	832.91
(iii) Lease liability	-	-	213.58	213.58	213.58
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	6,249.11	6,249.11	6,249.11
Total	-	-	34,667.76	34,667.76	34,667.76



As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
(i) Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	801.42	-	895.38	1,696.80	1,696.80
(ii) Loans	-	-	913.31	913.31	913.31
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	310.38	310.38	310.38
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,601.26	1,601.26	1,601.26
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,492.72	1,492.72	1,492.72
(vi) Derivative instruments	-	1,393.63	-	1,393.63	1,393.63
(vii) Other financial assets	-	-	980.10	980.10	980.10
Total	801.42	1,393.63	6,193.15	8,388.20	8,388.20
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	24,301.33	24,301.33	24,301.33
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	538.44	538.44	538.44
(iii) Lease liability	-	-	116.95	116.95	116.95
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	4,439.79	4,439.79	4,439.79
Total	-	-	29,396.51	29,396.51	29,396.51

(i) Investments in mutual fund, certificate of deposit, other fund and derivative instruments are mandatorily classified as fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss and investment in commercial papers are classified at amortised cost.

(ii) As regards the carrying value and fair value of investments in joint ventures and associates, refer note 6(A) and 6(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.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

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)	1,414.51	1,414.51	-	-
Derivative instruments	1,879.40	-	1,879.40	-
March 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments accounted for using equity method)	801.42	801.42	-	-
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 period ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

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

42. 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 to:

- Create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Group's business plan.
- Achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

Market risk

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The 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:

Particulars	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2023		
	+50	13.02
	-50	(13.02)
March 31, 2022		
	+50	9.95
	-50	(9.95)

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.

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	Currency	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and bank balances	USD	2.84	0.46
Trade receivables	USD	0.70	0.66
Property plant and equipment, right of use, capital work in progress, other intangibles, goodwill and intangible under development	USD	0.08	0.12
Investments	USD	22.69	33.19
Loans and other assets	USD	2.22	1.07
Trade payables	USD	1.05	0.46
Borrowings	USD	5.31	8.07
Other financial and other liabilities	USD	15.24	0.92
Net assets/(liabilities)	USD	6.94	26.05
Net assets/(liabilities)	Rs	574.41	1,936.40

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.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Impact on profit before tax	
USD Sensitivity		
Rs/USD- USD increase by 5%	28.72	96.82
Rs/USD- USD decrease by 5%	(28.72)	(96.82)

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 period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.



Credit risk

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

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs. 8,217.32 crore and Rs. 8,367.35 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 Rs. 2,609.13 crore (March 31, 2022 Rs. 2,969.51 crore) 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.

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

Credit risk from balances with bank and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group'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 Group to banks and financial institutions, the maximum exposure which the Group is exposed to is the maximum amount which the Group would have to pay if the guarantee is called upon. Based on the expectation at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group 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 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.

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 period.

Particulars	0-1 year	1 to 5 year	> 5 year	Total
March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	1,827.18	17,567.02	8,195.44	27,589.64
Lease liabilities	34.63	114.59	779.55	928.77
Other financial liabilities	3,056.03	1,817.25	3,225.82	8,099.10
Trade payables	832.91	-	-	832.91
Total	5,750.75	19,498.86	12,200.81	37,450.42
March 31, 2022				
Borrowings	1,952.22	14,526.79	7,969.17	24,448.18
Lease liabilities	16.92	45.34	717.94	780.20
Other financial liabilities	2,617.53	659.93	3,229.75	6,507.21
Trade payables	538.44	-	-	538.44
Total	5,125.11	15,232.06	11,916.86	32,274.03

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43. 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 attributable to the equity holders of the Group.

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.

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings (refer notes 16)	27,372.16	24,301.33
Less: cash & cash equivalents and other bank balances	(733.32)	(1,601.26)
Net debt (i)	26,638.84	22,700.07
Capital components		
Equity share capital	1,406.67	1,406.67
Other equity	88.04	1,341.17
Non-controlling interests	1,267.08	1,465.90
Total capital (ii)	2,761.79	4,213.74
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	29,400.63	26,913.81
Gearing ratio (%) (i / iii)	90.61%	84.34%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.



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44. Additional disclosure pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act 2013

i) Capital work in progress

As at March 31, 2023

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

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

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	172.60	43.47	24.30	4.90	6.77	296.94
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	0.51	0.01	0.16	-	2.27	2.95
(iii) Credit impaired	0.51	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.92
Disputed trade receivables							
(i) Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45.41	173.11	43.48	24.46	4.90	9.45	300.81
Provision for credit impaired	(0.51)	(0.51)	(0.01)	(0.16)	-	(2.68)	(3.87)
Total	44.90	172.60	43.47	24.30	4.90	6.77	296.94

As at March 31, 2022

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	38.21	218.87	20.59	14.86	12.24	5.61	310.38
(ii) Having significant increase in credit risk	-	0.08	0.61	0.15	0.26	1.58	2.68
(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	38.21	218.95	21.20	15.01	12.68	7.78	313.83
Provision for credit impaired	-	(0.08)	(0.61)	(0.15)	(0.44)	(2.17)	(3.45)
Total	38.21	218.87	20.59	14.86	12.24	5.61	310.38

iii) Trade payable

As at March 31, 2023

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	-	363.68	401.24	35.19	8.97	23.74	832.82
Disputed	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09
Total	-	363.68	401.24	35.19	9.06	23.74	832.91

As at March 31, 2022

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	228.40	57.42	205.95	10.26	8.81	27.51	538.35
Disputed	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.09
Total	228.40	57.42	205.95	10.36	8.81	27.51	538.44



iv) Disclosure for shareholding of promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Name of the promoter	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	422000837	30.00%	422000837	30.00%	0.00%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Name of the promoter	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		% change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly GMR Infrastructure Limited)	422,000,837	30.00%	548,601,089	39.00%	-9.00%

- v) The Group do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
- vi) 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.
- vii) The Group has not traded or invested funds in Crypto currency of Virtual currency.
- viii) 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:
- (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
- ix) 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:
- (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
- x) The Group has used borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.
- xi) The Group has not declared willful defaulter by any bank of financial institution of other lender.
- xii) 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.
- xiii) 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.
- xiv) 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.
- xv) 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 6(A), 6(B) and 11.
- (ii) Details of loan given by the company and guarantees issued as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, refer note 38.



45. Additional information pursuant to schedule III of Companies Act 2013

Sl. No.	Particulars	% of effective holding	March 31, 2023				March 31, 2022				Share in OCI				Share in TCI	
			Net Assets		Share in OCI		Share in OCI		Share in OCI		Share in OCI		Share in OCI		Amount	As % of consolidated TCI
			Amount	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount	As % of consolidated OCI		
1	Holding Company GAIL	100.00%	34,900.65	1263.70%	17,214.10	-3601.43%	17,035.11	-1126.15%	17,865.51	423.98%	(80.63)	31.45%	2,354.58	-691.77%	2,273.95	-381.09%
2	Subsidiaries Companies															
3	GHAIAI	63.00%	1,803.08	65.29%	(141.52)	29.61%	(108.53)	7.17%	1,853.55	43.99%	(108.10)	42.17%	(171.40)	(279.50)	46.84%	
4	GHAIAI	63.00%	61.96	2.24%	-	0.00%	8.44	-0.56%	53.52	1.27%	5.98	-2.33%	-	5.98	-1.00%	
5	GADIAI	100.00%	119.81	4.34%	(0.61)	0.13%	30.73	-2.03%	89.08	2.11%	29.74	-11.60%	(0.76)	28.98	-4.86%	
6	GKDI/ISI	100.00%	6.89	0.25%	(0.00)	0.00%	2.10	-0.14%	4.49	0.11%	0.49	0.04%	-	(0.10)	0.02%	
7	GVAIAI	100.00%	60.11	2.18%	-	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	4.49	0.11%	0.49	-0.19%	-	0.49	-0.08%	
8	GHAIAI	63.00%	74.77	2.71%	(0.05)	0.01%	(10.37)	0.69%	31.30	0.74%	(0.27)	1.11%	(0.00)	(3.99)	0.05%	
9	GHASIAI	63.00%	65.26	2.36%	(0.04)	0.01%	14.14	-0.94%	51.12	1.21%	4.12	-1.61%	0.00	4.12	-0.69%	
10	GACAFI	63.00%	24.09	0.87%	(0.35)	0.07%	9.87	-0.65%	14.22	0.34%	11.85	-4.62%	0.07	11.92	-2.00%	
11	GATIAI	63.00%	6.07	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	0.10	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	(0.01)	0.00%	
12	GHRL	63.00%	130.63	4.73%	(0.05)	0.01%	50.67	-3.35%	79.96	1.90%	(9.97)	3.89%	(0.08)	(10.05)	1.68%	
13	DAIAI	64.00%	1,775.52	64.29%	(311.73)	65.22%	(596.59)	39.44%	2,372.05	56.29%	17.68	-6.90%	(198.97)	(181.29)	30.38%	
14	GIII	70.00%	7.24	0.26%	-	0.00%	(0.86)	0.06%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
15	DAI/PSI	72.04%	89.44	3.24%	0.01	0.00%	23.89	-1.58%	65.55	1.56%	(4.91)	1.91%	0.06	(4.85)	0.81%	
16	GIAI	99.99%	513.26	18.58%	(0.13)	0.03%	(148.34)	9.81%	584.01	13.86%	(1.37)	0.53%	-	(1.37)	0.23%	
17	GAIM	100.00%	-	-	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
18	GIAIV	99.99%	586.48	21.24%	(95.98)	20.08%	(841.71)	55.64%	(515.32)	-12.23%	(196.35)	76.60%	(6.74)	(203.09)	34.03%	
19	GASPI	99.99%	24.02	0.87%	(2.78)	0.58%	(25.76)	1.70%	16.13	0.38%	8.27	-3.23%	(0.34)	7.93	-1.33%	
20	GANBV	100.00%	121.46	4.40%	(2.51)	0.24%	(2.63)	0.17%	7.43	0.18%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
21	GAGS/MSA Associates	99.99%	225.80	8.18%	(1.71)	0.36%	(24.99)	1.65%	(0.60)	-0.01%	(2.05)	0.80%	0.11	(1.94)	0.33%	
22	INI	31.94%	51.06	1.85%	0.04	-0.01%	11.23	-0.74%	39.83	0.95%	1.10	-0.43%	(0.20)	0.90	-0.15%	
23	CDCTM	16.64%	55.01	1.99%	(0.03)	0.01%	22.00	-1.45%	76.69	1.82%	24.85	-9.69%	0.04	24.89	-1.17%	
24	PS	25.60%	10.91	0.40%	(0.01)	0.00%	8.57	-0.57%	6.55	0.16%	0.23	-0.09%	(0.01)	0.22	-0.04%	
25	DICI	18.80%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
26	Joint Venture DDFS	48.97%	463.22	16.77%	(0.23)	0.05%	178.31	-11.79%	394.67	9.37%	126.07	-49.18%	0.05	126.12	-21.14%	
27	DASPI	32.00%	14.31	0.52%	-	0.00%	(3.75)	0.25%	21.56	0.51%	1.96	-0.77%	(0.01)	1.95	-0.33%	
28	DAFF	16.64%	67.44	2.44%	-	0.00%	6.00	-0.40%	63.25	1.50%	(1.39)	0.54%	(0.00)	(1.39)	0.23%	
29	GI/PII	18.90%	14.14	0.51%	-	0.00%	(3.18)	0.21%	17.31	0.41%	(0.21)	0.08%	(0.00)	(0.21)	0.04%	
30	GI/IIPI	13.35%	15.54	0.56%	-	0.00%	(42.28)	2.80%	57.82	1.37%	(1.79)	0.70%	(0.03)	(1.82)	0.31%	
31	Iaashyn	30.87%	28.58	1.04%	-	0.00%	7.55	-0.50%	23.98	0.57%	6.54	-2.55%	0.01	6.55	-1.10%	
32	Creac	21.64%	597.69	21.64%	0.01	0.00%	0.68	-0.04%	569.50	13.52%	(2.37)	0.92%	-	(2.37)	0.40%	
33	MGCIV/Clarik	50.00%	8.64	0.31%	-	0.00%	1.93	-0.13%	3.97	0.09%	1.96	-0.76%	-	1.96	-0.33%	
34	PI/PA	49.00%	90.56	3.28%	-	0.00%	(9.75)	0.64%	90.17	2.14%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	
35	GM/CAK	33.33%	1,149.27	41.61%	0.24	-0.05%	(104.12)	6.88%	1,586.05	37.64%	(80.67)	31.47%	0.37	(80.30)	13.46%	
36	GMI	33.33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37	SM/CC	16.67%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.50)	0.03%	(1.78)	-0.04%	(3.93)	1.53%	-	(3.93)	0.66%	
38	MTR/CC	16.67%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	(1.33)	0.09%	(0.89)	-0.02%	(1.20)	0.47%	-	(1.20)	0.20%	
	Total		43,157.01		16,659.06		15,486.45		25,543.79		(258.47)		1,976.75	1,718.28		
	Non controlling interest		1,267.08	45.88%	(58.21)	5.63%	(222.98)	14.74%	1,465.90	34.79%	22.10	-8.62%	(135.03)	(112.93)		
	Total		(41,662.30)		(16,972.27)		(16,776.16)		(22,795.95)		(19.96)		(2,182.09)	(2,202.06)		
	Total		2,761.79		(477.98)		(1,512.69)		4,213.74		(256.33)		(340.37)	(596.70)		



GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999HR1992PLC101718

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

46. Other Disclosures

i. As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve bank of India (“RBI”), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systemically Important Core Investment Holding 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, the Holding Company, based on the internal assessment, has identified only interest bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, the Holding Company has created provision on standard assets @ 0.40% (March 31, 2022: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits, compulsorily convertible debenture & optionally convertible debenture (includes investment in GAIBV).

In addition to above; management has also created provision @ 10% on trade receivables for March 31, 2023 Rs 0.25 crore (March 31, 2022: Nil), as per the requirement of master directions-core investments companies (reserve bank) Directions.

ii. 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. The Holding Company has sent its replies to the RBI in relation to the observations. Subsequently, the Holding Company 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 the Holding Company has submitted its responses to RBI in relation to same. Thereafter, RBI has sent additional comments on the replies by the Holding Company on which the Holding Company 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. The Holding Company has filed its reply to the said inspection and risk assessment report. Subsequently, the Holding Company 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 the Holding Company 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. The Holding Company has filed its reply to the said inspection and risk assessment report.

iii. 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.



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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.

iv. 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 order dated March 06, 2020, while continuing to charge the aeronautical tariff as determined by AERA

v. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 295.58 crore and Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 24.48 crore was already incurred prior to April 16, 2010 and was debited to PSF (SC) account.



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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.

vi. 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 Rs.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, management is of the view that no further adjustments are required to be made, in this regard to the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group 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 Rs. 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 of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2023.

vii. 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:



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(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at 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 Rs. 105.00 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 168.71 crore), for common infra development from Developers.

viii. 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:

(Rs. 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	-	-	-



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Other income of Rs. 59.57 crore (Rs. 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:

Description	(Rs. in crore)	
	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.

ix. 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 Rs. 229.23 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 196.30 crore) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 183.48 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 155.66 crore) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2023 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 45.74 crore pending utilization as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022: Rs. 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

x. 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 Rs. 4,200 crore, and had incurred an up-front processing fee of Rs. 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 statements, the management has assessed and written-off the carrying value of upfront processing fee receivable during the year ended March 31, 2023.

xi. 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 become 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.



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DIAL has partly concluded its arguments which will further continue on next date of hearing scheduled for May 26, 2023.

xii. 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, 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 Rs. 465.77 crore appropriated by AAI for the period starting from March 19, 2020 till December 2020.



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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 Rs. 1,758.28 crore.

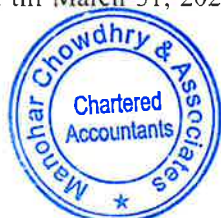
As AAI had already appropriated the Monthly Annual Fee amounting to Rs. 446.21 crore from April 01, 2020 till December 09, 2020, which DIAL had already protested, the same had been shown as Advance to AAI paid under protest. However, since the recovery of this amount is sub-judice before the Hon'ble 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.

xiii. 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 immovable 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 period ending March, 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 Rs. 997.13 crore accumulated till March 31, 2023 has been reversed from GST recoverable account and now



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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 Rs. 513.12 crore accumulated till March 31, 2023 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 Rs. 368.24 crore accumulated till March 31, 2023 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.

xiv. GHIAL has recognized, deferred tax asset comprising of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement and unabsorbed business losses aggregating to Rs. 546.36 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 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 61, 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.

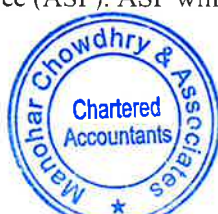
xv. DIAL was entitled to custom duty credit scrip under Served from India Scheme (SFIS) of Foreign Trade Policy issued by Government of India. Under the terms of SFIS, service providers are entitled to custom duty credit scrip as a percentage of foreign exchange earned by DIAL that can be utilized for payment of import duty. Till March 31, 2014, DIAL had cumulatively utilized custom duty credit scrip amounting to Rs. 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 Rs 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.

xvi. Bureau of Civil Aviation (BCAS), through its order dated April 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



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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.

xvii. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) had raised provisional invoice demanding property tax of Rs. 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 Rs. 10.73 crore for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 along with arrears of Rs. 28.78 crore. Accordingly, DIAL has disclosed remaining amount of Rs. 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 Rs. 8.00 crore. In compliance of High Court order, DIAL had deposited a sum of Rs. 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 Rs. 867.21 crore per annum against its earlier assessment of tax of Rs. 9.13 crore per annum and raised the total demand of Rs. 2,601.63 crore for three year i.e. 2016-17 to 2018-19 and DIAL has been directed to pay Rs. 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 Rs. 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, 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.

xviii. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Holding Company has issued 273,516.392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares series A each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of Rs. 273.52 crore as per terms of Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated February 20, 2020 among Holding Company, Aéroports de Paris S.A. ('ADP'), GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited (formerly known as GMR Airports Infrastructure Limited) ('GIL'), and GMR Infra Services Limited ('GISL'), and the Share Subscription and Share Purchase Agreement dated 20 February 2020 ("SSPA") entered into among ADP, GIL, GMR Infra Developers



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Limited ('GIDL'), GISL and Holding Company. These CCPS are convertible into equity shares no later than November 15, 2024 in accordance with terms of SHA.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2021 as part of second closing with ADP, Holding Company has issued Bonus CCPS series B, C and D each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of Rs. 169.34 crore as per terms of the revised Shareholders agreement dated July 07, 2020. Bonus CCPS Series B, C and D are convertible into such number of equity shares in accordance with schedule 12 of amended shareholder agreement which are dependent on GAL consolidated target EBIDTA on the basis of audited consolidated financial statements year ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024 as detailed in shareholders agreement. Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Series A, Series B, Series C and Series D are together herein referred as 'Bonus CCPS'.

All these Bonus CCPS are convertible into the equity shares of the Holding Company as per the terms and conditions specified in the SHA. These Bonus CCPS are issued to the shareholders of the Holding Company as Bonus Shares and are non-redeemable and can only be converted into the equity shares of the Holding Company. These Bonus CCPS are currently recorded at the face value and not at fair value in accordance with Ind As 109 'Financial Instruments'. The difference between the fair value and face value being notional in nature, amounting to Rs. 497.34 crore does not impact the Other Equity. Considering the terms of these Bonus CCPS, once converted, the requisite adjustments will be made in the Other Equity.

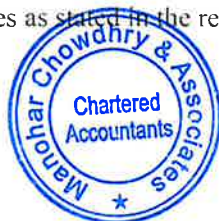
xix. a) During the period ended September 30, 2022, GMR Airports International BV (GAIBV), a subsidiary of the Holding Company, has entered into definitive agreements with Aboitiz Infra Capital Inc (AIC), for AIC to acquire shares in GMR-Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC) along with identified associates. During the quarter ended December 31, 2022, upon completion of all customary approvals, GAIBV has received cash consideration of PHP 9.4 billion (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. The investment in GMCAC will continue to be classified as Investment accounted for using equity method. Further investment in GMCAC has been tested for impairment based on above definitive agreement and accordingly Rs 260.56 crore has been provided for as impairment in the carrying value of investment accounted for using equity method and disclosed in Exceptional items in the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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 Rs. 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.



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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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 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 Rs. 6.94 crore in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The net amount of Rs. 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.

d) During the previous year ended March 31, 2022, DIAL has a receivable of Rs. 28.58 crore (including unbilled receivables) from Air India Limited and its subsidiaries namely Indian Airlines Limited, Airline Allied Services Limited and Air India Express Limited collectively referred as ‘Air India’. The Air India is privatized w.e.f. January 27, 2022 and control is transferred to Tata Sons by Government of India. During the year ended March 31, 2022, DIAL has received Rs. 148.16 crore (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. Pursuant to the interest settlement with Air India during the year ended March 31, 2022, DIAL has reversed interest receivable of Rs 19.90 crore in profit & loss account and shown as part of exceptional item for year ended March 31, 2022. In view of continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter, DIAL consider due from Air India as good and fully recoverable.

e) In respect of Group’s equity investment in GBHHPL, the Group has to maintain minimum 17.33% of equity shareholding until the expiry of or early termination of power purchase agreement dated September 11, 2017 entered between DIAL and the GBHHPL, expiring on May 03, 2036. The Group had invested Rs. 108.33 crore as equity share capital. Due to inordinate delay in commencement of operation in GBHHPL and basis the valuation report of the external valuer as at March 31 2022, Group has created a provision for diminution in its investment in GBHHPL for Rs. 45.06 crore.

xx. 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.



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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 Rs. 43.21 crore from excess MAF payment in FY 2019-20.

DIAL had shown aforementioned amount of Rs. 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 Rs. 43.21 crore in the consolidated statement of profit & loss as Provision against Advance recoverable from AAI during financial year 2021-22.

xxi. 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.

The Holding Company & 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.

The Holding Company & 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 India (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.

xxii. The board of Directors of the Holding Company in their meeting held on March 17, 2023 has approved the settlement of Bonus CCPS B,C and D between the Holding Company, Shareholders of the Holding Company and holders of CCPS B, C and D wherein cash earnouts to be received by GIL were agreed to be settled at Rs 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, Shareholders and CCPS A holders also agreed on the settlement of Bonus CCPS A whereby Holding Company will issue such number of additional equity share to the Holders of CCPS A which will result in increase of shareholding of GIL (along with its subsidiary) from current 51% to 55%. The settlement is subject to certain conditions specified in settlement agreement which are pending as on March 31, 2023 and accordingly no impact of the same is considered in these consolidated financial statements.



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xxiii. The Board of directors in its meeting held on March 19, 2023 has approved, a detailed Scheme of Merger of the Holding Company with the GIDL followed by Merger of the GIDL with the GIL. The Scheme is subject to the receipt of requisite approvals from Securities and Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”), through stock exchanges, the Reserve Bank of India, the National Holding 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 Bombay stock exchange for its approval.

xxiv. The Company and GMR Goa International Airport Limited (‘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 the Company and GGIAL, the Company 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 of the Company 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.

xxv. 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.

xxvi. 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.

Particulars	(Rs. in crore)	
	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 Rs. 1,691.72 crore (March 31, 2022: Rs. 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 Rs. 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.



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(Rs. 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

xxvii. 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.

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	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 (E)	(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



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xxviii. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities pursuant to Ind AS 7 – ‘Statement of cash flows’.
(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	24,299.50
Cash Changes	
Proceeds from borrowings	2,108.03
Repayment of borrowings	(2,730.60)
Non-Cash Changes	
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	558.63
Changes in Fair Values	65.77
As at March 31, 2022	24,301.33
Cash Changes	
Proceeds from borrowings (including bank overdrafts of Rs. 37.99 crore)	6,063.53
Repayment of borrowings	(4,394.23)
Non-Cash Changes	
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	1,286.15
Changes in Fair Values	115.38
As at March 31, 2023	27,372.16

xxix. 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.

xxx. During the current year the management has performed an impairment assessment of the each of the Group’s CGUs. The assessment has been done on the basis of assumptions in relation to the useful life of assets, discounted cash flows with significant underlying assumptions in relation to the passenger traffic, air traffic movement, likely outcome of arbitration, litigation and claims among others. On the basis of assessment done in the current year, no adjustment is required in the carrying value of the assets of the Group as on March 31, 2023.

xxxi. The standalone financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 reflected an excess of current liabilities over current assets of Rs. 1,442.93 crore. The closing current liabilities for the bonds (including accrued interest) is Rs 1,654.65 crore, which are due for redemption by the year ending March 31, 2024. The management believes that the Holding Company shall be able to meet its obligations for the next 12 month primarily through refinancing of such aforesaid existing borrowings and internal accruals. Based on the above assessment the management believes that the Holding Company will have available funds to meet its commitments.

xxxii. Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to the changes in current period/year.



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

47. 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 K.S. Rao & Co.
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 003109S
Chartered Accountants



Sudharshana Gupta M S
Partner

Membership No. 223060
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



For Manohar Chowdhry & Associates
ICAI Firm Reg. No.: 001997S
Chartered Accountants



P. Venkataraju
Partner

Membership No. 225084
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors




G.B.S. Raju
Vice Chairman

DIN-00061686
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023




Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director
& CEO

DIN-00061669
Place: Dubai
Date: May 26, 2023



G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN No. ACAPG2146H
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023



Sushil Kumar Dudeja
Company Secretary
PAN No. ARQPK4912J
Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

