GMR Airports Limited

Annual Report 2020

Registered Office

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New Udaan Bhawan,
Opp. Terminal 3, IGI Airport,
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CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455

GMR Airports Limited

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation
1.	Mr. G.M. Rao	Chairman
2.	Mr. G.B.S. Raju	Vice Chairman
3.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Joint Managing Director
4.	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Joint Managing Director & CEO
5.	Mr. Prabhakara Rao Indana	Executive Director
6.	Mr. Kada Narayana Rao	Non-Executive Director
7.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Independent Director
8.	Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	Independent Director
9.	Ms. V. Siva Kameswari	Independent Director
10.	Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard	Non-Executive Director
11.	Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire	Non-Executive Director

GMR Airports Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of your Company, we present the Annual Report along with the audited financial statements of your Company for the financial year ("FY") ended March 31, 2020.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(Rupees in Cr.)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19
Revenue from Operations	398.51	282.85	6,179.83	5,395.16
Other Income	185.45	0.38	533.58	670.60
Total Revenue	**583.96**	**283.23**	**6,713.41**	**6,065.76**
Less : Total Expenses excluding depreciation, Amortization finance cost and exceptional items	74.09	202.89	3,956.57	3,846.03
Earnings before Depreciation, Amortization and Finance Cost	**509.87**	**80.34**	**2,756.84**	**2,219.73**
Less: Depreciation and amortization Expense	1.93	0.92	867.34	840.73
Less: Finance Cost	423.37	223.89	1,397.18	1,116.73
Profit/(Loss) before share of profit of associates and joint venture and Tax	**84.57**	**(144.47)**	**492.32**	**262.27**
Share of profit of associates and joint venture (net)	**-**	**-**	**150.90**	**136.15**
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**84.57**	**(144.47)**	**643.22**	**398.42**
Less: Tax expenses	**9.65**	**(69.66)**	**111.48**	**(69.09)**

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19
Profit/(Loss) for the period	**74.92**	**(74.81)**	**531.74**	**467.51**
Add: Other Comprehensive income/(loss) (**''OCI''**)for the period, net of tax	2,437.56	243.21	(28.39)	18.11
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	2,512.48	168.40	503.35	485.62
Less: Share of Non controlling interest	-	-	303.99	273.40
Profit/(Loss) for the Year After OCI	**2,512.48**	**168.40**	**199.36**	**212.22**

On stand-alone basis, the revenue from operations for FY20 was Rs. 398.51 crores as against Rs. 282.85 crores in FY19. The profit for the year was Rs. 74.92 crores as against loss for the year of Rs. (74.81) crores in FY19. The profit for the year after OCI was Rs. 2,512.48 crores as against for the year of Rs. 168.40 crores in FY19.

On consolidated basis, the revenue from operations for FY20 was Rs. 6,179.83 crores as against Rs. 5395.16 crores in the previous FY19. The profit for the year (after share of Non-controlling interest) was Rs. 199.36 crores as against Rs. 212.22 crores in FY19. The profit for the year after OCI was Rs. 199.36 crores as against for the year of Rs. 212.22 crores in FY 19.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

There is no change in the nature of business of the Company during the FY under review.

AWARDS & RECOGINITION

Following are some of the awards, recognitions and accreditations that your Company / its Subsidiaries / Associates received during the current year:

Delhi International Airport Limited

- Best Airport in over 40 million passengers per annum (MPPA) category in Asia Pacific region by ACI in the Airport Service Quality Programme (ASQ) 2019 rankings.

- Best Airport in India and Central Asia at the 2020 World Airport Awards by Skytrax.
- Global 4 Star Airport for 2nd consecutive year by Skytrax, only Airport in India to achieve this feat.
- National Award for Excellence in Energy Management and Water Management 2019 by CII.
- Cargo Airport of the year- India Region by The STAT Times International for excellence in Air Cargo.
- “Gold Recognition” by ACI Asia-Pacific Green Airports 2020 in over 35 million passengers per annum category.
- First airport in the world to achieve PEER Platinum Certification for Terminal 3 and Main Receiving Sub Station (MRSS) facility by USGBC (United States Green Building Council).
- Successful organizing of 6th edition of ICAO Global Aviation Training and TRAINAIR PLUS Symposium under the aegis of GMR Aviation Academy and Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL), in Delhi from 04th to 06th December 2019.

Hyderabad International Airport Limited

- Won the coveted Airports Council International (ACI) Airport Service Quality (ASQ) Departures Awards being adjudged as the “Best Airport by Size and Region” and its first ever “Best Airport in Environment and Ambience by Size”, both in the Asia-Pacific region for 2019, in its category of 15-25 MPPA;
- ACI Asia–Pacific Green Airports Platinum Recognition for efficiency in water management practices;
- Second Position in the Best Regional Airports and the Best Airport Staff in India and Central Asia categories in the Skytrax World Airports 2020 Awards;
- Fourth and Eighth ranks in the Best Airport in Central Asia and India and Best Regional Airports in Asia categories respectively, in the Skytrax World Airports 2020 Awards;
- Received Award for “Excellence in Corporate Social Responsibility” in 2019 from Federation of Telangana Chambers of Commerce and Industry in recognition of the CSR initiatives;
- Won the "National Energy Leader" and "Excellent Energy Efficient Unit" Awards at the “20th National Award for Excellence in Energy Management 2019” Ceremony of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in recognition of energy-efficiency initiatives and best practices;
- Won the 1st place award in “Excellence in Cost Management 2018” in the Transportation and Logistics category from the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, received in August 2019;
- Awarded the 3rd Best **Swachhta Pakhwada Awards 2019** during the Wings India 2020 closing session in recognition of the stellar work done across the aviation sector;

- Awarded the Aviation Sustainability & Environmental Award under Special Category during the Wings India 2020 for the notable contributions in the area of Civil Aviation in India;
- Featured among the top 10 airports globally in AirHelp's Annual Rankings in 2019 for passenger experience (on-time performance, service quality and food & shopping options);
- Won the 1st prize for 'Best Garden Maintained by Private Companies' in the above 90 acres category awarded by the Government of Telangana;
- Won the 2nd Prize for 'Landscape in Road Medians- Private companies' awarded by the Government of Telangana.

DIVIDEND

Keeping in view the Company's expansion plans and insufficient profits due to covid19 pandemic your Company have not recommended any dividend on the compulsory convertible preference share as well as equity shares for the FY ended 2019-20.

PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

During the year ended on March 31, 2019 your Company through private placement issued and allotted 2,05,000 no. Unsecured Redeemable Un-listed Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of face value of Rs. 1,00,000 each in dematerialized form to identified persons in two tranches, for an amount aggregating to Rs. 2050,00,00,000 (Rupees Two Thousand Fifty Crores only) in terms of Section 42 read with Section 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules & regulations made thereunder. The details of ISIN of these NCDs are given below:

Tranche 1 NCDs: ISIN INE903F07054
Tranche 2 NCDs: ISIN INE903F07062

PRIVATE PLACEMENT OF NON-CONVERTIBLE BOND

In addition to earlier issue of Non-Convertible Bond (''NCBs'') during the year under review your Company through private placement issued and allotted additional 220 no. Secured Redeemable Listed Rated Taxable Non-Convertible Bond (NCBs) of face value of Rs. 1cr.each aggregating to Rs. 220 cr. in dematerialized form on January 30, 2020 in terms of Section 42 read with Section 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules & regulations made thereunder. The details of tranche wise ISIN of NCBs of all is given below

Tranche 1 of Rs. 800 Cr. Issued and Allotted During FY 2019	: INE903F07013
Tranche 2 of Rs. 325 Cr. Issued and Allotted During FY 2019	: INE903F07021
Tranche 3 of Rs. 325 Cr. Issued and Allotted During FY 2019	: INE903F07039
Tranche 4 of Rs. 220 Cr. Issued and Allotted During FY 2020	: INE903F07047

PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT OF EQUITY SHARES

Your Board of Directors wish to inform you that on July 7, 2020 your Company through preferential allotment issued and allotted 78,279,463 no. of fully paid equity shares of the Company at a face value of Rs. 10 each ("Equity Shares"), at a premium of Rs. 117.747427 each aggregating to Rs. 1,000 crores in dematerialized form by way of preferential allotment to Aéroports de Paris S.A in terms of Section 23, 42, 62(1)(c), 179 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014.

CHANGE IN CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

During the financial year with the consent of the members of the Company the authorized share capital of Company was reclassified from Rs. 30,00,00,00,000 (Rupees Three Thousand Crores only) divided into 140,00,00,000 (One Hundred Forty Crores) equity shares of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) each and 1,60,00,000 (One Crore Sixty Lakhs) preference shares of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees One Thousand only) each, to Rs. 30,00,00,00,000 (Rupees Three Thousand Crores only) divided into 150,00,00,000 (One Hundred Fifty Crores) equity shares of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) each and 150,00,00,000 (One Hundred Fifty Crores) preference shares of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) each.

DETAILS OF TRUSTEE FOR NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND NON-CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Catalyst Trusteeship Limited
Address: Office No. 83 – 87, 8th floor,
Mittal Tower', 'B' Wing, Nariman Point,
Mumbai – 400021
Tel No.: 022 49220543
Fax: 022-49220505
Website: http://www.catalysttrustee.com
Contact Person: Swapnil Rane

INVESTOR GRIEVANCES

Your Company is Listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) from July 8, 2019 pursuant to issuance of Secured Redeemable Listed Rated Taxable Non-Convertible Bond. The Company has not received any complaints from the bond holders required to be reported under Regulation 13(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

RESERVES

The Company being registered as non-banking financial company is required to transfer 20% of the net profit to special reserve in accordance with section 45IC of RBI Act. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has transferred Rs. 14.98 crores to special reserve.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Directors Retire By Rotation

In terms of the provisions of section 152 of the Companies Act, 2013 and in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. G.M. Rao (DIN 00574243) and Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao (DIN 03482239), Directors of the Company, are liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends their re-appointment for the consideration of the members of the Company at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Mr. G.M. Rao (DIN 00574243) and Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao (DIN 03482239), is not disqualified under section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The resolution seeking appointment of above director has been included in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors recommends the resolution for your approval.

Appointments

Mr. K. Narayana Rao, Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard and Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire was appointed as additional directors by Board of Directors w.e.f. February 17, 2020 and February 25, 2020 respectively. Further, the Shareholder of the Company have appointed them as Non-Executive Directors as per section 152 of Companies Act 2013 in the Extra Ordinary General meeting held on February 25, 2020.

Cessations or Resignations

Mr. Suresh Krishan Goyal resigned as Director w.e.f. February 25, 2020.The Board of Directors places on record their deep appreciation for the services and support rendered by him as Director of the Company.

Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Joint Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. G.R.K. Babu - Chief Financial Officer continues to be the KMP of the Company.

Further Ms. Deepanjali Gulati - Company Secretary of the Company has resigned w.e.f close of working hours of July 31, 2020, therefore Company has appointed Mr. Saurabh Jain as a Company Secretary of the Company and Compliance Officer under SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosures Requirement) Regulation, 2015 w.e.f August 01, 2020.

The Company has received declarations from all the Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of Independence as prescribed under the Act.

The policy on director's appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of directors and other matters as required by the provisions of Section 178 of the Act is attached as **Annexure - I**. (Website link: https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=5) Further, Board has recently amended its policy based on the suggestion provided by RBI with respect to succession planning.

BOARD EVALUATION

The Company has done a formal annual evaluation of the performance of the Board, its Committees and of individual directors, through a software named Dess Digital Meetings.

SUBSIDIARY/ ASSOCIATE & JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES

As on March 31, 2020, in terms of Companies Act 2013, your Company has 21 direct & indirect subsidiaries, 12 Associates Companies directly and indirectly.

Following Companies became Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Ventures during the year:

- GMR Macau Duty Free & Retail Company Limited was became indirect subsidiary of the Company w.e.f July 15, 2019.
- GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte. Ltd was became indirect subsidiary of the Company w.e.f July 24, 2019.
- GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited was became direct subsidiary of Company w.e.f August 22, 2019.
- GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited was became direct subsidiary of Company w.e.f. November 20, 2019.
- GMR Airports Greece Single Member S.A was became indirect subsidiary of the Company w.e.f January 13th 2020.
- GMR Visakhapatnam International Airport Limited was became direct subsidiary of the Company w.e.f May 19, 2020

Following Companies Ceased to be Subsidiary, Associates and Joint Ventures during the year:

- WAISL Limited ceased to be Associates of GAL w.e.f. June 26, 2019.
- GADL International Limited ceased to be indirect subsidiary of Company w.e.f August 14, 2019.
- Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ceased to be indirect subsidiary of Company w.e.f September 13th 2019.
- GMR Macau Duty Free & Retail Company Limited ceased to be indirect subsidiary w.e.f December 27th, 2019

There has been no material change in the nature of the business of the subsidiaries.

As per the provisions of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, the consolidated financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and associates are attached in the Annual Report. A statement containing brief financial details of all the subsidiaries and associates of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020, forms part of the Annual Report. The annual accounts of subsidiaries and associates will be made available to shareholders on request and will also be kept for inspection by any shareholder at the Registered Office and Corporate Office of your Company. A statement in Form AOC-1 containing the salient features of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries, associates and joint venture is also attached with financial statements as **"Annexure- II".**

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the FY 2019-20, Thirteen Board meetings were held. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. The details of meetings held and attended by Directors during the FY 2019-20 is attached as **''Annexure III''.**

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has a duly constituted Audit Committee in line with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The primary objective of the Committee is to monitor and provide effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest level of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting.

The Audit Committee reviews reports of the Internal Auditor, Financial Auditors and the Secretarial Auditor and discusses their findings, suggestions and observations and other related matter. It also reviews the major accounting polices followed by the Company.

All the members of the Committee have the requisite qualification for appointment on the Committees and possess sound knowledge of finance, accounting practices and internal controls.

The Audit Committee comprises of the following Directors as Members and during the year 2019-20 seven meetings of the Committee were held. The details of meetings held and attended by Members during the FY 2019-20 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name	17 May 2019	19 August2019	05 September 2019	30 September 2019	30 October 2019	13 December 2019	19 March 2020
1.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Chairman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran- Member	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa- Member	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Mr. Suresh Goyal - Member	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Resigned
5.	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao – Member	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Note: Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned from the Board w.e.f Feb 25, 2020 consequent to that he ceased to be a member of the Committee.

Further, during the year under review, the Board of Directors has accepted all the recommendations of Audit Committee

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

The Board of Directors has constituted a Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The powers, role and terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee covers the areas as contemplated under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of the following Directors as Members and met four times during the year. The details of meetings held and attended by Members during the FY 2019-20 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name	17 May 2019	19 August 2019	30 September 2019	17 February 2020
1.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu - Chairman	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran - Member	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	*Mr. Suresh Goyal - Member	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Note: Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned from the Board w.e.f Feb 25, 2020 consequent to that he ceased to be a member of the Committee, therefore Company has reconstitute the Committee and Mr. G.B.S Raju was appointed as member of the Committee w.e.f June 16, 2020.

SHARE ALLOTMENT AND TRANSFER COMMITTEE

Your Company also has a Share Allotment and Transfer Committee and the Committee Comprises of the following Directors as Members as on March 31, 2020. No meeting of Share Allotment and Transfer Committee took place during the year under review.

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Committee
1.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu – Chairman
2.	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao – Member

Note: Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned from the Board w.e.f Feb 25, 2020 consequent to that he ceased to be a member of the Committee.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

As per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, CSR committee of your Company comprises of the following Directors as Members as on March 31, 2020.

The Committee met once during the year. The details of meetings held and attended by Members during the FY 2019-20 are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Committee	17 May 2019
1.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu – Chairman	Yes
2.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Member	No
3.	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao – Member	Yes

The said Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of formulating and recommending to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy), indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, monitoring the implementation of the framework of the CSR Policy and recommending the amount to be spent on CSR activities, as per the requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

The CSR Committee has formulated and recommended to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy indicating the activities to be undertaken by the Company, which has been approved by the Board.

During the period under review your Company has contributed Rs. 61,00,000 towards implementation of various CSR Programs through GMRVF. As required by the provisions of Section 135 and Rules thereunder, the annual report on CSR activities and initiatives, details about the policy developed and implemented by the Company on CSR initiatives taken during the year is annexed as **Annexure – IV.**

COMMITTEE(s) AS PER THE RQUIREMENT OF NBFC DIRECTION OF RBI

Your Company having following committee(s) as required to constitute by NBFC Companies pursuant to master & other direction issued by RBI on time to time for NBFC Companies, comprises of the following members as on the date of approval of the Board Report for the FY 2020.

Sl. No.	Name of Committee	Members of the Committee
1.	IT Strategy Committee	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson Mr. George Thomas Fanthome – Member Mr. Kalyan Singh*
2.	IT Steering Committee	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson Mr. George Thomas Fanthome – Member Mr. Kalyan Singh*
3.	Risk Management Committee	Mr. G.B.S Raju – Vice Chairman Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar – Joint Managing Director & CEO Mr. G.R.K. Babu – Chief Financial Officer Mr. Sanjeev Sharma – Chief Risk Officer
4.	Assets Liability Management Committee	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Joint Managing Director and CEO Mr. G.R.K. Babu -Chief Financial Officer Mr. Sanjeev Sharma - Chief Risk Officer Mr. Manoj Dharewa- Head Project Finance and Treasury; Mr. Madhukar Dodrajka - Head Finance and Accounts

Note: Mr. Raman Srinivasan has resigned from the Company w.e.f Feb 25, 2020 consequent to that Company has reconstitute the Committee and Mr. Kalyan Singh was appointed as member of the Committee w.e.f June 16, 2020.

The details of meetings held of IT Strategy and IT Steering Committee and attended by Members during the FY 2019-20 are given below:-

IT Strategy Committee			
Sl. No.	**Members of the Committee**	**May 18, 2019**	**November 16, 2019**
1.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson	Yes	Yes
	Mr. George Thomas Fanthome – Member	No	Yes
	Mr. Raman Srinivasan – Member	Yes	No

IT Steering Committee		
Sl. No.	**Members of the Committee**	**November 16, 2019**
1.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa – Chairperson	Yes
	Mr. George Thomas Fanthome – Member	Yes
	Mr. Raman Srinivasan – Member	No

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS MEETING

In terms of requirements under Schedule IV of the Companies Act 2013, a separate meeting of the Independent Directors was held on 19th March, 2020.

DISCLOSURE OF VIGIL MECHANISM/WHISTLE BLOWER AS PER SECTION 177(10):

The Company has established a vigil mechanism as per the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Vigil Mechanism Policy of the Company to provide for adequate safeguards against victimization of persons who use such mechanism is attached as **Annexure – V** and also available on the official website of GMR Airports Limited and the Website Link is https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=3.

AUDITORS & AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors on the recommendation of Audit Committee in their meeting held on September 30, 2019, appointed M/s Walker Chandiok & Co., as Statutory

Auditors of Company for a period of 5 years from the conclusion of 27th Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of 32nd Annual General Meeting of the Company.

The report given by M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co., Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W), Statutory Auditors on financial statements of the Company for FY 2020 forms part of the Annual Report.

The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

The Board has appointed M/s Arun Kumar Gupta & Associates, Company Secretaries (Certificate of Practice Number: 5086) to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the FY 2019-20.

The Secretarial Audit Report is annexed to this report as **Annexure VI**.The Secretarial Auditors' report is self-explanatory and therefore, does not require further comments and explanation.

The Board has appointed M/s Arun Kumar Gupta & Associates, Company Secretaries (Certificate of Practice Number: 5086) as Secretarial Auditor of the Company.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company complies with all applicable mandatory Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of the FY20 of the Company to which the financial statements relate and on the date of this Report.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has a well laid out Risk Management Policy, covering the process of identifying, assessing, mitigating, reporting and reviewing critical risks impacting the achievement of Company's objectives.

The GMR Group has framed and implemented a risk management policy across the Group and the same is adopted by the Company. The policy is aligned to ISO 31000:2009 framework (Risk Management - Principles and Guidelines) for identification of elements of risk. There are certain inherent risks as associated with every business and your company is also not immune to the same. As per the RBI regulations applicable to Core Investment Companies, your Company has constituted a Risk Management Committee and has appointed a Chief Risk Officer, which identifies the risks associated with the business and continuously reviewing the same and preparing strategies to mitigate it. There are no risks identified by the Board which may threaten the existence of the Company.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATOR OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulator or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future except explained in the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company conducts its Internal Audit and compliance functions within the parameters of regulatory framework which is well commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of operations. The internal controls are reviewed periodically.

The Company has an Internal Audit department (Management Assurance Group) which is staffed with experienced personnel. The reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board. The Audit Committee reviews the performance of the Audit function, the effectiveness of controls & compliance with regulatory guidelines.

The Company's internal financial control framework, established in accordance with the COSO framework, to ensure the adequacy of design and operating effectiveness of operational, financial and compliance controls.

The Company has adopted policies and procedures including the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of fraud and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures under the Companies Act, 2013. These controls and processes have been embedded and integrated with SAP) and/or other allied IT applications which have been implemented.

During the year under review, such controls were reviewed and tested by the internal audit department of the Company. The Statutory Auditors of the Company has also tested the Internal Controls over financial reporting.

There were no reportable material weakness observed in the design or operating effectiveness of the controls except few areas where the risk has been identified as low and there is a need to further strengthen the controls which are addressed through systemic identification of causals. Corrective actions, if required, are taken by the respective functions. Functional owners take responsibility for introducing preventive actions. Proactive actions are initiated to ensure compliance with the several upcoming regulations through deployment of cross functional teams. As far as possible, emphasis is placed on automation of controls within the process to minimize deviations and exceptions.

DEPOSITS

The Company being Core Investment Company-NBFC has invested or would invest/hold its investments in the shares/securities of its group/holding/subsidiary companies of not less than 90 per cent of its assets and that it would not trade in such shares/securities and that it has neither accepted nor would accept any public deposit during the year, therefore, no disclosure is required as per Rule 8(5) of The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

COST RECORDS

In terms of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to maintain the Cost Records.

PARTICULARS OF LOAN, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS AS PER SECTION 186

The Company being a NBFC Company, it is the ordinary course of business of the Company to give loans, to made investments, to give guarantees and to provide securities. The provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

However, the details of Investments, loans made by the Company form part of the notes to the Financial Statements in the Annual Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm’s length basis, therefore the provision of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

The members may refer Note No. 39 to the Standalone Financial Statement which sets out related party disclosure pursuant to Ind AS.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

Annual Return of the Company is attached as **Annexure – VII** and also uploaded on on Company's official website the link of the same is https://www.gmrairports.com/investor.aspx?sec=5.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES, DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The information required pursuant to section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is attached as **Annexure – VIII & IX**.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

The particulars relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption as required to be disclosed under the Act, is not applicable on Company as the Company is involved in activity of financial services therefore no disclosures is required under **Annexure X** to the Report.

Further details regarding Foreign Exchange Outgo and Earnings are given in the **Note No. 46 & 47** "Other Disclosures" to the Notes to Accounts to the Balance Sheet as attached

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

To the best of their knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations obtained by them, your Directors make the following statements in terms of Section 134(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

1. That in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the applicable accounting standards read with the requirements set out under Schedule III to the Act, have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

2. That such accounting policies as mentioned in the Notes to the Financial Statements have been selected and applied consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and of the profit/loss of the Company for that period;

3. That proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

4. That the annual financial statements have been prepared for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 on a 'going concern' basis;

5. That the company has devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the FY under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act.
2. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
3. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any Scheme.
4. No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

Further, your Directors state that, your company has complied with the provisions related to constitution of Internal Committee (Internal Complaints Committee) under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Further, during the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors place on record their appreciation for assistance and co–operation received from Reserve Bank of India, Government Bodies, Banks, Regulatory Authorities and shareholders of the Company.

Your Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation for the dedicated efforts and consistent contribution made by the employees at all levels, to ensure that the Company continues to grow and excel.

For and on behalf of the Board of
GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN : 00574243

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 21, 2020

Annexure - I

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Nomination and Remuneration Policy

Note: This revised policy was approved and adopted by Board of Directors of the Company in their Meeting held on June 25, 2020.

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 **("the Act")**, the Board of Directors of every public limited company having paid up capital of Rs. 10 Crores or more shall constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee. GMR Airports Limited **("GAL")** fulfills the prescribed requirement and therefore in compliance therewith the Company has constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

As per the provisions of the Act and as per its terms of reference provided by the Board, the Committee is required to formulate this policy.

1.1. Purpose of the Policy

The Key Objectives of the Committee includes :

(a) To guide the Board in relation to appointment and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

(b) To evaluate the performance of the members of the Board and provide necessary report to the Board for further evaluation.

(c) To recommend to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

(d) To ensure board diversity and optimum balance between Executive & Non-Executive Directors.

The Policy ensures that:

(a) The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required to run the Company successfully;

(b) Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmark; and

(c) Remuneration to Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

1.2. Definitions

1.2.1. **"Board"** means the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.2.2. **"Company"** means "GMR Airports Limited."

1.2.3. **"Stock Option"** means the option given to the directors, officers or employees of a company or of its holding company or subsidiary company or companies, if any, which gives such directors, officers or employees, the benefit or right to purchase, or to subscribe for, the shares of the company at a future date at a pre-determined price.

1.2.4. **"Independent Director"** means a director referred to in Section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

1.2.5. **"Key Managerial Personnel"** or **"KMP"** means Key Managerial Personnel of the Company in terms of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder.
(As per Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, the following are whole-time Key Managerial Personnel:

(i) Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer or the Manager and in their absence a whole-time Director;

(ii) Company Secretary; and

(iii) *Chief Financial Officer.)*

1.2.6. **"Managerial Personnel"** shall mean Managing Director/Whole-time Director/Manager

1.2.7. **"Nomination and Remuneration Committee"** shall mean a Committee of Board of Directors of the Company, constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

1.2.8. **"Policy or This Policy"** means, "Nomination and Remuneration Policy."

1.2.9. **"Remuneration"** means any money or its equivalent given or passed to any person for services rendered by him and includes perquisites as defined under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

1.2.10. **"Senior Management"** means personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Directors. This would include all members of management one level below the executive directors, including all the functional heads.

1.3. Interpretation

Words and expressions used in this Policy shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in the Companies Act, 2013 or the rules framed thereon.

2. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

2.1. Role of the Committee

(a) Identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in Senior Management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of every director's performance.

(b) Formulating the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.

(c) Formulating the criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board;

(d) Devising a policy on Board diversity

(e) Ensuring that the Board comprises of a balanced combination of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors;

(f) All information about the Directors / Managing Directors / Whole time Directors / Key Managerial Personnel i.e., background details, past remuneration, recognition or awards, job profile shall be considered and disclosed to shareholders, where required;

(g) The Committee shall take into consideration and ensure the compliance of provisions under Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 for appointing and fixing remuneration of Managing Directors / Whole-time Directors;

(h) While approving the remuneration, the Committee shall take into account financial position of the Company, trend in the industry, qualification, experience and past performance of the appointee;

(i) The Committee shall be in a position to bring about objectivity in determining the remuneration package while striking the balance between the interest of the Company and the shareholders;

2.2. Composition of the Committee

(a) The Committee shall comprise of at least three (3) Directors, all of whom shall be non-executive Directors and at least half shall be Independent.

(b) The Board shall reconstitute the Committee as and when required to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable statutory requirement.

(c) Minimum two (2) members shall constitute a quorum for the Committee meeting.

(d) Membership of the Committee shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.

(e) Term of the Committee shall be continued unless terminated by the Board of Directors.

2.3. Chairman of the Committee

(a) Chairman of the Committee shall be as decided by the Board.

(b) Chairman of the Company may be appointed as a member of the Committee but shall not Chair the Committee.

(c) In the absence of the Chairman, the members of the Committee present at the meeting shall choose one amongst them to act as Chairman.

(d) Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee could be present at the Annual General Meeting or may nominate any other person to answer the shareholders' queries.

2.4. Frequency of the Meetings of the Committee

The meeting of the Committee shall be held at such regular intervals as may be required.

2.5. Committee Member's Interest

(a) A member of the Committee is not entitled to be present when his or her own remuneration is discussed at a meeting or when his or her performance is being evaluated.

(b) The Committee may invite such executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee.

2.6. Voting at the Meeting

(a) Matters arising for determination at Committee meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of Members present and voting and any such decision shall for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Committee.

(b) In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting will have a casting vote.

2.7. Minutes of the Meeting

Proceedings of all meetings must be minuted and signed by the Chairman of the said meeting or the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting. Minutes of the Committee meeting will be tabled at the subsequent Board and Committee meeting.

3. APPLICABILITY

This Policy is Applicable to:

(a) Directors (Executive, Non-Executive and Independent)

(b) Key Managerial Personnel

(c) Senior Management personnel

(d) Other employees as may be decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee

4. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTOR, KMP AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL AND SUCCESSION PLANNING

4.1. Appointment criteria and qualifications

(a) Subject to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, other applicable laws, if any and GMR Group HR Policy, the Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director, KMP or at Senior Management level and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.

(b) The Committee has discretion to decide the adequacy of qualification, expertise and experience for the concerned position.

(c) The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as Managing Director / Whole-time Director / Manager who has attained the age of seventy years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the explanatory statement annexed to the notice for such motion indicating the justification for extension of appointment beyond seventy years.

4.2. Term / Tenure

4.2.1. **Managing Director / Whole-time Director / Manager**

The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Managerial Personnel for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term.

4.2.2. **Independent Director**

(a) An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for re appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report.

(b) No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director.
Provided that an Independent Director shall not, during the said period of three years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly.

(c) The maximum number of public companies in which a person can be appointed as a director shall not exceed ten.

For reckoning the limit of public companies in which a person can be appointed as director, directorship in private companies that are either holding or subsidiary company of a public company shall be included.

4.3. Familiarization Programme for Independent Directors

The company shall familiarize the Independent Directors with the company, their roles, rights, responsibilities in the company, nature of the industry in which the company operates, business model of the company, etc., through various programmes.

4.4. Evaluation

Subject to Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013, the Committee shall carry out the evaluation of Directors periodically.

4.5. Removal

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013, rules made thereunder or under any other applicable laws, rules and regulations, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP, subject to the provisions and compliance of the applicable laws, rules and regulations.

4.6. Retirement

The Director, KMP and Personnel of Senior Management shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Director, KMP, Personnel of Senior Management in the same position / remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, in the interest and for the benefit of the Company.

4.7 Succession planning

1. The Company shall follow GMR Group Policy on Succession Planning to identify critical job positions and provide Succession to these positions for business continuity & Institution Building.
2. Corporate HR (CHR) will initiate the process for identification of individuals by CEO/HOD/Chairman, as may be applicable, in the context of AOP, business and workforce plans.
3. Job specifications will be shared with CEO/HOD/Chairman to help identify potential successors.
4. Succession Planning Policy & Process will be administered by CHR in partnership with the CEO/HOD/Chairman.
5. Confidentiality with regard to outcome of the Succession Planning exercise will be maintained at all times.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL, KMP AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

4.7. General

(a) The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. to Managerial Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.

(b) The remuneration and commission to be paid to the Managerial Personnel shall be as per the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

(c) Increments to the existing remuneration / compensation structure of Managerial Personnel may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders in the case of Managerial Personnel.

(d) Where any insurance is taken by a company on behalf of its Managing Director, Whole-time Director, Manager, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Company Secretary for indemnifying any of them against any liability in respect of any negligence, default, misfeasance, breach of duty or breach of trust for which they may be guilty in relation to the company, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel.

4.8. Remuneration to Managerial Personnel, KMP, Senior Management and Other Employees

4.8.1. Fixed Pay

Managerial Personnel shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force. The break-up of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to provident fund, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and approved by the shareholders and Central Government, wherever required.

4.8.2. Minimum Remuneration

If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Managerial Personnel in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 and if it is not able to comply with such provisions, with the prior approval of the Central Government.

4.8.3. Provisions for excess remuneration

If any Managerial Personnel draws or receives, directly or indirectly by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or without the prior sanction of the Central Government, where required, he / she shall refund such sums to the Company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the Company. The Company shall not waive recovery of such sum refundable to it unless permitted by the Central Government.

4.8.4. The remuneration to KMPs and Personnel of Senior Management shall be governed by the GMR Group HR Policy.

4.8.5. The remuneration to other employees shall be governed by the GMR Group HR Policy.

4.9. Remuneration to Non-Executive / Independent Director

4.9.1. **Remuneration / Commission**

The remuneration / commission shall be in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder for the time being in force.

4.9.2. **Sitting Fees**

The Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof.

Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed the maximum amount as provided in the Companies Act, 2013, per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

The sitting fee paid to Independent Directors and Women Directors, shall not be less than the sitting fee payable to other directors.

4.9.3. **Limit of Remuneration / Commission**

Remuneration / Commission may be paid within the monetary limit approved by shareholders, subject to the limit not exceeding 1% of the net profits of the Company computed as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. DISCLOSURES

The Company shall disclose the Policy on Nomination and Remuneration on its website (if any) and the web-link shall be provided in the Annual Report.

6. AMENDMENT

Any amendment or modification in the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereto and any other applicable regulation relating to Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall automatically be applicable to the Company.

Form No. AOC - 1 **Annexure -II**

(Pursuant to First proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies(Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries / associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Rs. in crore)

S.No	Name of ths Subsidiary	Reporting period	Reporting currency	Capital	Other equity / Reserves	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments*	Turnover (Revenue from Operations)	Profit before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit after taxation	Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Tax imapct of OCI	Other comprehensive income (Net)	Total comprehensive income	Proposed Dividend	% of Shareholding $
1	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	156.00	(126.92)	269.46	240.38	10.71	248.29	8.16	0.04	8.11	(0.17)	(0.04)	(0.13)	7.98	-	100%
2	GMR Airport Developers Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	10.20	45.25	147.69	92.24	29.74	155.33	23.74	6.41	17.33	(0.83)	-	(0.83)	16.50	-	100%
3	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	378.00	1,943.17	8,776.28	6,455.10	1,162.41	1,525.79	694.15	57.32	636.82	193.90	61.78	132.11	768.93	-	63%
4	Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited ****	April 01, 2019 - July 30, 2019	INR	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	100%
5	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	90.50	(13.05)	242.21	164.76	-	17.95	(2.69)	(0.20)	(2.48)	-	-	-	(2.48)	-	100%
6	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	51.60	(4.27)	196.96	149.64	4.20	17.51	(2.94)	1.43	(4.36)	-	-	-	(4.36)	-	100%
7	Delhi International Airport Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	2,450.00	292.45	16,907.52	14,165.07	1,234.20	3,909.42	1.36	(11.79)	13.15	17.33	6.06	11.27	24.42	-	64%
8	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited #	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.10	(0.16)	-	0.06	-	-	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	(0.00)	-	100%
9	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	81.44	10.15	200.76	109.17	10.36	167.03	48.14	12.42	35.72	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.10)	35.62	-	90%
10	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited #	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.05	(0.05)	-	(0.00)	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	-	-	(0.02)	-	100%
11	GMR Aero Technic Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.10	0.33	0.71	0.28	-	0.98	0.07	0.02	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	-	100%
12	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	473.83	(477.39)	432.91	436.47	63.78	298.23	16.83	0.46	16.37	(0.51)	(0.13)	(0.38)	16.00	-	100%
13	GMR Airport Singapore Pte Limited (GASPL) (b) #	July 24, 2019 - December 31,2019	USD	3.07	(3.77)	12.68	13.38	-	-	(3.73)	-	(3.73)	(0.05)	-	(0.05)	(3.77)	-	100%
14	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (a)	January 01, 2019 - December 31, 2019	USD	1.18	(1.16)	0.01	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	0.02	-	100%
15	GADL International Limited (a) ***	January 01, 2019 - August 14, 2019	USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.04)	0.18	-	0.18	0.14	-	100%
16	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited (a)	January 01, 2019 - December 31, 2019	USD	1.07	1.87	2.99	0.04	-	-	(0.36)	-	(0.36)	0.04	-	0.04	(0.32)	-	100%
17	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited #	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.75	57.69	58.45	0.01	-	-	(0.55)	-	(0.55)	-	-	-	(0.55)	-	100%
18	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL) #	August 22, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.01	(0.03)	0.01	0.03	-	-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	100%
19	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL) #	November 20, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	0.01	(0.03)	0.01	0.03		-	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	100%
20	GMR International Airport BV (a)	January 01, 2019 - December 31, 2019	USD	7.15	(183.68)	1,728.34	1,904.87	-	-	(151.96)	-	(151.96)	(3.16)	-	(3.16)	(155.11)	-	100%
21	GMR Goa International Airport Limited #	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	189.00	(4.40)	419.46	234.87	4.23	-	(3.34)	0.06	(3.40)	-	-	-	(3.40)	-	99.99%
22	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	April 01, 2019 - March 31, 2020	INR	80.00	288.87	663.67	294.80	-	1,414.59	196.02	54.66	141.36	(0.40)	-	(0.40)	140.96	-	66.93%

Notes:

1.The annual accounts of the Subsidiary Companies and the related detailed information will be made available to the members of the Company and the subsidiary companies seeking such information at any point of time.

The annual accounts of the subsidiary companies will also be kept for inspection by any member in the registered office and that of the subsidiary companies concerned.

2 * Investments except investment in Group entities (Subsidiaries / Joint ventures / Assciates).

4. *** Indicates entities sold during the year

5. **** Indicates companies under liquidation/merger.

6. Details of reporting currency and the rate used in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Reporting Currency Reference	For Conversion	
	Average Rate (in Rs.)	Closing Rate
a	70.2288	71.3850
b	70.4608	71.3850

7. # indicates the names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations

8$ Percentage of Shareholding Includes direct holding as well as indirect holding

For and on Behalf of the board of GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Grandhi Kiran Kumar	**G.B.S. Raju**	**G.R.K. Babu**	**Saurabh Jain**
Joint Managing Director & CEO	Vice Chairman	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and JointVentures

S No	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Latest audited Balance sheet date	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit / (Loss) for the year (Rs. in crore)	OCI for the year (Rs. in crore)
			Number in crore	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture (Rs. in crore)	Extend of Holding %				Considered in Consolidation	Considered in Consolidation
	Associates									
1	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited	31-Mar-20	2.91	29.12	26.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	262.84	39.62	0.02
2	Travel Food Services (Delhi T3) Private Limited	31-Mar-20	0.56	5.60	40.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	21.23	7.31	(0.12)
3	TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited	31-Mar-20	0.92	9.22	49.90%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	81.92	24.69	0.41
4	DIGI Yatra Foundation	31-Mar-20	0.00	0.00	37.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	(0.63)	(0.12)	-
5	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Private Limited #	31-Mar-20	10.83	108.33	20.14%	20% Capital and Agreement	NA	683.21	(5.03)	(0.20)
6	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	31-Mar-20	1.25	12.50	50.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	43.72	10.13	(0.01)
7	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited	31-Mar-20	4.26	42.64	26.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	271.66	41.43	(0.01)
8	WAISL Limited **	April 01, 2019 - June 26, 2019	-	-	0.00%	-	NA	-	9.25	0.00
9	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited	31-Mar-20	0.98	9.80	49.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	46.39	9.19	0.03
10	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	December 31, 2019	213.38	1,686.84	40.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	1,313.04	71.97	(0.55)
11	Heraklioncrete International Airport SA #	December 31, 2019	3.79	221.25	21.64%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	28.01	(0.58)	-
12	Mactan Travel Retail Group Co.	December 31, 2019	7.00	9.79	50.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	19.59	0.25	-
13	SSP-Mactan Cebu Corporation	December 31, 2019	7.00	9.79	50.00%	Holding more than 20% Capital and Agreement	NA	29.80	9.07	-

1. # indicates the names of Joint ventures /Associates which are yet to commence operations
2. ** Disposed off during the year

For and on Behalf of the board of GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-
G.B.S. Raju
Vice Chairman

Sd/-
G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Saurabh Jain
Company Secretary

Details of Board Meeting Held During FY 2019-20 and attendance of directors:

Annexure - III

Sl. No.	Name	08 May 2019	17 May 2019	14 June 2019	19 August 2019	05 September 2019	30 September 2019	30 October 2019	15 November 2019	13 December 2019	17-February 2020	25 February 2020	25 February 2020 (Adjourned Meeting)	19 March 2020
1.	Mr. G. M. Rao	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Mr. Grandhi Kirankumar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4.	Mr. Grandhi Buchisanyasi Raju	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
5	Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
6.	Mr. R.S.S.L.N Bhaskarudu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Mr. Suresh Goyal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA
10.	Mr. K. Narayana Rao	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	Yes	No	Yes

Sl. No.	Name	08 May 2019	17 May 2019	14 June 2019	19 August 2019	05 September 2019	30 September 2019	30 October 2019	15 November 2019	13 December 2019	17-February 2020	25 February 2020	25 February 2020 (Adjourned Meeting)	19 March 2020
12.	Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	No	No	Yes

For **and on behalf of the Board of**
GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243

Annexure – IV

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Report

[Pursuant to clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. **A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.**

   The Company has a well-defined Policy on CSR as per the requirement of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 which covers the activities as prescribed under Schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013. The Company is carrying out its CSR Activities through GMR Varalakshmi Foundation (GMRVF). The Trust is monitored by CSR Committee. During the FY under review, the Company has carried out activities primarily related to:

   (i) Promotion of education,
   (ii) Promoting Preventive Health Care and
   (iii) Promoting employment enhancing vocation skills

2. **The Composition of the Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") Committee is as under:**

   (i) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu, Chairman (Independent Director)
   (ii) Mr. Srinivas Bommidala, Member (Joint Managing Director)
   (iii) Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao, Member (Whole Time Director)

3. **Average net profit of the Company for last three Financial Years:** In view of the loss incurred by the Company during the financial year 2018-19, average of the three immediately preceding financial years has resulted into loss calculated as per Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence the Company was not statutorily required to contribute to CSR activities during the financial year 2019-20.

   The Committee recommended to voluntarily contribute/ spend Rs. 61 lakhs in the financial year 2019-20 towards CSR activity thereby maintaining the same amount of CSR expenditure as it was incurred in FY 2018-19.

4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent of the amount as in item 3 above):
Rs. 61 lacs

5. Details of CSR spent during FY 2019-20:

(a) Total amount to be spent for the Financial Year: Rs. 61 lacs including administrative expense.

(b) Amount unspent, if any: Nil

6. Manner in which the amount spent during the Financial Year is detailed below.

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	CSR Project / Activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise for FY 2019-20	Amount spent on the projects or programs for FY 2019-20 Sub – heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads	Cumulative expenditure upto March 31, 2020	Amount spent : Direct or through implementing agency* (IA)
1	Running and Supporting schools, children, Anganwadis and promoting education	Promotion of education	Shamshabad, Airport Colony, Mamidipalli, Gollapally, Shamshabad, RN Thanda, Charinagar Villages	3.52	3.52	3.52	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation

	Construction of E-learning classroom at government middle school	Promotion of education	Mopa village, North Goa district, Goa	11.23	11.23	11.23	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
2	Free Medical treatment, Promoting health awareness, free medical aid and providing healthcare facilities	Promoting Preventive Health Care	Airport Rehabilitation colony, RN Thanda, Mamidipalli villages around Airport , Shamshabad, Charinagar Villages	1.75	1.75	1.75	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
3	Providing Vocational Trainings to Schools& Colleges and related facilities	Promoting Employment Enhancing Vocation Skills	GMRVCEL, Shamshabad covering youth from different districts of Telangana	20.00	20.00	20.00	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
	Providing Vocational Trainings to Schools& Colleges and related facilities	Promoting Employment Enhancing Vocation Skills	GMRVCEL, Delhi covering youth from different districts of Delhi and neigbhouring states	24.50	24.50	24.50	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
4	Administrative Expenses						
TOTAL				61.00	61.00	61.00	

7. In case the Company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three Financial Years or any part thereof, the Company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report.

Not Applicable

8. A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company

We hereby affirm that the CSR Policy, as approved by the Board, has been implemented and the CSR Committee monitors the implementation of the CSR projects and activities in compliance with our CSR objectives.
For GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu
Chairman, CSR Committee
Independent Director
DIN No. 00058527

Sd/-
Grandhi Kirankumar
Joint Managing Director& CEO
DIN No. 00061669

Date: August 21, 2020
Place: New Delhi

Annexure - V

Creating tomorrow today

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Policy on Whistle Blower

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

GMR Airports Limited is an Airport Sector holding company of GMR Group and follows the GMR Group's ethical practices. In an effort to further this approach, as well as to comply with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') and the rules made thereunder, GMR Airports Limited has decided to adopt a revised vigil mechanism in line with the GMR Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy which can be referred to as the Whistle Blower Policy.

This Policy provides a platform for Directors, employees and stakeholders to raise genuine concerns and grievances by internally disclosing information which they believe show serious malpractice, impropriety, abuse or wrong doing within the Company, or in the dealings of the Company with other persons, or constitutes a violation of the GMR Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy (hereinafter referred to as a "Concern"), without fear of reprisal or victimization.

1.1. Purpose of the Policy

1.1.1. To provide a platform to voice concerns in a responsible and effective manner.

1.1.2. To provide a platform to disclose information, confidentially and without fear of reprisal or victimization, where there is reason to believe that there has been serious malpractice, Fraud, impropriety, abuse or wrong doing within the Company.

1.1.3. To ensure that no one is disadvantaged as a result of raising legitimate Concerns.

1.1.4. To increase the efficacy of the internal disclosure systems by enabling the Disclosure of information independently of line management for employees (although in relatively minor instances the immediate superior would be the appropriate person to be informed).

1.1.5. To provide appropriate infrastructure, including through the appointment of Ombudspersons, for the receipt and analysis of, and response to all bona fide Concerns.

1.2. Definitions

1.2.1. **"Audit Committee"** means Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company constituted under provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

1.2.2. **"Board"** means the Board of Directors of the Company.

1.2.3. **“Company”** means GMR Airports Limited.

1.2.4. **“Disclosure”** means any communication made in good faith that discloses or demonstrates information that may evidence unethical or improper activity including activities mentioned in Clause 3.5 of this Policy.

1.2.5. **“Fraud”** means any act, omission, concealment of any fact or abuse of position committed by any person or any other person with the connivance in any manner, with intent to deceive, to gain undue advantage from, or to injure the interests of, the Company or its shareholders or its creditors or any other person, whether or not there is any wrongful gain or wrongful loss.

1.2.6. **“Policy”** means Whistle Blower Policy of the Company.

1.2.7. **“Whistle Blower”** means any person making a Disclosure under this Policy.

1.3. Interpretation

Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned to them under the GMR Group’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy.

2. APPLICABILITY

This Policy shall apply to all Directors, regular employees and consultants of the Company, including advisors, in-house consultants, Whole-time Directors and employees on contract.

This Policy shall also apply to third parties with any commercial dealings with the Company, including vendors, service providers, partners, joint venture employees and customers.

3. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

3.1. This Policy is an extension of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy of the GMR Group.

3.2. It shall be emphasized that this Policy is intended to assist Whistle Blowers who have reason to believe that they have observed / come to know of any malpractice, Fraud, impropriety, abuse or wrongdoing within the Company or in its dealings with the persons listed in Clause 2.

3.3. The Whistle Blower's role is that of a reporting party with reliable information. They shall not be party to the investigation of complaints, or be involved in deciding what course of remedial action is warranted in a given case. Although, the Whistle Blower is not expected to provide complete evidence in proof of the allegation, he needs to demonstrate to the Ombudsperson that there are sufficient and valid grounds for the concern.

3.4. This Policy does not cover issues relating to grievances such as Performance Management Process (PMP) promotions and transfers. These are dealt with separately under the Employee Grievance Policy.

3.5. Concerns that may be raised under this Policy include a wide range of issues, some of which are listed below. An illustrative (but by no means comprehensive) list of Concerns that may be raised under this Policy is as follows:

(a) any unlawful act, whether criminal (e.g. theft) or giving rise to a civil action (e.g. slander or libel);

(b) breach of any policy or manual or code adopted by the Company;

(c) health and safety risks, including risks to employees as well as the public in general (e.g. faulty electrical equipment);

(d) Fraud and corruption (e.g. attempts to solicit or receive any gift / reward as a bribe);

(e) any instance of failure to comply with legal or statutory obligations either for and on behalf of the Company or in any personal capacity in the course of discharging duties of the Company;

(f) any instance of any kind of financial malpractice;

(g) abuse of power (e.g. sullying / harassment); and

(h) any other unethical or improper conduct.

4. OMBUDSPERSON

4.1. A senior level employee / consultant of the GMR Group will be nominated as Ombudsperson to:

(a) ensure that Concerns received under this Policy are investigated in a fair manner and that decisions are reported appropriately to all concerned, within the stipulated time limits;

(b) ensure that this Policy is administered appropriately;

(c) oversee and provide perspective to investigations;

(d) be available as a 'listening post' for any member of Company, who may wish to speak with them in relation to any Concern;

(e) provide coaching and counseling to individuals in furtherance of this Policy;

(f) act as an information resource with respect to applicable guidelines and policies; and

(g) carry out visits and undertake road shows to bring awareness about this Policy.

4.2. The Ombudsperson shall also periodically report to management on problem areas and trends within the Company so that such issues can be addressed through policies and procedures.

4.3. The Ombudsperson shall be nominated by the Group Chairman and will hold the position for a period of three years from the date of appointment.

4.4. The details of the Ombudsperson for the Company are given in **Annexure – I**.

4.5. The Ombudsperson, as described above, will be the process owner of this Policy.

4.6. The Business Chairman (Institution Building & Governance), acting on the directions of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, will oversee the implementation and effectiveness of this Policy.

5. DISCLOSURE AND FILING OF COMPLAINTS

5.1. **Anonymous Disclosure**

This Policy has adequate safeguards to ensure that no complainant is victimized on account of usage of this Policy. Accordingly, this Policy encourages Whistle Blowers to mention their names while making the Disclosure.

Concerns expressed anonymously / pseudonymously will not ordinarily be acted upon. However, where an anonymous Disclosure contains references to verifiable facts and figures, such cases will be taken up for investigation.

5.2. **Frivolous, Fictitious And Mala fide Disclosures**

If a Whistle Blower makes an allegation, which he / she knows or has reason to believe is untrue, or with an intent to defame or cause inconvenience, appropriate action will be taken against such Whistle Blower.

In case a person habitually makes false / frivolous complaints, appropriate disciplinary action will be initiated against such person. Further, the subsequent complaints / disclosures made by him/her may not be considered.

5.3. **Filing Of Complaints**

Any Whistle Blower making a complaint under this Policy may make a Disclosure to the Ombudsperson through the following communication modes:

(a) Oral Complaints

If a Whistle Blower desires to raise a Concern orally, she / he may do so through teleconference or by personally meeting the Ombudsperson, or by calling 1800-1020-467 or such other number as is set out on the Group’s website at www.gmrgroup.in.

(b) Complaints filed through Electronic Means

If a Whistle Blower desires to raise a concern through electronic means, she / he may send an e-mail to gmr@ethicshelpline.in to raise a concern under the Policy.

6. ASSURANCES UNDER THIS POLICY

6.1. To The Whistle Blower

6.1.1. All possible precautions will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the identity of the Whistle Blower, barring where such disclosure is required strictly for the purpose of law or to facilitate the investigation process.

6.1.2. The Company will not tolerate any harassment or victimization (including informal pressures) against a Whistle Blower and will take appropriate action to protect a Whistle Blower who has raised a Concern in good faith.

6.1.3. The Company will provide adequate and timely support and protection to Whistle Blowers in the event she / he faces any civil or criminal action in consequence of a bona fide Concern raised under this Policy.

6.1.4. If a Whistle Blower believes that she/he has been victimized for raising a Concern under this Policy, she / he may file a written complaint to the Ombudsperson requesting an appropriate remedy. The Ombudsperson shall investigate such complaint and take such actions as it may deem fit to ensure that the complainant is not victimized for having raised a Concern under this Policy.

6.2. On Whom The Investigation Is Made

All possible precautions will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of the person on whom an enquiry is carried out except as may be required by law or to facilitate the investigation process.

7. PROCEDURE FOR RECEIPT AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINT

7.1. Once any Disclosure of a Concern has been made by a Whistle Blower to the Ombudsperson, the following procedure will be followed:

(a) The Ombudsperson shall acknowledge receipt of the complaint through ethics helpline within seven (7) working days of receipt of the complaint.

(b) The Ombudsperson shall review the complaint received and decide on the next course of action (including entrusting the matter to an appropriate investigating agency) within seven (7) working days of receipt of the complaint. For this purpose, the Ombudsperson will maintain a list of investigating agencies and in consultation with Group Head, Management Assurance Group or Group Head, Ethics & Intelligence, will decide on the appropriate investigating agency.

(c) In determining whether to pursue an investigation, or at any stage during the investigation, personal meetings, if required, will be conducted with the Whistle Blower provided the Whistle Blower is willing to disclose his identity with the investigation agency.

(d) The Ombudsperson may with the permission of the complainant, instead of or prior to initiating an investigation, act as an intermediary to clarify issues and resolve them through mediation.

(e) Where the complaint is found to be frivolous or bereft of verifiable information, further action will not be initiated. Further, the Ombudsperson may decide to initiate appropriate disciplinary action against such person if the complaint is found to have been made without a bona fide basis.

(f) Where a complaint is referred to an investigating agency, it will investigate and submit its report within forty five (45) days of receipt of the complaint by it.

(g) The Ombudsperson will review the report of the investigating agency and forward it to the concerned Chief Executive Officer with a copy to the concerned Business Chairman, Business Chairman (Institution Building & Governance) and Group President-HR, within seven (7) working days of receipt of the report.

(h) The relevant Chief Executive Officer / Business Chairman will take appropriate action with relevant departments / agency to ensure closure.

(i) The Ombudsperson will provide a quarterly update to the Business Chairman (Institution Building & Governance) and to the Group Head - Ethics & Intelligence.

(j) The Group Head - Ethics & Intelligence will make a half yearly presentation to the Audit Committee on the implementation of this Policy.

(k) The Ombudsperson / Group Head – Ethics & Intelligence will inform the Whistle Blower of the action taken on his / her complaint within two (2) months from the date of receipt of the complaint.

7.2. Where the complaint is against the Director, Ombudsperson, a Business Chairman, or Group Head -Ethics and Intelligence or the Board of Directors, the Whistle Blower may file the complaint directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Where the complaint is against the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Whistle Blower shall file the complaint with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and if such person is also the Chairman of the Audit Committee shall file the complaint with any member of the Board of Directors.

7.3. The detail of the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company is given in **Annexure – II**.

7.4. A complaint received by the Chairman of the Audit Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or a member of the Board of Directors as aforesaid, shall be dealt with, as far as possible, in the manner set out for the handling of complaints received by the Ombudsperson.

8. APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE CEO / BCM TO THE GCM

If the Whistle Blower is not satisfied with the decision of the Ombudsperson in not initiating an investigation into the complaint, she / he may prefer an appeal against such decision before the relevant Chief Executive Officer / Business Chairman.

If either the Whistle Blower or the person complained against is not satisfied with the decision of the Chief Executive Officer / Business Chairman, then either of the parties could prefer an appeal against the decision before the Group Chairman in accordance with the procedure set out in **Annexure – III**.

The decision of the Group Chairman shall be final and binding on all the parties. The Group President HR / Business Chairman (Institution Building & Governance) will be kept informed.

9. DOCUMENTATION

The Ombudsperson / Group Head, Ethics and Intelligence jointly shall be responsible for documenting each complaint received, the material gathered in relation to such complaint, and a reasoned record of the course of action taken on such complaint. All other persons involved in the procedure for the evaluation of complaints received under this Policy shall forward all such material to the office of the Ombudsperson / Group Head, Ethics and Intelligence for his records.

10. AMENDMENT

This Policy may at any time, and without any prior notice to any person whatsoever, be changed or modified or rescinded or abrogated by the Business Chairman (Institution Building & Governance) with due approval of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee.

ANNEXURE - I

The Ombudsperson for the Company shall be:

Ombudsperson	Company
Mr. H. J. Dora	GMR Airports Limited

Group Chairman may review the name of Ombudsperson from time to time and modify the same as required.

ANNEXURE - II

The contact details of the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Company shall be:

Chairman	Email ID	Communication Address
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Bhaskarudu@gmrgroup.in	GMR Airports Limited 3rd Floor, New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal – 3, IGI Airport, New Delhi - 110037

In case the Chairman of the Audit Committee changes, same will be updated in the policy from time to time.

ANNEXURE - III

APPEAL PROCEDURE AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE CEO/ BCM

1. On receipt of the decision of the Chief Executive Officer / Business Chairman, in consultation with the Group President-HR, either the Whistle Blower or the person complained against can prefer an appeal against the decision before the Group Chairman within 30 days of receipt of intimation of the decision.

2. The Group Chairman in co-ordination with the Group President-HR may:
   - Have a personal discussion with all required.
   - Request for necessary documentations, evidence and explanations to ensure that drawn opinions / identified gaps are correct.
   - Propose an additional investigation / review to ensure effective closure of the complaint.

3. On review of all documentation or on receipt of revised investigation report, the Group Chairman, in consultation with the Group President-HR will give a decision and the Group Chairman's decision in this matter will be final and binding on all the parties.

Annexure - VI

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2020
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule no.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
SKIP HOUSE, 25/1, MUSEUM ROAD,
BANGALORE, KARNATAKA 560025

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of all applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED** (hereinafter called 'the Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the **GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED's** books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March, 2020** complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter. Other material compliances are listed in Annexure A attached to this report.

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, registers, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by **GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED** for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2020, according to the provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; Not Applicable
b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; Not Applicable
c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; Not Applicable
d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulation, 2014; Not Applicable
e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016; Not Applicable; and
h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018; Not Applicable.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

(i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

(ii) The SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (erstwhile Listing Agreement) entered into by the Company with Bombay Stock Exchange Limited & National Stock Exchange of India Limited. **(The Company was listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) July 8, 2019 on issuance of denominated, rated and listed Non-Convertible Bonds)**

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. as mentioned above.

I further report that, having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof, on test-check basis, the Company has complied with the following laws applicable specifically to the Company:

(a) The Income Tax Act, 1961;
(b) Goods and Service Tax (GST) Laws ;

(c) The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Chapter IIIB) read with the extant Master Circular and prudential norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') and as applicable to a systemically important non-deposit accepting core investment company registered with RBI under section 45-IA of the RBI Act as a non-banking financial company.

Based on the information received and records maintained by the Company, I further report that:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act., changes are as follows:
    - (a) Appointment of Mr. Narayana Rao Kada as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company.
    - (b) Change in designation of Mr. Narayana Rao Kada to Non-Executive Director of the Company.
    - (c) Resignation of Mr. Suresh Krishan Goyal from the post of Nominee Director of the Company.
    - (d) Appointment of Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company.
    - (e) Appointment of Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company.
    - (f) Change in designation of Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire to Non-Executive Director of the Company.
    - (g) Change in designation of Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard to Non-Executive Director of the Company.

2. Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance (in the case of meeting held on shorter notice, one independent Director was present in the meeting in terms of the compliance of the Act) and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting. I further report that the Company has been sending agenda notes to Directors as per the provisions contained in its Articles of Association, which is in compliances with the provisions of the Act. Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting member's views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

3. I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

4. **I further report that** during the audit period:

(a) The Company in its Board meeting held on 25th February, 2020 issued and allotted 273,516,392 Bonus Non-Cumulative Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of the Company having a face value of Rs. 10/- each, credited as fully paid up shares to the holders of the existing equity shares of the Company.

(b) Pursuant to Section 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act read with Rules framed thereunder"), the Company has issued and allotted 1670 rated, listed, redeemable, Non Convertible Bonds of Rs. 10,000,000 each fully paid up for 800 non-convertible bonds ('First Tranche'), 650 (325 each tranche) non-convertible bonds (Second & Third Tranche) and 220 non-convertible bonds ('Fourth Tranche')on June 28, 2019, September 26, 2019 and January 30, 2020 respectively.

(c) The Company has obtained consent of the Members by way of Special resolution in its Extra Ordinary General meeting on the following dates:

(i) **May 17, 2019:** Approval of Remuneration of the directors including Whole Time Director and Managing Director, namely:
- Mr Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
- Mr Grandhi Kiran Kumar
- Mr Srinivas Bommidala
- Mr Sidharth Kapur

(ii) **June 24, 2019:** Following are the resolutions:
- Approval for Increasing the Borrowing Limits
- Approval for creation of charge on the assets
- Approval for Issuance of Non-Convertible Bonds (NCB's) uptoRs. 1,100 crores.

(iii) **September 18, 2019:** Approval for issuance of Non-Convertible Bonds (NCB's) upto Rs. 800 crores.

(iv) **December 13, 2019:** Approval for issuance of Non-Convertible Bonds (NCB's) upto Rs. 250 crores.

(v) **February 25, 2020:** Approval of Issuance of Preference Shares by way of Bonus Issue and Approval of Alteration of Articles of Association of the Company.

(d) The Company has made Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution of Rs. 61,00,000 during the financial year 2019-20 in due compliance of the provisions of the Act.

For **ARUN KUMAR GUPTA & ASSOCIATES**
COMPANY SECRETARIES

Sd/-
(ARUN KUMAR GUPTA)
Proprietor
Membership No: F5551
Certificate of Practice No: 5086
UDIN: F005551B000584184

Place: Delhi
Date: 17th August, 2020

Annexure 'A'

Annexure to the Secretarial Audit Report

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the examinations carried out by us and explanations furnished and representations made to us by the Company, its officers and agents, I report that the Company has, during the financial year under review, complied with the provisions of the Act, the Rules made there under and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company with regard to:

1. Maintenance of various statutory registers and documents and making necessary entries therein;
2. Contracts, Common Seal, Registered Office and Publication of name of the Company;
3. Forms, Returns, Documents and resolutions required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, Regional Director, Central Government, and such other authorities;
4. Service of documents by the Company on its Members, Directors, Auditors and Registrar of Companies;
5. Constitution of the Board, Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee;
6. Appointment, Re-appointment, Retirement of Directors including Whole-time Directors and payment of remuneration is in compliance of the Act.
7. Shareholders have given their consent for the amendment in the articles of association of the Company and various approvals for issuance of non-convertible bonds.
8. Disclosures requirements in respect of their eligibility for appointment, declaration of their independence, compliance with the code of conduct for Directors of GMR Airports Limited;
9. Related party transactions which were in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length basis and were placed before the Audit Committee for their review/approval as and when required;
10. Appointment and remuneration of Statutory Auditors;
11. Notice of the meetings of the Board and Committees thereof;
12. Minutes of the meeting of the Board and Committees thereof;
13. Notice convening 27thAnnual General Meeting held on September 30, 2019 and the Extra Ordinary General Meetings held during the year and holding of the meeting on thosedate(s);
14. Minutes of General Meeting(s);
15. Approval of the Members, Board of Directors, Committees of the Board of Directors and Government Authorities, wherever required;

16. Form of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 as prescribed under part I of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and requirements as to Profit & Loss Account for the year ended on that date are as per Part II of the said schedule and the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 is in conformity with the format prescribed under schedule V of the Act;
17. Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended March 31, 2019;
18. Annual Return as per the provisions of Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013;
19. Declaration and payment of dividend;
20. Borrowings and registration of charges;
21. Investment of Company's funds and inter-corporate loans and investments.

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Annexure – VII

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

as on the financial year ended on March 31, 2020

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

CIN	U65999KA1992PLC037455
Registration Date	February 06, 1992
Name of the Company	GMR Airports Limited
Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Public Company
Whether listed company Yes / No	Equity Shares are not listed however debt security are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange
Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	KFIN TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED Karvy Selenium, Tower B, Plot No- 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda,Serilingampally Hyderabad Rangareddi Telangana-500032 Tel: 040-67162222 to 24

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service as per the list of 2008	% to total turnover of the company
1	Other Financial Service activities, except insurance Service and pension funding activities	64990	49.77
2	Other professional, Scientific and Technical activities	74909	17.72

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No	Name and Address of the company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares Held	Applicable Section
1.	GMR Enterprises Private Limited Third Floor, Old, 248/New No. 114 Royapettah High Road Royapettah Chennai – 600014 Tamil Nadu India	U74900TN2007PTC102389	Holding	Ultimate Holding Company	2(46)
2.	GMR Infrastructure Limited Naman Centre,7th Floor, Opp.Dena Bank,Plot No.C-31 G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai Mumbai City MH 400051 IN	L45203MH1996PLC281138	Holding	74.48%	2(46)
3.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad 500409, Telangana	U62100TG2002PLC040118	Subsidiary	63.00%	2(87)
4.	Delhi International Airport Limited New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037, Delhi	U63033DL2006PLC146936	Subsidiary	64.00%	2(87)
5.	GMR Airport Developers Limited	U62200TG2008PLC059646	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)

	GMR HIAL Airport Office, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500409, Telangana				
6.	GMR Airports (Mauritius) Ltd. C/o Abax Corporate Services Limited 6th Floor, Tower A, 1 Cyber City, Ebene, Mauritius	-	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
7.	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited New Udaan Bhawan, Opp Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037	U45400DL2007PTC163751	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
8.	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad 500409, Telangana	U45400TG2007PLC054827	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
9.	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad 500409, Telangana	U45209TG2007PLC056527	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
10.	GMR Hospitality and Retails Limited GMR Aero Towers Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad Hyderabad TG 500108 IN	U52100TG2008PLC060866	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
11.	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited Plot No. 1, GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited, Rajiv Gandhi Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500409, Telangana	U45201TG2008PLC067141	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
12.	GMR Aero Technic Limited Plot No. 1, GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500409, Telangana	U35122TG2010PLC070489	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
13.	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited 4th Floor, GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad – 500409, Telangana	U40108TG2012PLC083190	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
14.	GMR Goa International Airport Limited Survey No. 381/3, Mathura One 1st floor, NH - 17 Porvorim North Goa – 403501	U63030GA2016PLC013017	Subsidiary	99.00%	2(87)
15.	GADL (Mauritius) Ltd. C/o Abax Corporate Services Ltd 6th Floor, Tower A,1 cyber city, Ebene, Mauritius	-	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
16.	Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited 6th Floor, Multi Level Car Parking, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Terminal - 3, New Delhi - 110037	U63030DL2010PTC198985	Subsidiary	90.00%	2(87)
17.	GMR Airport International B.V Strawinskylaan 1143, 1077XX Amsterdam Netherland	-	Subsidiary	100%	2(87)
18.	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited GMR Aero Towers, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad, Hyderabad - 500 108, Telangana	U70109TG2018PTC129207	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
19.	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited 1st Floor, Old Terminal Building Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport Nagpur – 440005 India	U63090PN2019PLC186235	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
20.	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited TPW-II/398, First Floor RK Complex, Yogasala Road Kannur – 670002 India	U74999KL2019PLC060429	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
21.	GMR Airports Greece SMSA 268 Kifissias Avenue, 152 32 Halandri, Attica, Athens, Greece	-	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
22.	GMR Airports (Singapore) pte Ltd 33A Chander Rd, Singapore 219539	-	Subsidiary	100.00%	2(87)
23.	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited Building No. 301, Ground Floor, Opp. Terminal-3, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi – 110037, Delhi	U52599DL2009PTC191963	Subsidiary	66.93%	2(87)
24.	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited	U24233DL2007PTC165308	Associate	50.00%	2(6)

	New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037				
25.	Travel Food Services (Delhi T3) Private Limited New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal 3, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037	U55101DL2009PTC196639	Associate	40.00%	2(6)
26.	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited 202, G-5 Building, Parking complex, Domestic Terminal, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037	U74999DL2010PTC203419	Associate	49.9%	2(6)
27.	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal-3, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037	U74999DL2009PTC193079	Associate	26%	2(6)
28.	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management Private Limited Room no. Ce-05, First Floor, Import Building II, International Cargo Terminal, IGI Airport, New Delhi-110037	U74900DL2009FTC191359	Associate	26%	2(6)
29.	Digi Yatra Foundation I.A.A Niamar T/Center IGI Airport New Delhi New 110037 India	U63030DL2019NPL346327	Associate	37%	2(6)
30.	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited Rattan Chand Building VPO Kuleth Sub Tehsil Holi Tehsil Bharmour Chamba HP 176236 In	U40101HP2008PTC030971	Associate	20.14%	2(6)
31.	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation Mactan-Cebu International Airport Passenger Terminal Building, Airport Terminal, Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu	-	Associate	40.00%	2(6)
32.	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation Mactan Cebu International Airport, Airport Road, Ibo, Lapu Alpu City (Opon), Region V11, Cebu, Philippines	-	Associate	50.00%	2(6)
33.	SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation Terminal 1, Mactan Cebu International Airport, Pusok, Lapu-Lapu City Cebu 6015	-	Associate	50.00%	2(6)
34.	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited Jaganlaxmi, Laqshya House, Next to Rameshwar Temple, Saraswait Baug, Society Road, Jogeshwari (E), Mumbai – 400060, Maharashtra	U74300MH2007PTC176612	Associate	49.00%	2(6)
35.	International Airport of Heraklion, Crete Concession SA 26 Ikarou Ave. Heraklion, Crete P.O. 71307 Greece	-	Associate	21.64%	2(6)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

(Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) **Category-wise Share Holding**s

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
1. Indian									
a. Individual/HUF									
b. Central Govt.									
c. State Govt.									
d. Bodies Corp.	98,96,61,407	-	98,96,61,407	74.50%	98,94,35,414	-	98,94,35,414	74.48%	(0.02%)
e. Bank/FI									

f. Any other									
Sub Total- A (1)									
2. Foreign									
a. NRI-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Body Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Any Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub. Total-A(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Share Holder of Promoters (1+2)	**98,96,61,407**	**-**	**98,96,61,407**	**74.50%**	**98,94,35,414**	**-**	**98,94,35,414**	**74.48%**	**(0.02%)**
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institution									
a. Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Venture capital	-	-	-	-		-			
f. Insurance company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G FII	3,92,18,477	-	3,92,18,477	2.95%	-	-	-	-	(2.95%)
h. Foreign Portfolio Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
i. Foreign Venture Capital Fund	3,63,22,659	-	3,63,22,659	2.74%	-	-	-	-	(2.74%)
j. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sub Total B (1)	**7,55,41,136**	**-**	**7,55,41,136**	**5.69%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5.69%)**
2. Non-Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
a. Body Corporate	23,41,35,372	-	23,41,35,372	17.62%	33,89,54,589	-	33,89,54,589	25.52%	7.9%
b. Individual									
-Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	155	-	155	0.00%	04	-	04	0.00%	-
-Individual Shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
a. NRI (Rep.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
b. NRI (Non-Rep)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
c. Foreign National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
d. OCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
e. Trust	2,90,51,937	-	2,90,51,937	2.18%	-	-	-	-	(2.18%)
f. In Transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Sub Total – B(2)	**26,31,87,464**	**-**	**26,31,87,464**	**19.81%**	**33,89,54,593**	**-**	**33,89,54,593**	**25.52%**	**5.71%**
Net Total (1+2)	**33,87,28,600**	**-**	**33,87,28,600**	**25.50%**	**33,89,54,593**	**-**	**33,89,54,593**	**25.52%**	**0.02%**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Others Shares held by Custodian of GDRs and ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promoter and Promoter Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**1,32,83,90,007**	**-**	**1,32,83,90,007**	**100%**	**1,328,390,007**	**-**	**1,328,390,007**	**100%**	**-**

iA) **(Preference Share Capital (CCPS-A) Breakup as percentage of Total CCPS-A)**

Category-wise Share Holdings

Category of Shareholders	**No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year**				**No. of Shares held at the end of the year**				**% Change during the year**
	Demat	**Physical**	**Total**	**% of Total Shares**	**Demat**	**Physica l**	**Total**	**% of Total Shares**	
A. Promoters									
1. Indian									
a. Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	19,77,43,603	-	19,77,43,603	72.30%	72.30%
e. Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f. Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total- A (1)	-	-	-	-	**19,77,43,603**	**-**	**19,77,43,603**	**72.30%**	**72.30%**
2. Foreign									
a. NRI-Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Other Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Body Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

d. Bank/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Any Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub. Total-A(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Share Holder of Promoters (1+2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institution									
a. Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Venture capital	-	-	-	-		-			
f. Insurance company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G FII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h. Foreign Portfolio Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
i. Foreign Venture Capital Fund	-	-	-	-					
j. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sub Total B (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non-Institution									
a. Body Corporate	-	-	-	-	**6,97,90,976**	-	**6,97,90,976**	**25.52**	25.52%
b. Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
-Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
-Individual Shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
C. Others	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
a. NRI (Rep.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. NRI (Non-Rep)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Foreign National	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. OCB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Trust	-	-	-	-	59,81,813	-	**59,81,813**	2.18%	2.18%
f. In Transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total –B(2)	-	-	-	-	**7,57,72,789**	-	**7,57,72,789**	**27.70%**	**27.70%**
Net Total (1+2)	-	-	-	-	**7,57,72,789**	-	**7,57,72,789**	**27.70%**	**27.70%**

	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Others Shares held by Custodian of GDRs and ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Promoter and Promoter Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**273516392**	**-**	**273516392**	**-**	**100%**

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters (Equity Share Capital)

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the Year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company*	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares*	%change in share holding during the year
1	GMR Infrastructure Limited	98,96,61,407	74.50%	80.64%	98,94,35,414	74.48%	67.12%	(0.02%)
	Total	98,96,61,407	74.50%	80.64%	98,94,35,414	74.48%	67.12%	

Note:
***Percentage of total shares pledged by promoters against their shareholding**
Percentage of total shares pledged by promoters against total share capital of the Company is 60.07% and 50% at the end of FY19 and FY20.

(iiA) Shareholding of Promoters (CCPS-A)

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the Year			
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	%change in share holding during the year
1	GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	-	-	19,77,43,603	72.30%	-	72.30%
	Total	-	-	-	19,77,43,603	72.30%	-	-

(iii) Change in Promoters' Equity Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Date	Increase /Decrease in shareholding	Reason of Change	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company				No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	At the beginning of the year	98,96,61,407	74.50%	April 01, 2019	-	-	-	-
		-	-	February 25, 2020	(2,92,77,930)	Sale	96,03,83,477	72.30%

		-	-	March 20, 2020	2,90,51,937	Purchased	98,94,35,414	74.48%
	At the End of the year			March 31, 2020	-	-	98,94,35,414	74.48%

(iiiA) Change in Promoters' CCPS-A Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Date	Increase /Decrease in shareholding	Reason of Change	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	**% of total Preference shares (CCPS-A) of the company**				**No. of shares**	**% of total Preference shares (CCPS-A)of the company**
1.	At the beginning of the year	-	-	April 01, 2019	-	-	-	-
				February 25, 2020	19,77,43,603	Allotment of CCPS A	19,77,43,603	72.30%
	At the End of Year			**March 31, 2020-**	**-**	**-**	**19,77,43,603**	**72.30%**

(iv) Equity Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	Name	Shareholding		Date	Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020)	
		No. of shares at the beginning of the year	**% of total shares of the company**				**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
1	GMR Infra Services Limited (Earlier known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	22,48,42,037	16.92%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				September 12, 2019	186	Purchased	22,48,42,223	16.92%
				September 13, 2019	(3)	Shares transferred to the nominees holder of GMR Infra Services Limited	22,48,42,220	16.92%
				October 01, 2019	(1)	Shares transferred to the nominees holders of GMR Infra Services Limited	22,48,42,219	16.92%
		-	-	February 25, 2020	2,92,77,930	Purchased	33,19,64,663	24.99%
				February 25, 2020	3,61,43,213	Purchased		
				February 25, 2020	1,47,51,497	Purchased		
				February 25, 2020	1,79,446	Purchased		

				February 25, 2020	2,44,66,980	Purchased		
				February 25, 2020	12,56,440	Purchased		
				February 25, 2020	10,46,938	Purchased		
				March 31, 2020	-	-	33,19,64,663	24.99%
2.	Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Investments Pte Limited	3,61,43,213	2.72%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	February 25, 2020	(3,61,43,213)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
3	JM Financial – Old Lane India Corporate Opportunities Fund I Limited, Mauritius	2,44,66,980	1.84%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	**February 25, 2020**	(2,44,66,980)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
4.	Welfare Trust of GMR Infra Employees	2,90,51,937	2.18%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	**March 20 , 2020**	(2,90,51,937)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
5	Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) III Limited	1,47,51,497	1.11%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				February 25, 2020	(1,47,51,497)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
6	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	69,89,926	0.52%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	**-**	-	Nil Movement During the Year	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	69,89,926	0.52%
7	JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited- for and on behalf of JM Financial India Fund III - Scheme C	12,56,440	0.09%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				February 25, 2020	(12,56,440)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
8	Build India Capital Advisors LLP	10,46,938	0.07%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	**February 25, 2020**	(10,46,938)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
9	Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) II Limited	1,79,446	0.01%	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				September 12, 2019	(1,79,446)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
10	Marina Private Equity (Singapore) Pte. Ltd	-	-	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				September 12, 2019	1,79,446	Purchased	1,79,446	0.01%
				February 25, 2020	(1,79,446)	Sale	-	-

		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-

(ivA) CCPS-A Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	**Name**	**Shareholding**		**Date**	**Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding**	**Reason**	**Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020)**	
		No. of shares at the beginning of the years	**% of total shares of the company**				**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
1.	GMR Infra Services Limited	-	-	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				February 25, 2020	6,83,51,746	Allotment of CCPS A	6,83,51,746	24.99%
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	6,83,51,746	24.99%
2.	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	-	-	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				February 25, 2019	14,39,230	Allotment of CCPS A	14,39,230	0.53%
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	14,39,230	0.53%
3.	Welfare Trust of GIL Employees	-	-	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
				February 25, 2020	59,81,813	Allotment of CCPS A	59,81,813	2.18%
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	59,81,813	2.18%

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	**Name of Director/KMP**	**Shareholding**		**Date**	Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding	**Reason**	**Cumulative Shareholding during the year**	
		No. of Shares at the beginning of the years	**% of total shares of the company**				**No. of Shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
1	Mr. G. M. Rao (30 equity shares holding directly and 1 share through Mr. Sidharath Shrawankumar Kapur)	30	0.00	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	August 29, 2019	1	Share acquired from nominee holder to registered holder	31	0.00
				September 12, 2019	(31)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-		-	-
2	Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (30 equity shares holding directly and 1 share through nominee)	30	0.00	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	September 05, 2019	1	Share acquired from nominee holder to registered holder	31	0.00
				September 12, 2019	(31)	Sale	-	-

		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-		-	-
3	Mr. Grandhi Kirankumar (30 equity shares holding directly and 1 share through nominee)	30	0.00	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	August 29, 2019	1	Share acquired from nominee holder to registered holder	31	0.00
				September 12, 2019	(31)	Sale	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-
4	Mr. Grandhi Buchisanyasi Raju (30 equity shares holding directly and 1 share through nominee)	30	0.00	**April 01, 2019**	-	-	-	-
		-	-	September 05, 2019	1	Share acquired from nominee holder to registered holder	31	0.00
				September 12, 2019	(31)	Sold	-	-
		-	-	**March 31, 2020**	-	-	-	-

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	**Unsecured Loans**	**Deposits**	**Total Indebtedness**
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year (01.04.2019) i) Principal Amount ii) Interest due but not paid iii) Interest accrued but not due	 20,500,000,000 - 1,752,185,050	 - - -	 - - -	 20,500,000,000 - 1,752,185,050
Total (i+ii+iii)	22,252,185,050	-	-	22,252,185,050
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year (2019-20) • Addition • Reduction	 16,700,000,000 7,438,600,000	 - -	 - -	 16,700,000,000 7,438,600,000
Net Change	9,261,400,000	-	-	9,261,400,000
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year (31.03.2020) i) Principal Amount ii) Interest due but not paid (net of withholding tax) iii) Interest accrued but not due Ind-AS adjustment	 29,761,400,000 - 3,566,600,000 (559,390,000)	 - - - 	 - - - 	 29,761,400,000 - 3,566,600,000 (559,390,000)
Total (i+ii+iii)	32,768,615,285	-	-	32,768,615,285

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager			Total Amount (Rs.)
		Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	Mr. Indana Prabhakara Rao	
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	4,09,47,906	4,08,90,231	1,09,30,710	9,27,68,847
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	-	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify	Contribution to Provident & Superannuation Fund, Gratuity and Leave an Encashment are over and above the fixed remuneration.		-	-
	Total (A)	4,09,47,906	4,08,90,231	1,09,30,710	9,27,68,847
	Ceiling as per the Act	4,25,00,000	4,25,00,000	1,10,25,000	Within the limit as per shareholders' approval

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	Mr. N.C Sarabeswaran	Ms. Siva Kameswari Vissa	Total Amount (Rs.)
1.	Independent Directors • Fee for attending board / committee meetings • Commission • Others, please specify	8,60,000	8,80,000	7,60,000	25,00,000
	Total (1)	8,60,000	8,80,000	7,60,000	25,00,000
		Mr. G.M. Rao	**Mr. G.B.S. Raju**		
	Other Non-Executive Directors • Fee for attending board / Committee meetings • Commission • Others, please specify	2,20,000	1,80,000		4,00,000
	Total (2)	2,20,000	1,80,000		4,00,000
	Total (B)=(1+2)				29,00,000
	Total Managerial Remuneration				-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	Maximum sitting for per Board Meeting is Rs. 1 lac as per Companies Act 2013.			

C. *Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD*

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration for FY 2019-20	Key Managerial Personnel			
		Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar CEO	**Mr. G.R.K. Babu – CFO**	**Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati – Company Secretary**	**Total**
1.	Gross salary (a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 (c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	40,890,231	25,992,259	2,546,416	6,94,28,906
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	-	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify	Contribution to Provident & Superannuation Fund, Gratuity and Leave an Encashment are over and above the fixed remuneration	-	-	-
	Total	40,890,231	25,992,259	2,546,416	6,94,28,906

VII. Penalties / Punishment/ Compounding of offences:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
Penalty	**NIL**				
Punishment	**NIL**				
Compounding	**NIL**				
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty	**NIL**				
Punishment	**NIL**				
Compounding	**NIL**				

For **and on behalf of Board of**
GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243

INFORMATION AS PER RULE 5(2) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014, AND FORMING PART OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2020 - ANNEXURE - VIII

TOP TEN EMPLOYEES IN TERMS OF REMUNERATION DRAWN

Sl No.	Name	Age (Yrs.)	Designation	Date of Commencement of Employment	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience (More than) (Yrs.)	Name of Previous Employer
1	G Kiran Kumar	44	Joint Managing Director & CEO	27/Jul/1999	40,890,231	Permanent	Graduate	22	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
2	Srinivas Bommidala	57	Joint Managing Director	01/Apr/2010	40,947,906	Permanent	Graduate	36	Delhi International Airport Limited, Managing Director
3	Subba Rao G	68	Deputy Managing Director - Corporate Affairs	19/Aug/2000	31,395,002	Permanent	CA	45	Vysya Bank
4	Gadi Radha Krishna Babu	60	CFO - Airports	31/Oct/2007	25,992,259	Permanent	CA	39	ICOMN Tele Ltd
5	Aniruddha Ganguly	61	Executive Director-Group Corp Dev	05/Oct/2009	24,438,711	Permanent	MBA	36	CEGELEC INDIA
6	Bhaskar Chandran	57	General Counsel	01/Aug/2016	21,638,399	Permanent	BL	32	SJK Steel Corp
7	Aman Kapoor	52	CEO - Airports Land Devel	14/Sep/2016	24,061,562	Permanent	MBA	26	IPC US REIT
8	Sushil Modi	46	Group Head-Stategic Finance	15/Sep/2016	33,286,123		CA	20	JSE Steel Ltd
9	George Thomas Fanthome	53	Chief IT Officer	24/Apr/2018	20,988,840	Permanent	MBA	28	Vedanta Ltd
10	Amitabh Hajela	52	President - HR & FMS	19/Feb/2019	18,769,215	Permanent	PGDBM	27	EXL

1. All appointments are contractual as per the rules and regulations of the Company.

2. Mr. Aniruddha Ganguly and Mr. Sushil Modi left the organisation during the year, therefore their salary details are proportionate upto their tenure

3.Remuneration includes basic salary, house rent allowance, special allowance, bonus, variable pay, reimbursement of medical and entertainment to employees.

4.As on March 31, 2020, the above employees were not related to any Director of the Company except Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar, who is the Joint Managing Director & CEO of Company and he is related to Mr. G.M. Rao and Mr. G.B.S. Raju.

5. None of the above stated employees own more than 2% of the outstanding shares of the Company as on March 31, 2020.

EVERY EMPLOYEE, WHO IF EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE FINANCIAL YEAR, WAS IN RECEIPT OF REMUNERATION FOR THAT YEAR WHICH, IN THE AGGREGATE, WAS NOT LESS THAN ONE CRORE AND TWO LAKH RUPEES

Sl No.	Name	Age (Yrs.)	Designation	Date of Commencement of Employment	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience	Name of Previous Employer
1	G Kiran Kumar	44	Joint Managing Director & CEO	27/Jul/1999	40,890,231	Permanent	Graduate	22	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
2	Srinivas Bommidala	57	Joint Managing Director	01/Apr/2010	40,947,906	Permanent	Graduate	36	Delhi International Airport Limited, Managing Director
3	Subba Rao G	68	Deputy Managing Director - Corporate Affairs	19/Aug/2000	31,395,002	Permanent	CA	45	Vysya Bank
4	Gadi Radha Krishna Babu	60	CFO - Airports	31/Oct/2007	25,992,259	Permanent	CA	39	ICOMN Tele Ltd
5	Aniruddha Ganguly	61	Executive Director-Group Corp Dev	05/Oct/2009	24,438,711	Permanent	MBA	36	CEGELEC INDIA
6	Bhaskar Chandran	57	General Counsel	01/Aug/2016	21,638,399	Permanent	BL	32	SJK Steel Corp

7	Aman Kapoor	52	CEO - Airports Land Devel	14/Sep/2016	24,061,562	Permanent	MBA	26	IPC US REIT
8	Sushil Modi	46	Group Head-Stategic Finance	15/Sep/2016	33,286,123	Permanent	CA	20	JSE Steel Ltd
9	George Thomas Fanthome	53	Chief IT Officer	24/Apr/2018	20,988,840	Permanent	MBA	28	Vedanta Ltd
10	Amitabh Hajela	52	President - HR & FMS	19/Feb/2019	18,769,215	Permanent	PGDBM	27	EXL
11	I.Prabhakara Rao	61	Executive Director	01/Jun/2018	1,09,30,710	Permanent	B.E, M.E	35	CEO Delhi International Airport Limited

EVERY EMPLOYEE, WHO IF EMPLOYED FOR A PART OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR, WAS IN RECEIPT OF REMUNERATION FOR ANY PART OF THAT YEAR, AT A RATE WHICH, IN THE AGGREGATE, WAS NOT LESS THAN EIGHT LAKH AND FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES PER MONTH

Sl No.	Name	Age (Yrs.)	Designation	Date of Commencement of Employment	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience	Name of Previous Employer
1	Aniruddha Ganguly	61	Executive Director-Group Corp Dev	05/Oct/2009	24,438,711	Permanent	MBA	10.2	CEGELEC INDIA
2	Sushil Modi	46	Group Head-Stategic Finance	15/Sep/2016	33,286,123	Permanent	CA	3.38	JSE Steel Ltd

EVERY EMPLOYEE, WHO IF EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT THE FINANCIAL YEAR OR PART THEREOF, WAS IN RECEIPT OF REMUNERATION IN THAT YEAR WHICH, IN THE AGGREGATE, OR AS THE CASE MAY BE, AT A RATE WHICH, IN THE AGGREGATE, IS IN EXCESS OF THAT DRAWN BY THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OR WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR OR MANAGER AND HOLDS BY HIMSELF OR ALONG WITH HIS SPOUSE AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN, NOT LESS THAN TWO PERCENT OF THE EQUITY SHARES OF THE COMPANY

Sl No.	Name	Age (Yrs.)	Designation	Date of Commencement of Employment	Remuneration received (Rs.)	Nature of employment, whether contractual or otherwise	Qualifications	Experience	Name of Previous Employer
NIL									

For GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN: 00574243

Annexure - IX

Disclosure of Managerial Remuneration for Financial Year ended March 31, 2020

a) The ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year:

Name of the Director (Mr./Mrs.)	**Ratio of Director's remuneration to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year**
Mr. G. M. Rao, Chairman	0.12
Mr. G.B.S Raju – Vice Chairman	0.11
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Managing Director & CEO	27.97
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Joint Managing Director	26.99
Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	7.20
Mr. K. Narayana Rao	N.A
Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran - Independent Director*	0.55
Mr. R. S. S. L. N. Bhaskarudu - Independent Director	0.54
Ms. Vissa Siva Kameswari - Independent Director	0.47
Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire	N.A.
Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichardd	N.A

The percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year:

Name of the Director and Key Managerial Personnel (Mr./Mrs.)	**Percentage increase/ (decrease) in remuneration in the financial year**
Mr. G. M. Rao, Chairman*	-
Mr. G.B.S Raju – Vice Chairman*	-
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar - Managing Director & CEO	-
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala – Joint	-

Managing Director	
Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao	5%
Mr. K. Narayana Rao	N.A.
Mr. N. C. Sarabeswaran - Independent Director*	-
Mr. R. S. S. L. N. Bhaskarudu - Independent Director*	-
Ms. Vissa Siva Kameswari - Independent Director*	-
Mr. Gratien Georges Lucien Maire	N.A.
Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichardd	N.A.
G.R.K. Babu - Chief Financial Officer$	6.17%
Deepanjali Gulati - Company Secretary **	4.25%

**Sitting fees paid to the Independent Directors and Non-Executive Directors. There is no increase in sitting fees paid to Independent Directors and Non-Executive Directors.*

***Deepanjali Gulati has resigned from the position w.e.f July 31, 2020.*

a) The percentage increase/(decrease) in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year: **8.75**%

b) The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the company as on March 31, 2020: **83 employees**

c) Average percentile/percentage increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year, its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration, justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

Average percentile/percentage increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year was **5.72%**

Average percentile/percentage increase already made in the salaries of the Managing Director/Executive Director of the Company in the last financial year was. Nil**%**

Note: Salary of Mr. I. Prabhakara Rao – Executive Directors of the Company was increased during the FY 2019-20 as per the approval of Board of Directors & Shareholder as given in their respective meeting(s) and as per the HR policy of the Company.

d) Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company:

It is affirmed that the remuneration is as per the 'Remuneration Policy for Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees' adopted by the Company.

*For **and on behalf of the Board of***
GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN : 00574243

Annexure - X

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

A) Conservation of energy-

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy: NA
(ii) The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy: NA
(iii) The Capital Investment on Energy Conservation Equipment's : NA

(B) Technology Absorption:

(i) the efforts made towards technology absorption : NA
(ii) the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution : NA
(iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year): NA
(iv) the expenditure incurred on Research and Development.: NA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Information regarding the Foreign Exchange Earned in terms of actual inflows during the year and the Foreign Exchange Outflow during the year in terms of actual outflow is given in the **Note 46 & 47** given in the Notes to Accounts of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020.

For ***and on behalf of the Board of***
GMR Airports Limited

Sd/-
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao
Non-Executive Chairman
DIN : 00574243

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
21st Floor, DLF Square
Jacaranda Marg, DLF Phase II
Gurugram - 122 002
India

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Airports Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Fair value measurement of investments in equity shares and optionally convertible debentures (Refer note 4.2 (b), note 4.2 (c) and note 4.2 (f) for the accounting policy and note 11, note 42 and note 50 for the related disclosures)	
As at 31 March 2020, the Company has investments in unquoted equity shares of its subsidiaries and joint venture amounting to INR 20,779.15 crores which are carried at fair value and investments in optionally convertible debentures ('OCD') of a subsidiary amounting to INR 2,058.43 crores which are carried at amortised cost. Determining the fair value of such unquoted investments and the provision for expected credit loss ('ECL') on the OCDs requires valuation techniques which has been performed by independent valuation experts, applying applicable valuation methodologies. The determination of fair values/ expected credit losses involves significant management assumptions, judgements and estimates which include unobservable inputs such as future cash flows and judgments with respect to estimation of passenger and vehicle traffic and rates, favourable outcomes of litigations etc. in the airport business.. During the current year ended 31 March 2020, the Holding Company has entered into an agreement with Airport De Paris for sale of 49% stake in the Company for an agreed consideration of Rs 10,780 crores at a valuation of Rs 22,000 crores. Further, this amount can be further increased by Rs 4,475 crores based on the achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on the receipt of certain regulatory clarifications over the next 5 years. The management has considered the aforementioned transaction price further supported by a fair valuation of the investments estimated by an independent valuation expert as the fair value for the investments in these subsidiaries and joint venture. Further, the fair value derived in the aforementioned manner has also been used to ascertain the ECL on the OCDs.	Our audit procedures to assess the reasonableness of fair valuation of equity investments/ ECL on OCDs included the following: • Obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls for determining the fair value and ECL and tested the design and operating effectiveness of such controls; • Read the agreement with the investors to understand the transaction and to identify the factors that may affect the accounting of the transaction; • Held detailed discussions with the management to understand their assessment in relation to their estimates of meeting the operating performance matrices. • Carried out assessment of forecasts of future cash flows prepared by the management, evaluating the assumptions economic and financial data; • Evaluated the Company's valuation methodology in determining the fair value of the investment. In making this assessment, we also assessed the professional competence, objectivity and capabilities of the valuation expert engaged by the management; • Engaged auditor's valuation experts to ascertain the appropriateness of the valuation methodology including the allocation made to different investments and the concluded fair value; • Ensured the appropriateness of the carrying value of these investments in the financial statements and the gain or loss recognised in the financial statements as a result of such fair valuation; • Assessed the adequacy of ECL provision for the OCDs based on the management's fair valuation report; • Obtained appropriate management representations with respect to the transaction and the underlying valuation report. Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of

The valuation and provisioning of these investments was considered to be the area which required significant auditor attention and was of most significance in the audit of standalone financial statements due to the materiality of the these investments to the standalone financial statements and complexity involved in the valuation of these investments and hence we have considered this as a key audit matter. We also draw attention to note 59 of the accompanying financial statements which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of the impact on the investments carried at fair value in the standalone financial statements of the Company as at the balance sheet date.	related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making

judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

11. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Other Matter

14. The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by the predecessor auditor, S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements vide their audit report dated 18 May 2019.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us;

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

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

CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 25 June 2020 as per Annexure B expressed unmodified opinion;

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

i. The Company, as detailed in note 38 (ii) to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial Statements as at 31 March 2020

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2020;

iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020.;

iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 20062191AAAAGB7841

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 June 2020

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited, on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Annexure A

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that.

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year, however, there is a regular program of verification once in three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'right of use assets') are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) The Company has granted unsecured loan to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:

(a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the company's interest.

(b) the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment/receipts of the principal amount and the interest are regular;

(c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies,

(iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited, on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in Crores)	Amount paid under Protest (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income – Tax	23.40	9.46	Assessment year 2016-17	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals
Income-Tax Act, 1961	Income - Tax	25.23	5.05	Assessment year 2017-18	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or a bank or government or any dues to debenture-holders during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid and provided by the company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) During the year, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited, on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

(xv) In our opinion, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and such registration has been obtained by the company.

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

Annexure B

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of GMR Airports Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control on financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI').

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 20062191AAAAGB7841

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR Airports Limited
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1.43	1.67
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	8	7.58	11.95
Trade Receivables	9	59.66	2.94
Loans	10	430.25	32.68
Investments	11	22,959.08	19,087.48
Other financial assets	12	32.05	44.21
Non- financal assets			
Current tax assets (net)		28.82	60.65
Deferred tax assets (net)	15	62.59	72.18
Property, plant and equipment	14a	2.27	4.59
Right of Use - Assets	14b	2.69	-
Capital work in progress	14c	0.84	-
Other non- financial assets	13	14.12	7.94
Total Assets		23,601.38	19,326.29
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade Payables	16		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.09	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	21.60	32.68
Debt Securities	17	3,276.86	2,225.22
Lease liabilities	19	2.81	-
Other financial liabilities	18	183.31	1.51
Non financial liabilities			
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	1.13
Provisions	20	20.87	15.86
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15a	3,944.72	3,237.62
Other Non-financial Liabitilies	21	42.68	34.31
Total Liabilities		7,492.94	5,548.33
Equity			
Equity share capital	22	1,328.39	1,328.39
Other equity	23	14,780.05	12,449.57
Total Equity		16,108.44	13,777.96
Total Liabilities and Equity		23,601.38	19,326.29
Summary of significant accounting policies	4		

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

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H
Place: Nelhi
Date: 25 June 2020

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN: U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue from operations			
Interest Income	24	195.22	72.28
Dividend Income	25	95.46	117.51
Revenue from contracts with customers	26	103.53	87.88
Net gain on fair value changes	27	4.30	5.18
Total revenue from operations		398.51	282.85
Other Income	28	185.45	0.38
Total Income		583.96	283.23
Expenses			
Finance Costs	29	423.37	223.89
Employee benefits expenses	30	25.10	24.18
Depreciation expense	31	1.93	0.92
Other expenses	32	48.99	178.71
Total Expenses		499.39	427.70
Profit/(Loss) before tax		84.57	(144.47)
Tax Expense:	33		
(1) Current Tax		-	-
(2) Deferred Tax credit		9.65	(69.66)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		74.92	(74.81)
Other Comprehensive Income	34		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans		(0.24)	(0.56)
Income tax impact		0.06	0.16
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year (net)		3,144.83	329.44
Income tax impact		(707.09)	(85.83)
Other Comprehensive Income		2,437.56	243.21
Total Comprehensive income		2,512.48	168.40
Profit/(Loss) per equity share	35		
Basic (Rs.)		0.56	(1.02)
Diluted (Rs.)		0.56	(1.02)
Nominal value per share (Rs.)		10.00	10.00
Summary of significant accounting policies	4		

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

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	84.57	(144.47)
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortization	1.93	0.92
Gain on sale of current investment	(3.75)	-
Exchange differences (net)	(175.12)	98.03
Contingent provision against standard assets	3.12	6.41
Provision for doubtful debts and loans (net)	(4.87)	5.84
Deferred income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(0.40)	(0.33)
Rent expense on financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	0.32
Fair value gain/ (loss) on financial instruments carried at fair value through profit & loss	(0.55)	0.01
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit obligation	-	(0.56)
Interest income	(195.22)	(72.28)
Interest on term loan	423.37	218.85
Operating profit before working capital changes	133.08	112.74
Working capital changes:		
Decrease /(Increase) in trade/other receivables	(56.94)	60.46
Decrease /(Increase) in loans	(0.15)	3.18
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	1.51	40.76
(Increase) in other non financial assets	(6.18)	(0.14)
(Decrease)/Increase in other non-financial liabilities	8.37	(9.30)
Increase /(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.88)	0.22
Increase in provisions	1.89	1.97
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(10.99)	5.77
Cash generated from operations	69.71	215.66
Direct taxes (paid)/refunds (net)	30.70	(1.05)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	100.41	214.61
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	(0.28)	(1.28)
Additional investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures	(299.58)	(204.30)
Purchase of current investments	(1,296.96)	(1,308.69)
Investment in share application money	10.85	(17.36)
Sale of current investments	1,264.07	1,255.51
Purchase of optionally convertible debentures	(58.78)	(1,703.92)
Loan given to related parties (Net of repayment received)	(392.18)	65.00
Interest income	39.37	9.59
(Decrease)/Increase in other Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	4.56	(10.69)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(728.93)	(1,916.14)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of Non-convertible debentures	(743.86)	(330.43)
Proceeds from Non-convertible bonds	1,670.00	2,050.00
Upfront fee on loan processing	(69.28)	-
Finance cost paid	(227.75)	(18.08)
Repayment of Lease liability principal	(0.74)	-
Repayment of Lease liability interest	(0.09)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	628.28	1,701.49
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(0.24)	(0.04)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.67	1.71
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1.43	1.67
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	0.00	-
With banks		
- on current account	1.43	1.67
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.43	1.67

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Explanatory notes to statement of cashflows

1.The above cash flow statement has been compiled from and is based on the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2020 and the related standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended on that date.

2. Net Debt reconciliation

Particulars	Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Borrowings		
As at 1 April 2019	2,225.22	330.43
Cash flows (net)	628.28	1,701.49
Non-cash changes		
Finance cost	423.37	193.30
As at 31 March 2020	3,276.86	2,225.22

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

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Standalone statement of change in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

			Other Comprehensive Income	Reserve & Surplus				
	Equity share capital	Equity Component of Convertible Preference share	Equity Instruments through other Comprehensive Income	Securities premium	Captial reserve	Special Reserve u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Act	Retained earnings	Total Other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,328.39	-	11,547.82	500.28	0.23	66.07	335.17	12,449.57
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.92	74.92
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	2,437.74	-	-	-	(0.18)	2,437.56
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,437.74	-	-	-	74.74	2,512.48
Issue of Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	-	(182.00)	-	-	-	(182.00)
Transfer to Special reserve u/s 45-IC	-	-	-	-	-	14.98	(14.98)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,328.39	-	13,985.56	318.28	0.23	81.05	394.93	14,780.05
Balance as at 1 April 2018	350.87	373.15	11,304.21	1,104.65	0.23	66.07	410.38	13,258.69
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(74.81)	(74.81)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	243.61	-	-	-	(0.40)	243.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	243.61	-	-	-	(75.21)	168.40
Conversion of CCPS A and CCPS B into Equity shares	977.52	(309.05)	-	(668.47)	-	-	-	(977.52)
Security Premium created on Conversion of CCPS A	-	(64.10)	-	64.10	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,328.39	-	11,547.82	500.28	0.23	66.07	335.17	12,449.57

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.
Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 4)

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

1. Corporate Information

GMR Airports Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 6 February 1992, as an investing company. The Company holds majority of its investments in group companies with the objective to consolidate and expand its airport sector. In earlier years, the Company got registered as Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), and has been granted certificate of registration by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide letter number DNBS (BG) No. 912 / 08.01.018 / 2013-14 dated 22 April 2014.

These financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in board meeting held on 25 June 2020.

2. Basis of preparation

These Standalone Financial Statements comprises of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Standalone Statement of Cash Flows, Standalone Statement of changes in Equity and a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and selected explanatory notes (collectively the "Standalone Financial Statements").

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division III of Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as applicable to standalone financial statements. The accounting policies followed in preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements are consistent with those followed in the most recent annual financial statements of the Company, i.e. for the year ended 31 March 2019 except for adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases' effective from 1 April 2019.

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis except for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest Crores, except when otherwise indicated.

3. Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 Change in accounting policy

Ind AS 116 - Lease

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 which notified Ind AS 116 - Leases. The amendment rules are effective from reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2019. This standard replaces current guidance under Ind AS 17.
Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

Company as a lessee

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

The effect of adoption of Ind AS 116 as at 1 April 2019 (increase/(decrease)) is as follows:

Total Right of Use (ROU) asset: Rs. 5.58 crore.
Total Lease liability- Rs. 5.34 Crore.
Prepaid assets adjusted against ROU Assets- Rs. (0.24) crores.

Nature and effect of adoption of Ind AS 116

The Company has lease contracts for various buildings. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease.
Lease payments were apportioned between interest (recognised as finance costs) and reduction of the lease liability. In an operating lease, the leased property was not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, (no straight lining was done in case escalations were considered to be in line with expected general inflation), over the lease term. Any prepaid rent and accrued rent were recognised under Prepayments and Trade and other payables, respectively.
Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which has been applied by the Company.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases are recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present

value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.
The Company has applied the available practical expedients wherein it:
Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.
Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application.
Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

4.2. Accounting policy

a. Financial Instruments: Initial Recognition

(i) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 4.2 (b)(i)(I) and 4.2 (b)(i)(II) Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 4.2 (f), except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note 4.2 (b)(i)
- FVOCI (Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income), as explained in Note 4.2 (b)(ii)
- FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss) in Note 4.2 (b)(iv)

b. Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Bank balances, Loans, Trade receivables and financial investments at amortised cost

The Company measures Bank balances, Loans, Trade receivables and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial a sset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

I. Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as

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- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

II. The SPPI Test (Solely payments of principal and interest)

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal', for this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

(ii) Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company's management has elected to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(iii) Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued, and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date.

The Company had issued financial instruments with equity conversion rights and call options in the previous years. When establishing the accounting treatment for these non-derivative instruments, the Company first establishes whether the instrument is a compound instrument and classifies such instrument's components separately as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with Ind AS 32. When allocating the initial carrying amount of a compound financial instrument to the equity and liability components, the equity component is assigned as the residual amount after deducting from the entire fair value of the instrument, the amount separately determined for the liability component.

(iv) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Company's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate as explained in Note 4.2 (i).

(v) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements (within Provisions) at fair value, being the premium/deemed premium received. After initial recognition, the Company's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The premium/deemed premium is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

c. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in year ended 31 March 2020 and in 2018-19.

d. De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

The Company is said to have transferred the financial asset if, and only if the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.

A transfer only qualifies for de-recognition if either:

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- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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 a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Impairment of financial assets

(i) Overview of ECL principles

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost e.g. deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on-Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company 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 company 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 company 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:

i) 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

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ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company 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 company 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.

f. Determination of fair value

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

Level 1 financial instruments –Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued

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Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

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

The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations. However, the base models may not fully capture all factors relevant to the valuation of the Company's financial instruments such as credit risk (CVA), own credit (DVA) and/or funding costs (FVA). Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments. The Company estimates the value of its own credit from market observable data, such as secondary prices for its traded debt and the credit spread on credit default swaps and traded debts on itself. Details of this are further explained in Note 42.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

g. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentational currency

The financial statements are presented in INR which is also functional currency of the company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company 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 retranslated into the functional currency at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on non–trading activities are taken to other income/expense in the statement of profit and loss.

h. Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

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Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation

Income from consultancy services

Income from consultancy services and business support services are recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.

Income from aviation academy

Income from aviation academy is recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period as and when services are rendered.

Interest Income

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

The effective interest rate method

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at FVOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

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Dividend Income

Dividend income (including from FVOCI investments) is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

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

Contract liabilities

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

i. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

j. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are, as follows:

Asset category	**Schedule II Life of Assets (in years)**
Office Equipments	5
Computer	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Plant & Machinery	15
Vehicles	8-10

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The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Property plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. 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 recognised in other income /expense in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised. The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

k. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

l. Retirement and other employment 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 statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The Company recognises contribution payable as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If contribution payable to the scheme for service received before reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised 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, the excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in the future payment or a cash refund.

i) Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined benefit scheme. The Company contributes a portion of contribution to Delhi International Airport Limited ('DIAL') Employees Provident Fund Trust (the 'Trust'). The 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. As such, the amount to the extent of loss in the Trust, if any, is accounted by the Company as provident fund cost.

ii) Retirement benefits in the form of Superannuation Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts.

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Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC'). The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. 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 salary) for each completed year of service.

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 profit or loss on the earlier of:

i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
ii) The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

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

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

Compensated absences including sick leaves which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date. Such long-term compensated absences 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 statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet; to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability

m. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Company determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

i) A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation

ii) A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
iii) A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments

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

n. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is 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 subsidiaries, 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 subsidiaries, 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.

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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 that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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.

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 sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

i) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets 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

ii) 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.

o. Segment Reporting

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is Investment activities. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

p. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividend and attributable taxes) 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

q. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') expenditure

The Company has opted to charge its CSR expenditure during the year to the statement of profit and loss.

r. 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

CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 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 Company are segregated.

s. Lease

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

iii) Lease liabilities

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

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

5. Significant accounting judgements

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

Judgements

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

5.1. Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (refer note 4.2 (b)(i)(I) and 4.2 (b)(i)(II)). The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

5.2. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value please see Note 4.2 (f) and Note 42.

5.3. Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Airport sector for measuring deposits, being financial assets and liabilities, at amortised cost till 31 March 2019. From period starting from 1 April 2019; management has considered revised incremental borrowing rate of airport sector for all the deposits given/received post 31 March 2019; and the impact has been duly accounted in standalone financial statements.

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5.4. Effective Interest Rate Method (EIR)

The Company's EIR methodology, as explained in Note 4.2 (h), recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges).

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

5.5. Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

5.6. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounting cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

6. Significant accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the 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 company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

6.1. Taxes

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

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6.2. Provisions and other contingent liabilities

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

For further details on provisions and other contingencies see Note 4.2 (m) of the Summary of significant accounting policies and Notes 20 and 38.

6.3. Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 37 (ii) (b).

Provision for Leave encashment

The present value of leave encashment is 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 discount rate, future salary increases, and withdrawal rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, provision for leave encashment is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

6.4. Lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Balance with banks		
In Current accounts	**1.43**	1.67
Cash on hand	**0.00**	-
Total	**1.43**	1.67

Note 8: Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money/pledged with bank (Refer note 38)	**7.58**	11.95
Total	**7.58**	11.95

*Fixed deposits and other balances with bank earns interest at fixed rates.

Note 9: Trade Receivables

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Unsecured considered good	**59.73**	3.18
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
	59.73	3.18
Provision for impairment for :		
Unsecured considered good [Refer note 48(b)]	**(0.07)**	(0.24)
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	**59.66**	2.94

Debts due by directors or other officers of the NBFC or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms including limited liability partnerships (LLPs), companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member are separately stated.

For terms and condition related to related party receivables refer note 39.
Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days.

Trade Receivables due from companies in which any director is partner, director, or a member:

Name of the entity	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	1.34
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	0.85	0.58
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.17	0.28
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.17	0.17
Raxa Securities Services Limited	-	0.01
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	8.85	-
GMR Air Cargo And Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	1.41	-
Tim Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited	4.59	-
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	1.77	-
	17.80	2.38

Note 10: Loans at amrotised cost (Refer note 36B)

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Unsecured Loan repayable on demand (Refer note 39)	**427.18**	35.00
Security deposits (Refer note 39)	**3.07**	2.88
Unsecured loans to employees	**0.00**	0.05
Total Gross	**430.25**	37.93
Less: Impairment loss allowance [Refer note 48(b)]	-	(5.25)
Total Net	**430.25**	32.68
Loans in India		
Others	**430.25**	37.93
Total Gross	**430.25**	37.93
Less: Impairment loss allowance [Refer note 48(b)]	-	(5.25)
Total Net	**430.25**	32.68

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 11: Investments

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Amortised Cost	At fair value: Through other comprehensive income	At fair value: Through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
A) In India					
Equity instruments*	-	20,779.15	-	20,779.15	20,779.15
Mutual funds**	-	-	97.09	97.09	97.09
Commercial papers**	24.41	-	-	-	24.41
Total gross (A)	24.41	20,779.15	97.09	20,876.24	20,900.65
B) Overseas					
Debt Securities# (Refer note 53)	2,058.43	-	-	-	2,058.43
Total gross (B)	2,058.43	-	-	-	2,058.43
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net D = (A)+ (B) - (C)	2,082.84	20,779.15	97.09	20,876.24	22,959.08

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Amortised Cost	At fair value: Through other comprehensive income	At fair value: Through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
In India					
Equity Instruments*	-	17,334.74	-	17,334.74	17,334.74
Mutual funds	-	-	50.06	50.06	50.06
Commercial papers**	34.26				34.26
Total gross	34.26	17,334.74	50.06	17,384.80	17,419.06
B) Overseas					
Debt Securities# (Refer note 53)	1,668.42	-	-	-	1,668.42
Total gross (B)	1,668.42	-	-	-	1,668.42
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net	1,702.68	17,334.74	50.06	17,384.80	19,087.48
Refer note 36B					

*More information regarding the valuation methodology can be found in Note 41 and 42.

The Company has designated its equity investments as FVOCI on the basis that these are not held for trading and held for strategic purposes.

***Financial Assets- Investment in Equity**

Investments recorded at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Number of shares: 31 March 2020	Number of shares: 31 March 2019	Amount: 31 March 2020	Amount: 31 March 2019
Investments recorded at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Unquoted equity shares fully paid up				
Investment in subsidiaries				
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.02	1.02	278.79	252.20
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	23.81	23.81	6,623.20	6,292.09
Delhi International Airport Limited	156.80	156.80	11,958.65	9,359.55
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	18.90	11.40	471.96	420.00
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.02	0.02	0.92	3.24
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPS)	3.57	3.57	257.71	200.30
GMR Airports International B.V	0.10	0.00	25.57	(27.90)
GMR Nagpur International Airport Ltd.	0.00	-	0.01	-
Total	204.22	196.62	19,616.81	16,499.48
Investment in joint venture				
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	3.89	0.05	221.25	4.04
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	1.36	1.36	940.07	830.20
	5.25	1.41	1,161.32	834.24
Other investment				
Investment in GMR Airport Developers Limited on account of fair valuation of financial guarantee	-	-	1.02	1.02
	-	-	1.02	1.02
	209.47	198.03	20,779.15	17,334.74

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

**Financial Assets- Investment in Mutual funds and commercial papers

Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss

Particulars	Amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss		
a) Investments in mutual funds (unquoted)		
ICICI Prudential Liquid - Plan Growth -1,229,663.93 units (31 March 2019: 727,075 units) of Rs. 100 each	35.97	20.03
Tata Money Market Fund-Regular Plan Growth- Nil (31 March 2019: 122,696 units) of Rs. 1,000 each	-	23.32
UTI Liquid Cash Fund-Direct Growth Plan- 61,537.85 units (31 March 2019: 21,994 units) of Rs. 1,000 each	20.00	6.71
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth-Direct Plan- 626,400.39 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 100 each	20.02	-
Aditya Birla Sunlife Liquid Fund - Growth-Regular Plan- 293,272.91 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 100 each	9.32	-
Axis Liquid Fund - Direct Growth Plan- 23,909.84 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each	5.27	-
Axis Liquid Fund -Regular Growth Plan- 25,372.76 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each	5.57	-
Baroda Liquid Fund - Plan A Growth- 4,145.64 units (31 March 2019: Nil) of Rs. 1,000 each	0.94	-
	97.09	50.06
b) Investments in commercial papers (Unquoted) at Amortised cost		
SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited- 500 units (31 March 2019: 700 units) of Rs. 500,000 each	24.41	34.26
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	121.50	84.32

#Financial Assets- Investment in debt securities

Investments carried at amortised cost

Particulars	Amount	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Investments in Optionally convertible debenture		
240,850 (31 March 2019: 232,350) OCD of USD 1,000 each fully paid up in GMR Airports International B.V (Netherlands) IRR- 9%	2,058.43	1,668.42
Total investments in Optionally convertible debenture	2,058.43	1,668.42

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Note 12: Other financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Non Trade Receivables- Considered good [net of provision for doubtful debts [Rs. 0.25 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 0.34 crores)] (Refer note 39)	25.54	26.64
Investment in share application money#	6.51	17.36
Interest Accrued on investment	-	0.03
Interest Accrued on bank deposits	-	0.18
Total	32.05	44.21

Includes :-
(i) Application Money paid to the GMR Goa International Airport Limited amounting to Rs. 6.50 crore for which shares alloted on 7 May 2020.
(ii) Application Money paid to the GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited amounting to Rs. 0.01 crore for which shares are yet to be alloted.

Note 13: Other non financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Prepaid Expenses	0.74	2.28
Advance other than Capital Advance:		
Advance to employees	0.94	1.71
Advance to suppliers:		
Others	0.08	-
Related parties (Refer note 39)	-	0.01
Other Recoverable		
Others	12.36	3.86
Related parties (Refer note 39)	-	0.08
Total	14.12	7.94

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Note 14a: Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Computers and printers	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold Improvement *	Total
Cost							
At 1 April 2018	0.01	0.21	0.13	0.64	1.83	6.75	9.57
Additions	-	0.25	0.02	0.45	0.53	-	1.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	0.01	0.46	0.15	1.09	2.36	6.75	10.82
Additions	-	0.27	0.04	0.00	0.71	-	1.02
Disposals	-	0.20	-	-	0.09	-	0.29
At 31 March 2020	0.01	0.53	0.19	1.09	2.98	6.75	11.55
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2018	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.64	2.20	3.02
Charge for the year	-	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.62	2.29	3.21
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.24	1.26	4.49	6.23
Charge for the year	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.16	0.72	2.26	3.34
Disposals	-	0.19	-	-	0.10	-	0.29
At 31 March 2020	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.40	1.88	6.75	9.28
Net Block							
At 31 March 2019	0.01	0.26	0.11	0.85	1.10	2.26	4.59
At 31 March 2020	0.01	0.34	0.13	0.69	1.10	0.00	2.27
Disposals							

* Depreciation charge on leasehold improvement has been allocated by the Company to its Subsidiaries as per the cost allocation methodology approved by the board of directors (Refer note 39).

Refer note 38 (i) (a) for Capital commitments.

14b. Right of use Asset

	Buildings	Office Equipments incl Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
As at 1 April 2019 (Refer note 58(d))	5.46	0.02	0.10	5.58
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	5.46	0.02	0.10	5.58
Depreciation				
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	2.85	0.01	0.03	2.89
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2020	2.85	0.01	0.03	2.89
Net Book value				
At 31 March 2020	2.61	0.01	0.07	2.69

14c. Capital Work in Progress

	CWIP
Cost	
As at 1 April 2019	0.00
Additions	0.84
Disposals	-
At 31 March 2020	0.84

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 15: Deferred tax:

		Balance sheet		Profit & Loss	
		31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax liability					
on account of fair valuation of investments		0.15	0.02	0.13	-
on account of disallowance u/s 43B		(0.06)	(0.16)	0.10	(0.18)
Ind-AS adjustments of Borrowing cost		12.41	-	12.41	-
Gross deferred tax liability	(A)	12.50	(0.14)	12.64	(0.18)
Deferred tax asset					
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation / amortisation charged for the financial reporting		(0.24)	0.26	(0.50)	0.07
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis		2.41	2.15	0.26	0.08
Provision for standard asset		2.50	1.98	0.52	1.85
Provision for doubtful debts and advances		-	1.70	(1.70)	1.70
Provision on business loss		70.42	65.95	4.47	65.95
Gross deferred tax assets	(B)	75.09	72.04	3.05	69.64
Net deferred tax asset(liability)	(B-A)	62.59	72.18	(9.59)	69.82

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	72.18	2.36
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in statement of profit or loss	(9.65)	69.66
Tax expense during the year recognised in OCI	0.06	0.16
Closing balance	62.59	72.18

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Note 15a. Deferred tax liability:

	Balance sheet		Profit & Loss	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax liability				
on account of fair valuation of investments	3,944.72	3,237.62	707.09	85.83
Gross deferred tax liability	3,944.72	3,237.62	707.09	85.83

Reconciliations of deferred tax liabilities/assets(net)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	3,237.62	3,151.79
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in statement of profit or loss	707.09	85.83
Closing balance	3,944.72	3,237.62

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Note 16: Trade Payable

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade Payable		
Due to Micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 45)	0.09	-
Trade Payable-Related Party (Refer note 39)	4.20	5.24
Others	17.40	27.44
Total	21.69	32.68

Note 17: Debt Securities at Amortised cost

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Secured		
Non convertible debentures* (NCD)- 130,614 debentures of Rs 100,000 each at IRR 15% (31 March 2019: 205,000) due for repayment in December 2020. [Refer note 43 & 56 for maturity profile & note 36B]	1,541.80	2,225.22
Non convertible bonds** (NCB)- 1,670 bond of Rs 10,000,000 each at 8% coupon rate and redemption premium of 4.95% to 5.45% (31 March 2019: Nil) due for repayment in December 2020 (Rs. 1,450 crore) and January 2021 (Rs. 220 crore) [Refer note 43 & 56 for maturity profile & note 36B]	1,735.06	-
Total gross (A)	3,276.86	2,225.22
Debt securities in India	3,276.86	2,225.22
Debt securities outside India	-	-
Total (B)	3,276.86	2,225.22

*As on March 31, 2020 Non convertible debentures are secured by Hypothecation of assets of the Company. Further, the Non convertible debentures were on happening of certain events are additionally secured by pledge of certain shares held by Company in its subsidiaries Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL") and GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL"). Accordingly, on 11 June 2020 the Non convertible debentures were secured by creation of pledge on abovementioned shares (DIAL: 36,99,43,598 number of Shares & GHIAL: 12,19,77,168 number of Shares) by the Company.

**As on March 31, 2020 Non convertible bonds are secured by Hypothecation of assets of the Company. Further, the Non convertible bonds were on happening of certain events are additionally secured by pledge of certain shares held by Company in its subsidiaries Delhi International Airport Limited ("DIAL") and GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited ("GHIAL"). Accordingly, on 18 June 2020 the Non convertible Bonds were secured by creation of pledge on abovementioned shares (DIAL: 47,52,91,487 number of Shares & GHIAL: 11,55,09,612 number of Shares) by the Company.

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

Note 18: Other financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Liability component of CCPS*	182.00	-
Capital creditors	-	0.12
Financial guarantee (Refer note 39)	0.07	0.22
Non Trade Payables	1.24	1.17
Total	183.31	1.51

***Compulsorily convertible preference shares:** During the current year the Company has issued 27,35,16,392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS') each having a face value of Rs. 10 each, for an aggregate face value of INR 273,51,63,920 as per terms of Shareholders' Agreement ("SHA") dated 20 February 2020 among Company, Aéroports de Paris S.A. ('ADP'), GMR 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 Limited, GISL and Company. ADP has pegged Earn-outs upto Rs.4,475 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications as specified in SHA by way of conversion of these Bonus CCPS.

These bonus CCPS are convertible into equity shares of the company no later than 15 November 2024, based on the conversion formula as defined in schedule 11 of SHA. These Bonus CCPS are non-cumulative in nature and each Bonus CCPS Holder shall be entitled to dividend of 0.001% per annum declared on each Bonus CCPS. Further, these Bonus CCPS are not redeemable and there is no obligation on Company to redeem such Bonus CCPS.

These bonus CCPS are classified as financial liability as per guidance given under Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and accordingly carried at fair value determined by an external valuation specialist.

Note 19: Lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Lease liability - ROU Building	2.72	-
Lease liability - ROU Office Equipments Incl Computers	0.01	-
Lease liability - ROU Vehicles	0.08	-
Total	2.81	-

Note 20: Provisions

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Leave encashment	9.70	8.48
Gratuity [Refer note 37(ii)(b)]	1.13	0.46
Superannuation	0.11	0.11
Provision for Contingent assets [Refer note 48(a)]	9.93	6.81
Total	20.87	15.86

Note 21: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Statutory Dues Payable		
Goods and Services Tax Payable	9.29	5.30
Withholding Tax Payable	32.69	28.14
Provident Fund Payable	0.36	0.38
Others	0.00	0.01
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred / unearned revenue*	0.34	0.48
Total	42.68	34.31

*Deferred/unearned revenue as at 31 March 2020 represents 'contract liabilities' due to adoption of Ind AS 115.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Note 22: Equity Share capital

Details of authorized, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
Authorized share Capital	**No. of Shares**	**Rs. In crores**	**No. of Shares**	**Rs. In crores**
At 01 April, 2018	**400,000,000**	**400.00**	**16,000,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	1,000,000,000	1,000.00	-	-
At 31 March, 2019	**1,400,000,000**	**1,400.00**	**16,000,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	100,000,000	100.00	(1,000,000)	(100.00)
At 31 March, 2020	**1,500,000,000**	**1,500.00**	**15,000,000**	**1,500.00**

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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

b) Terms/Rights attached to preference shares:

i) Non-cumulative Compulsarily Convertible Participatory Preference Shares Class A (Class A CCPS)

The Company had issued 3,731,468 non-convertible compulsarily convertible participatory preference shares Class A (Class A CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up at a premium of Rs. 2,885.27 and Rs. 3080.90 per share for 2,298,940 Class A CCPS ('First Tranche') and 1,432,528 Class A CCPS ('Second Tranche') respectively. Class A CCPS carries preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right. Each First Tranche and Second Tranche of Class A CCPS was to be converted into 82.82 equity shares @ Rs. 46.91 and Rs. 49.27 per equity share respectively, on or before April 6, 2015. In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will always have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital, pari passu with Class B CCPS.

(ii) Non-cumulative Compulsarily Convertible Non-Participatory Bonus Preference Shares Class B (Class CCPS)

The Company had issued 11,046,532 of non-cumulatively compulsarily convertible non-participatory bonus preference shares Class B (Class B CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each. Class B CCPS carry preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. Each Class B CCPS shall be converted simultaneously at the time of conversion of CCPS of Class A at a rate to be determined as per Memorandum and Articles of Association. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital pari passu with Class B CCPS

In terms of Settlement agreement dated August 13, 2018 entered into between the Company, GMR Infrastructure Limited, Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Investment I Limited, Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) III Limited, JM Financial - Old lane India Corporate Opportunities Fund I Limited, JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited and Build India Capital Advisors LLP the entire CCPS A were converted into 309,043,9:1 no. of equity shares and entire CCPS B were converted in to 668,476,606 no. of equity shares, on November 9, 2018. (Refer note 49).

c) **The reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**Rs. In crores**	**No. of shares**	**Rs. In crores**
Equity Share at the beginning of year	1,328,390,007	1,328.39	350,869,490	350.87
Add:				
Equity Share allotted during the year	-	-	977,520,517	977.52
Equity share at the end of period	1,328,390,007	1,328.39	1,328,390,007	1,328.39

d) **The reconciliation of preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**Rs. In crores**	**No. of shares**	**Rs. In crores**
Preference Share at the beginning of year	-	-	3,731,468	373.15
Less:				
Converted during the year	-	-	(3,731,468)	(373.15)
Preference share at the end of period	-	-	-	-

e) **Shares held by holding Company and their subsidiaries**

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**% of holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% of holding in the class**
GMR Infrastructure Limited, Holding Company				
98,94,35,414 (31 March 2019 : 989,661,407) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	989,435,414	74.48%	989,661,407	74.50%
GMR Infra Services Limited* (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited); fellow subsidiary				
Nil (31 March 2019: 224,842,037) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	-	-	224,842,037	16.93%
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (Wholly-owned subsidiary of GIL)				
6,989,926 (31 March 2019: 6,989,926) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	6,989,926	0.53%	6,989,926	0.53%
Total Equity shareholding	996,425,340	75.01%	1,221,493,370	91.96%

*Shareholding of GISL has been transferred during the current year to ADP (Refer note 50)

f) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	**% of holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% of holding in the class**
GMR Infrastructure Limited; Holding Company	989,435,414	74.48%	989,661,407	74.50%
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	331,964,667	24.99%	224,842,037	16.93%
Total	1,321,400,081	99.47%	1,214,503,444	91.43%

g) As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

23: Other equity

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
i) Equity component of convertible preference share		
Opening balance	-	373.15
Issued during the Year	-	-
Conversion of CCPS A and CCPS B into Equity shares	-	(309.05)
Security Premium created on Conversion of CCPS A	-	(64.10)
Net Balance as at year end	-	-
ii) Security Premium reserve		
Opening balance	500.28	1,104.65
Issue of Bonus Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares during the year (Refer note 18)	(182.00)	-
Conversion of CCPS A and CCPS B into Equity shares (Refer note 49)	-	(668.47)
Security Premium created on Conversion of CCPS A	-	64.10
Net Balance as at year end	318.28	500.28
iii) Special Reserve U/s 45-1C of RBI		
Opening balance	66.07	66.07
Amount transferred during the year	14.98	-
Net Balance as at year end	81.05	66.07
iv) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	0.23	0.23
Amount transferred during the year	-	-
Net Balance as at year end	0.23	0.23
v) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	335.17	410.38
Add: Net profit for the year	74.92	(74.81)
Add: Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(0.18)	(0.40)
Less: Transfer to special reserve u/s 45 IC of RBI Act	(14.98)	-
Net balance of Retained earnings	394.93	335.17
vi) Other Comprehensive Income		
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year		
Opening balance	11,547.82	11,304.21
Movement during the year	3,144.83	329.44
Income tax impact	(707.09)	(85.83)
Total	13,985.56	11,547.82
Total reserve and surplus (i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi)	14,780.05	12,449.57

Nature and purpose of reserve

Securities premium reserve
Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received 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.

FVOCI equity investments
The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Capital Reserve

The Company recognizes profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments to capital reserve.

Special Reserve
The Company, being registered as non-banking financial institution, is required to transfer 20% of net profits to special reserve in accordance with Section 45IC of RBI Act. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the bank from time to time.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 24: Interest Income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Interest on loan to related parties (Refer note 39)	35.84	7.11
Interest income from Investments		
Optionally convertible debentures	155.87	62.48
Interest on deposits with Banks	3.51	2.69
Total	195.22	72.28

Note 25: Dividend Income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Dividend from group companies (Refer note 39)	95.46	117.51
Total	95.46	117.51

Note 26: Revenue from contracts with customers

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Consultancy revenue	95.92	78.58
Aviation Academy revenue	7.61	9.30
Total	103.53	87.88

Note:

(i) Company earns revenue from customer contracts	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Within India	102.73	86.52
Outside India	0.80	1.36
	103.53	87.88

(ii) Timing of rendering of services:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
service rendered at a point in time	-	-
service rendered over a point of time	103.53	87.88
	103.53	87.88

(iii) Set below is the revenue recognised from:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Amount included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	0.48	1.44
Performance obligation satisfied in previous years	-	-
	0.48	1.44

Note 27: Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(A) Net gain/ (loss) on financialnstruments at fair value throughprofit or loss		
Gain on sale of mutual funds (including fair valuation change)	4.30	5.18
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	4.30	5.18
Fair Value changes:		
-Realised	3.75	5.19
-Unrealised	0.55	(0.01)
Total Net (loss)/ gain on fair value changes	4.30	5.18

Fair value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expense.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 28: Other Income

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Exchange difference net (net)	175.12	-
Miscellaneous income	9.92	0.05
Interest income on financial asset measured at amortised cost		
Financial guarantee	0.15	0.14
Security deposit	0.26	0.19
Total	185.45	0.38

Note 29: Finance Costs*

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Debt Securities	387.78	200.76
Borrowings (other than debt)	-	18.08
Brokerage fees	35.27	0.26
Bank Charges	0.09	4.77
Others	0.23	0.02
Total	423.37	223.89

* Above expenses are net of allocation/recovery done.

Note 30: Employee Benefits Expenses *

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries and wages	22.75	18.75
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.47	4.05
Gratuity [Refer note 37(ii)(b)]	0.16	0.52
Staff welfare expenses	0.72	0.86
Total	25.10	24.18

* Above expenses are net of allocation/recovery done.

Note 31: Depreciation expense *

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [Refer note 14 (a)]	3.34	3.21
Depreciation on Right of Use Asset [Refer note 14 (b)]	2.89	-
Less: Transfer/ Allocation to subsidiaries	(4.30)	(2.29)
Total	1.93	0.92

* Above expenses are net of allocation/recovery done.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 32: Other expenses*

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Legal and professional fees	25.65	41.46
Travelling and conveyance	8.23	4.95
Lease Rent	1.75	1.95
Bidding Expenses	0.00	0.65
Repair & Maintenance others	0.22	0.41
Rates and taxes	1.42	1.05
Communication cost	0.06	0.34
Charities & Donations	0.03	3.83
CSR Expenditure (Refer note B)	0.61	0.61
Remuneration to auditor (Refer note A)	1.12	7.64
Directors sitting fees	0.25	0.14
Training Expenses	2.32	2.63
Contingent provision against standard assets	3.12	6.41
Provision for doubtful debts and loans	0.32	5.84
Bad debts written off	0.06	-
Exchange differences (net)	-	98.03
Logo fees	1.46	0.54
Electricity and water charges	0.11	0.11
Miscellaneous expenses	2.26	2.12
Total	48.99	178.71

* Above expenses are net of allocation/ recovery done

Note A: Remuneration to Auditor

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
As auditor		
Statutory audit of Company	0.08	0.16
Limited Reviews	0.09	0.03
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification charges)	0.87	7.43
Reimbursement of expenses	0.08	0.02
	1.12	7.64

Note B: Details of CSR expenditure:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
a) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	Nil	0.61

Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash
a) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March, 2020:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.61	-
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2019:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.61	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 33: Tax Expenses

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 are

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	9.65	(69.66)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	9.65	(69.66)

OCI Section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Re-measurement (losses)/ gain on defined benefit plans	(0.06)	(0.16)
Gain on equity instrument designated at FVOCI for the year (net)	707.09	85.83
Income tax charged to OCI	707.03	85.67

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accounting profit before tax	84.57	(144.47)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 25.17% (31 March 2019 : 29.12%)	21.29	(42.07)
Tax effect of income that are not taxable in determining taxable profit: Income exempt under Income tax	24.03	(34.48)
Change in Tax rate	(9.79)	-
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit:		
Donations	0.16	1.29
Other non-deductible expenses	2.44	5.59
Tax expense	9.65	(69.66)
Income tax expense recorded in the statement of profit and loss	9.65	(69.66)

(All amount in Rupees crores except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note 34: Components of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Re-measurement gain/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(0.24)	(0.56)
Income tax effect	0.06	0.16
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year (net)	3,144.83	329.44
Income tax impact	(707.09)	(85.83)
Net Impact	2,437.56	243.21

Note 35: (Loss)/ Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

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

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

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted earnings: (A)	74.92	(74.81)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing loss/earning per share (B)	1,328,390,007	737,800,000
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for diluted EPS (C)	1,328,390,007	737,800,000
Basic earning per share (A/B) (in Rs.)	0.56	(1.02)
Diluted earning per share (A/C) (in Rs.)	0.56	(1.02)

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

36. A. Public disclosure on liquidity risk as at 31 March, 2020 pursuant to Regulation 19 "Guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework" for Non-Banking Financial Companies as per Master Direction- Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016:

(i) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings):

S. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Deposits	% of Total Liabilities*
1	6	2,976.14	Not Applicable	12.61

* includes equity and other equity

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (Amount in Rs. Crore and % of total deposits):

The company being a Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) registered with Reserve Bank of India does not accept public deposits.

(iii) Top 10 borrowings (Amount in Rs. Crore and % of total borrowings)

S. No.	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Borrowings
1	2,976.14	100

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product:

S. No.	Name of the instrument/product	Amount (Rs. Crore)	% of Total Liabilities*
1	Non-Convertible Debentures	1;306.14	5.53
2	Non-Convertible Bonds	1,670.00	7.08

* includes equity and other equity

(v) Stock Ratios:

S.No.	Particulars	%
(a)	Commercial paper as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets	None
(b)	Non-Convertible debentures (Original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets*	None
(c)	Other short-term liabilities, if any as a % of total public funds, total liabilities and total assets	None

*Company do not have any Non-Convertible debentures whose original maturity is less than one year at the time of issue of debentures

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(vi) Institutional set up for liquidity risk management:

As per the requirement of Master Directions-Core Investment (RBI) Directions, 2016 and guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management Framework , the company have constituted Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) & Risk Management Committee (Also refer note 43- Liquidity risk section).

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

B. Additional disclosure as per Master Direction- Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016:

(i) Loans and advances availed by the CIC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid: (Refer note 17)

As at 31 March 2020:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(a) Debentures: Secured	1,541.80	-
(b) Non-Convertible Bonds: Secured	1,735.06	-

As at 31 March 2019:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(a) Debentures: Unsecured	2,225.22	-

(ii) Break-up of Loans and Advances (net of provisions): (Refer note 10)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding As at 31 March 2020	Amount Outstanding As at 31 March 2019
(a) Secured	-	-
(a) Unsecured	430.25	32.68
Total	**430.25**	**32.68**

Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as per above:

As at 31 March 2020	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Related Parties			
(a) subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	428.30	428.30
(c) Other related parties	-	1.95	1.95
Other than Related Parties	-	0.00	0.00
Total	-	**430.25**	**430.25**

As at 31 March 2019	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Related Parties			
(a) subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	30.77	30.77
(c) Other related parties	-	1.86	1.86
Other than Related Parties	-	0.05	0.05
Total	-	**32.68**	**32.68**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

(iii) Break up of Investment: (Refer note 11)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current Investment (Unquoted):		
(i) Units of Mutual Funds	97.09	50.06
(ii) Commercial Papers	24.41	34.26
Total (a)	**121.50**	**84.32**
Long Term Investment (Unquoted):		
(i) Shares: Equity	20,779.15	17,334.74
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	2,058.43	1,668.42
Total (b)	**22,837.58**	**19,003.16**
Total (a+b)	**22,959.08**	**19,087.48**

(iv) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted): (Refer note 11)

Category	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Fair Value	Book Value (Net of Provisions)	Fair Value	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
Related Parties				
(a) Subsidiaries (Investment in Equity and Debentures)	21,676.26	4,589.80	18,168.92	4,117.43
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties (Investment in Equity)	1,161.32	316.48	834.24	99.27
Other than Related Parties (Investment in Mutual funds and Commercial Papers)	121.50	120.89	84.32	84.26
Total	**22,959.08**	**5,027.17**	**19,087.48**	**4,300.96**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

37. Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Benefits (contribution to):		
Employer's contribution to Superannuation fund	**1.34**	1.58

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

a) Provident and other funds

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Benefits (contribution to):		
Employer's contribution to Provident and other fund's	**0.13**	2.47

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.

As per the requirement of Ind AS 19 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, benefits involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be re-compensated, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Based on the actuarial valuation and on the assumptions provided below there is no cumulative short-fall which has been provided in the financial statements.

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value **	**179.23**	148.09
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	**(169.24)**	(148.09)
Net asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	**9.99**	-

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Discount rate	**6.80%**	7.55%
Fund rate	**8.50%**	9.30%
PFO rate	**8.50%**	8.65% for first year and 8.60% thereafter
Withdrawal rate	**5.00%**	5.00%
Mortality	**Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)UIT***	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)UIT*

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

*As published by IRDA and adopted as Standard Mortality Table as recommended by Institute of Actuaries of India effective 1 April 2013.

** The above disclosures are inclusive of those pertaining to Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company, as the fund is common.

b) Gratuity expense

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit plan which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India and Liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) 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 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 following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the standalone statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/obligations:

Net employee benefit expense (recognized in Employee Cost) for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Current Service Cost	**0.36**	**0.46**
Interest Cost	**0.07**	**0.05**
Past Service Cost	**-**	**-**
Net benefit expense	**0.43**	**0.51**

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	**1.44**	**0.60**
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO financial assumption changes	**0.21**	**-**
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the year	**1.65**	**0.60**
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	**(1.41)**	**(0.04)**
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in OCI	**0.24**	**0.56**

Balance Sheet

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Defined benefit obligation	**(4.39)**	(3.75)
Fair value of plan assets	**3.26**	3.29
Benefit liability	**(1.13)**	(0.46)

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	3.75	4.36
Interest cost	0.26	0.31
Current service cost	0.36	0.46
Past service cost	-	-
Acquisition cost	(1.03)	(1.38)
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(0.61)	(0.60)
Actuarial losses on obligation-experience	1.65	0.60
Closing defined benefit obligation	4.39	3.75

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	3.29	3.55
Acquisition adjustment	(1.03)	(1.38)
Contributions by employer	0.01	1.42
Benefits paid (including transfer)	(0.61)	(0.60)
Interest income on plan assets	0.19	0.25
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	1.42	0.05
Closing fair value of plan assets	3.26	3.29

The Company has contributed Rs. 0.01 crore to gratuity fund during the year ended on 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: Rs. 1.42 crore)

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	(%)	(%)
Investments with Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Experience adjustments for the current and previous four years are as follows:

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Defined benefit obligation	**(4.39)**	(3.75)	(4.36)	(2.21)	(1.46)
Plan assets	**3.26**	3.29	3.55	1.73	1.20
Funded status	**(1.13)**	(0.46)	(0.81)	(0.48)	(0.26)
Experience gain / (loss) adjustment on plan liabilities	**1.65**	0.60	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.15)
Experience gain / (loss) adjustment on plan assets	**1.42**	0.05	0.01	(0.05)	0.02
Actuarial loss due to change in financial assumptions	-	-	0.12	(0.10)	-

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

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Discount rate (in %)	**6.80%**	7.60%
Salary Escalation (in %)	**6.00%**	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	**6.80%**	7.60%
Attrition rate (in %)	**5.00%**	5.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2020 is as shown below:

	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
Assumptions	**Discount rate**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	**1%**
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	(0.26)	(0.21)
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	0.30	0.24

	As at 31 March 2020	**As at 31 March 2019**
Assumptions	**Future Salary Increase**	
Sensitivity Level	**1%**	**1%**
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.18	0.16
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.18)	(0.16)

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Assumptions	**Attrition rate**	
Sensitivity Level	1%	1%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to increase	0.03	0.04
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	(0.04)	(0.04)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 10 years (March 31, 2019:10 years).

38. Commitments and Contingencies

(i) Capital and Other Commitments:

(a) Capital commitments outstanding as at 31 March 2020 is Rs. 2.02 crores (31 March 2019: Nil)

(b) Other commitments

i. Bank fixed deposits of Rs. 6.95 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 11.95 crores) have been pledged as cash margin with IDFC Bank. During the year ended 31 March 2020, pledge against Bank fixed deposit of Rs. 5 crores was released subsequent to release of bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 50 crores in respect of bidding for Lucknow Airport, Mangalore Airport and Ahmedabad Airport.

ii. The Company is required to pay Rs. 0.01 crore per year to Catalyst Trustee for acting as NCD Trustee and Rs. 0.03 crore per year to Catalyst Trustee for acting as NCB Trustee.

iii. As at 31 March 2020; the Company was required to pay Rs. 0.26 crore to CARE as annual surveillance fee each year (31 March 2019: Rs 0.14 crore) for its rating in relation to bank facilities and Bond issue.

iv. The Company has entered into the concession agreement with State of Greece and TERNA (Local construction and energy conglomerate) for the purpose of design, construction, financing, operation, maintenance and exploitation of International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA. As per the agreement, the Company is required to invest Euro 70.2 Mn. The company has infused equity of Euro 28.08 Mn. (INR 221.26 crores) till 31 March 2020.

The company has provided Committed Investment letter of guarantee of Euro 42.12 Mn, through SPV partner TERNA S.A., in favour of (i) Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport and (ii) International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA.

v. Company has separately executed Sponsor support Agreement in favour of lenders of GMR Goa International Airport Limited ("GGIAL") for securing debt facility of GGIAL, with following undertakings:-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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a) Company undertakes to meet any shortfall in debt servicing up to 2 years of the actual Commencement of Development ('COD') and thereafter lenders shall review the requirement for continuation of such undertaking 3 months prior to the date of expiry of the undertaking. If based on the review, the Company may be required to extend the undertaking for additional period of 2 years, then it shall do so within a period of 15 days of such review else the entire rupee term loan becomes payable by the Company (sponsors) and the borrowers, i.e., GGIAL on a joint & several basis. As at 31 March 2020; Development has not yet been completed.

b) To bring (either on its own or through third parties) funds to meet the differential between the Termination Payment received as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement in the event of termination and outstanding debt, with respect to the Lenders under the Financing Documents.

c) To retain Management Control of the borrower company (GGIAL) during the tenure of the Facility. The Company, being the sponsor shall, directly or indirectly, maintain a shareholding of not Less than 51% of the equity shares of the GGIAL during the tenor of the Facility.

d) To fund any increase in Project Cost through equity/unsecured loans; if any.

e) Any unsecured loans of the GGIAL from Promoter/Company/ GMR Group Company Concerns shall be subordinate, and any interest or principal payment will not be paid during the tenor of the Facility unless the Restricted Payment Test is satisfied. Subordinate debt should carry ROI which shall be lower than the prevailing ROI for the term loan.

f) In the event of invocation of Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 62 crore Company to infuse funds to that extent.

g) To keep minimum of 23% of the equity stake of the GGIAL free of any encumbrance/negative lien.

(ii) Contingent liabilities not provided for
Guarantees excluding financial guarantees

(a) The Company has given corporate guarantee to Punjab National Bank for issuing counter guarantee of Rs. 300 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 300 Crores) in respect of Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited).

(b) The Company has given corporate guarantee to Yes Bank for issuing term loan of Rs 100 Crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited.

(c) During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 11.60 Crores (31 March 2019: 11.60 crores) to Bhogapuram International Airport Corporation Limited in respect of bidding for Bhogapuram Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 8.00 Crores (31 March 2019: 8.00 Crores) in respect of bidding for Thiruvananthapuram Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 15.00 Crores (31 March 2019: 15.00 Crores) in respect of bidding for Guwahati Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 18.00 Crores (31 March 2019: 18.00 Crores) in respect of bidding for Jaipur Airport.

During the year, the Company has given bid bond guarantee of Rs. 16.85 Crores (31 March 2019: 16.85 Crores) in respect of bidding for Nagpur Airport.

(d) During the year ended 31 March 2020, previously issued bid bond guarantee amounting to Rs. 50 crores in

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

respect of bidding for Lucknow Airport, Mangalore Airport and Ahmedabad Airport has been released.

(e) The following long term investments have been freeze / pledged / secured by the Company towards borrowing of the Group Companies:

Company Name	**As at 31 March 2020**		**As at 31 March 2019**	
	No. of equity Shares	**Amount (Rs)**	**No. of equity shares**	**Amount (Rs)**
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	**0.95**	**66.67**	0.95	66.67
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	**8.16**	**81.60**	5.81	58.14
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	**0.56**	**34.21**	0.56	34.21

(f) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on Provident Fund dated 28th February, 2019. As a matter of caution, the company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

Income tax matters

(a) Company had received an order under section 143(3) for the Assessment year 2014-2015 relating to disallowance under section 14A with respect to expenditure incurred for earning the exempted income amounting to Rs. 6.77 crores. The Company filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order but same has been dismissed by CIT (appeals). The company has further filed appeal in ITAT against said order which has been allowed in the favour of the Company.

(b) During the previous year the Company has received assessment order passed by Assessing Officer (the AO) wherein the AO has made disallowances for AY 2016-17 amounting to Rs. 54.80 crores which consist of disallowance of Rs. 33.96 crores. under section 36(1)(iii) on axis bank term loan of Rs. 380 crores.; addition of Rs. 18.70 crores under section 14A by applying Rule 8D; disallowance of deduction under section 80G of CSR Expenses amounting to Rs. 0.84 crores.; addition of Rs. 1.3 crores. under section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for expenses pertaining to fund raising activities. The Company filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order which is pending for hearing.

(c) During the current year, the Company has received assessment order passed by Assessing Officer (the AO) wherein the AO has made disallowances for AY 2017-18 amounting to Rs. 60.31 crores which consist of disallowance of Rs. 38.49 crores under section 36(1)(iii) on term loan of Rs. 380 crores and addition of Rs. 21.82 crores under section 14A by applying Rule 8D. The Company filed an appeal before CIT (appeals) against the said order which is pending for hearing.

Based on the internal Assessment, the management is of the view that there is no requirement of any provision to be made in the standalone financial statements in respect of the aforementioned matters.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

39. Related party disclosures

a) Names of Related parties and description of relationship:

Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)
Holding Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited
Subsidiaries and step-down subsidiaries	Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited) Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited[2] GMR Airport Developers Limited GADL (Mauritius) Limited[3] (under process of winding up) GADL International Limited (Cease to be Subsidiary w.e.f. 21 May 2019)[3] GMR Airports (Mauritius) Ltd. GMR Goa International Airport Limited GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited[1] GMR Aero Technic Limited[4&5] GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited[4&5] GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)[1&4] GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited[4] GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited[4] (Applied with ROC for striking off name) GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited[4] Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (Liquidated w.e.f. 13 September 2019)[4] Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Limited (Cease to be Subsidiary w.e.f. 01 March 2019)[4] GMR Logistics Park Private Limited GMR Airports International B.V (became subsidiary w.e.f. 28 April 2018) Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited (DAPS became indirect subsidiary of GAL w.e.f 30 October 2018)[2&13] GMR Airports (Singapore) Pte Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 24 July 2019)[12] GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 22 August 2019) GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (became subsidiary w.e.f. 20 November 2019)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Joint Venture Company	International Airport Of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA (w.e.f. 12 Feb 2019) Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited[2&14] GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation[12] Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd.[2] WAISL Ltd. (ceased to be a joint venture w.e.f. 26 June 2019)[2] Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Pvt. Ltd.[4] Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited[2] GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower private Limited[2] Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation[15&16] SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation[15&16]
Associate Company	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt. Limited[2] TIM Delhi Airport Advertisement Private Limited[2] Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited[2] Digi Yatra Foundation[2]
Fellow Subsidiaries (including subsidiaries companies of the ultimate holding Company (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Aviation Private Limited Raxa Security Services Limited GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt. Ltd. GMR Aero-Structure Services Limited Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates	GMR Infra Services Limited (Formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)[11]
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)
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	GMR Family Fund Trust GMR Varalakshmi Foundation
Post-employment benefit plan of the Company	DIAL Employee's Provident Fund Trust
Key management personnel	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) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa ((Independent Director) Mr. Suresh Goyal (Nominee Director)[8] Mr. P S Nair (Whole Time Director)[6] Mr. Sidharth Kapur (Whole Time Director)[7]

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	Mr. G.R.K Babu (Chief Financial officer) Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati (Company Secretary) Mr. K. Narayana Rao (Director) [9] Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire (Director) [10] Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard (Director) [10]

1. During the year 2016-17 pursuant to the scheme of merger approved by NCLT on April 18, 2017 Hyderabad Duty Free Retail Limited has been merged with GMR Hospitality and Retails Limited (Formerly known as GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited) effective 27 April 2017
2. Step down subsidiary/joint venture/associate of Delhi International Airport Limited
3. Step down subsidiary of GMR Airport Developers Limited
4. Step down subsidiary/joint venture of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited
5. The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 10 December 2018 has approved, subject to the required approvals, the Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo and Logistics Private Limited ("GHACLPL")(Transferor Company) and GMR Aero Technic Limited ("GATL")(Demerged company) and GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited("GAEL")(Transferee/Resulting Company) and their respective Shareholders and Creditors ("Scheme"), wherein GHACLPL will merge with GAEL with an appointed date of 1 April 2018. The above scheme has received the approval of NCLT on 26 July 2019 and thereafter filed with the Register of Companies on 29 July 2019. Pursuant to the approved scheme of arrangement entered into between GHACLPL, GAEL and GATL and its shareholders and as approved by NCLT, the scheme become effective w.e.f. 1 April 2018 and the revised name of the company is GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited.
6. Mr. P.S. Nair has resigned w.e.f. 15 May 2018.
7. Mr. Sidharath Kapur has been appointed as Whole Time Director w.e.f 6 August 2018 and resigned on 31 March 2019.
8. Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned w.e.f 25 Feb 2020
9. Mr. K. Narayana Rao has been appointed as Director w.e.f 17 Feb 2020.
10. Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been appointed as Director w.e.f 25 Feb 2020
11. Shareholding of GISL has been transferred during the current year to ADP
12. Step down subsidiary/joint venture of GMR Airports International B.V
13. GMR Airports Limited holds 40.1% shares
14. GMR Airports Limited holds 17.03% shares
15. Step down joint venture of GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
16. GMR Airports International B.V holds 8.34% shares

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Details of transactions existing with related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2020 along with balances as at year end:

A. Transactions during the year	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest Income		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	30.89	7.11
GMR Airports International BV	155.87	62.48
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	2.45	-
Kakinada Sez Limited	2.42	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.07	-
Income from Aviation academy		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.34	0.96
GMR Aviation Private Limited	0.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.27	1.39
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	0.13
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.00	0.05
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	0.07	0.08
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	0.01	0.01
Raxa Security Services Ltd	-	0.01
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.02	-
GMR Aero Technic Limited	0.01	-
Dividend income		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	9.18	5.10
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	59.53	95.25
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	14.99	12.26
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	11.76	4.90
Consultancy Income		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited- Hyderabad Duty Free Division	3.16	1.98
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	5.81	-
Delhi Airport Parking Services Pvt Ltd	6.00	-
Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Pvt Ltd.	4.25	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	7.50	-
Other Income		
GMR Airport Developers Limited (Financial Guarantee)	0.15	0.15
GMR Infrastructure Limited (Miscellaneous income)	5.76	-
Cost Allocation		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport	21.71	22.95
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	58.31	80.47

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Other expenses		
Rent		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.94	1.29
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	-	1.31
GMR Business Process And Services	0.32	0.09
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.23	0.24
Legal and professional fees		
Raxa Security Services Limited	1.47	1.49
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	-	0.37
GMR Infrastructure Limited	2.32	3.36
GMR Aero Technic Limited	-	0.37
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.17	1.01
GMR Corporate Affairs Pvt Ltd	0.10	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	0.08	0.70
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	-	0.42
Logo fees		
GMR Enterprises Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Holding Private Limited)	1.46	0.50
Travelling and conveyance		
GMR Aviation Private Limited	7.89	15.18
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.03	0.03
GMR HOSPITALITY AND RETAIL LTD.	0.00	-
Training expenses		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.00	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (Formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited	0.00	-
Electricity and water charges		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.11	0.11
Communication expenses		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.01	0.02
CSR Expenditure		
GMR Varalakshmi Foundation	0.61	0.61
Repair & Maintenance Expenses others		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	1.04	0.99
GMR Airport Developers Limited	2.33	7.00

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Finance Cost		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	18.08
Interest on Lease Liability		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.08	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	0.26	-
Depreciation (Lease)		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.83	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	1.64	-
Miscellaneous expenses		
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels And Resorts Limited)	0.02	0.06
JSW GMR Cricket Private Limited (formerly known as GMR Sports Private Limited)	-	0.75
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.01	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.01	0.30
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.03
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	0.09
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Pvt. Ltd	0.07	-
GMR Aero Technic Limited	0.05	-
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited	0.11	-
GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation	1.43	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.58	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.14	-
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited	0.03	-
Recovery of expenses		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	12.43	1.11
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.08
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	0.05	-
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	-	0.06
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	0.10
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.04
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.03	-
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.03	-
Remuneration to key managerial personnel*		
Salary, bonus and contribution to PF		
Mr. P.S. Nair	-	0.11
Mr. G.M.Rao	-	0.24

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	4.09	3.41
Mr. Srinivas Bommidala	4.09	3.41
Mr. Sidharath Kapur	-	1.26
Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao	1.09	0.88
Director sitting fees		
Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar	-	0.01
Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran	0.07	0.04
Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu	0.07	0.04
Mrs.Siva Kameswari Vissa	0.07	0.03
Mr. GBS Raju	0.02	0.01
Mr. GM Rao	0.02	0.01
Loan given to		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	425.00	-
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	25.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	50.00	-
Kakinada SEZ Limited	425.00	-
Loan refunded by:		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	460.00	65.00
GMR Aero-structure Service Limited	25.00	-
GMR Airport Developers Limited	50.00	-
Loan repaid to		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	330.43
Security Deposit (Refund received):		
GMR Family Fund Trust	-	4.72
Security Deposit		
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	-	1.24
Non-current investment in subsidiary company		
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	75.00	-
GMR Airports International BV	7.36	0.01
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	-	200.26
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.01	-
Investment in Optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Airports International BV	58.78	1703.92
Investment in Share Application Money		
GMR Airports International BV	-	7.36
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	6.50	10.00
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.01	-
Non-current investment in joint venture company		
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	217.22	4.04

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Conversion of CCPS to equity shares		
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	-	22.48
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	64.94
Issue of Bonus CCPS		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	135.56	-
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	45.48	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	0.96	-
Provision for doubtful debts (including non-trade receivables)		
Delhi International Airport Limited (Formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited)	0.04	0.03
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.13
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.00	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.01	0.10
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.22	0.22
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
Provision for doubtful advances		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	5.25
Kakinada Sez Limited	1.70	-
Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V (became subsidiary w.e.f. 28 April 2018)	1.56	6.67

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

B. Balance outstanding as at period/year end	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Investment in subsidiary		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	278.79	252.20
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6,623.20	6,292.09
Delhi International Airport Limited	11,958.65	9,359.55
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	471.96	420.00
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	0.92	3.24
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	257.71	200.30
GMR Airports International B.V (Netherlands)	25.57	(27.90)
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.01	-
Investment on fair valuation of Financial Guarantee		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	1.02	1.02
Investment in joint venture company		
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	221.25	4.04
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	940.07	830.20
Investment in Share Application Money		
GMR Airports International BV	-	7.36
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	6.50	10.00
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.01	-
Trade receivables		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	1.35
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (Duty Free Division)	0.85	0.58
GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Private Limited[5]	1.41	-
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	1.77	-
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.17	-
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.17	-
Tim Delhi Airport Advertising Pvt Ltd.	4.59	-
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	8.85	-
Provision for doubtful debts- Trade Receivables		
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.02	0.01
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.13
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	-	0.02
Non-Trade Receivables		
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	6.92	5.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.54	1.04
Delhi International Airport Limited	16.10	19.08
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	2.23	2.23
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.04
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	-	0.00
Provision for doubtful debts- Non- Trade Receivables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.00	0.10
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	0.22	0.22
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.02	0.02
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.01	-
Other Recoverable		
Delhi International Airport Limited	-	0.02
GMR Infrastructure Limited	1.82	-
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.03	-
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	0.03	-
Security Deposit		
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt Limited	1.12	1.02
Loans		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	35.00
Kakinada Sez Limited	427.18	-
Provision for doubtful advances		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	-	5.25
Kakinada Sez Limited	1.70	-
Provision on Optionally Convertible Debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	8.23	6.67
Other assets		
Raxa Security Services Limited	-	0.01
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	-	0.08
Investment- Optionally convertible debentures		
GMR Airports International B.V	2,058.43	1,668.42
Financial Liability		
Financial Guarantee		
GMR Airport Developers Limited	0.07	0.22
Liability Component of CCPS		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	135.56	-
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	45.48	-
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited	0.96	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	0.72	0.03
Raxa Security Services Limited	0.81	0.79
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.55	0.87
GMR Business Process and Service Private Limited	0.08	-
GMR Aviation Private Limited	-	2.13
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	0.11	-
GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited	-	0.02
GMR Infrastructure (Singapore) Pte Limited	-	0.02
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	1.39	0.50
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	0.27	0.22
GMR Airport Developers Limited	-	0.63
GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited	0.10	-
Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Pvt Ltd	0.00	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	0.02	-
Non-Trade payables		
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	0.01	-
Right of Use (Lease Asset)		
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.34	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	1.78	-
Lease Liability		
Delhi International Airport Limited	0.38	-
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited	1.84	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties: -

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. For the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2019: Rs Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Contingent liabilities / Commitments with related parties:

The contingent liabilities and commitments in respect of related parties are provided in note no 38 above, forming part of these standalone financial statements.

Transactions with key management personnel

The transaction with key management personnel includes the payment of director sitting fees and managerial remuneration which are provided in note no 39 (a) & (b) above. There are no other transactions with the Key management personnel.

'The remuneration of the key management personnel is determined by the Remuneration committee having regard to the performance of the individual and the market trend.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

c) Interest in significant subsidiaries and joint venture

Name of the Entity	Relationship	Ownership interest	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation
Delhi International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	64.00%	01 March 2006	India
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	63.00%	17 December 2002	India
Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited	Joint Venture	17.03% (Directly)	07 July 2009	India
GMR Airport Developers Limited	Subsidiary	100%	13 June 2008	India
GMR Airports (Mauritius) Limited	Subsidiary	100%	18 January 2013	Mauritius
GMR Goa International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	99.99%	14 October 2016	India
GMR Airports International BV	Subsidiary	100%	28 May 2018	Netherlands
Delhi Airport Parking Services Private Limited	Subsidiary	40.10% (Directly)	11 February 2010	India
International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA	Joint Venture	21.64% (w.e.f. from 6 February 2020)	12 February 2019	Greece
GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited	Subsidiary	100%	22 August 2019	India
GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited	Subsidiary	100%	20 November 2019	India

40. Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in a single segment i.e. Investment Activities. The risk and returns of the Company are predominantly determined by its principal activity and the Company's activities fall within a single business and geographical segment.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

41. Fair Value

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities (except for certain other financial assets and liabilities i.e. 'Instruments carried at fair value') appearing in the standalone financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair values. Such instruments carried at fair value are disclosed below:

31 March 2020					
Particulars	**FVT statement of P & L**	**FVT other comprehensive income**	**Amortized Cost**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.43	1.43	1.43
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.58	7.58	7.58
Trade Receivables	-	-	59.66	59.66	59.66
Loans	-	-	430.25	430.25	430.25
Investments in Mutual Funds	97.09	-	-	97.09	97.09
Investments in Commercial Papers	-	-	24.41	24.41	24.41
Investments in JV and Subsidiaries	-	20,779.15	-	20,779.15	20,779.15
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures in subsidiary	-	-	2,058.43	2,058.43	2,058.43
Other financial assets	-	-	32.05	32.05	32.05
Total	**97.09**	**20,779.15**	**2,613.81**	**23,490.05**	**23,490.05**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	21.69	21.69	21.69
Debt Securities	-	-	3,276.86	3,276.86	3,276.86
Lease Liability	-	-	2.81	2.81	2.81
Other financial liabilities	-	-	183.31	183.31	183.31
Total	-	-	**3,484.67**	**3,484.67**	**3,484.67**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

31 March 2019					
Particulars	**FVT statement of P & L**	**FVT other comprehensive income**	**Amortized Cost**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.67	1.67	1.67
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11.95	11.95	11.95
Trade Receivables	-	-	2.94	2.94	2.94
Loans	-	-	32.68	32.68	32.68
Investments in Mutual Funds	50.06	-	-	50.06	50.06
Investments in Commercial Papers	-	-	34.26	34.26	34.26
Investments in JV and Subsidiaries	-	17,334.74	-	17,334.74	17,334.74
Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures in subsidiary	-	-	1,668.42	1,668.42	1,668.42
Other financial assets	-	-	44.21	44.21	44.21
Total	**50.06**	**17,334.74**	**1,796.13**	**19,180.93**	**19,180.93**
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	-	-	32.68	32.68	32.68
Debt Securities	-	-	2,225.22	2,225.22	2,225.22
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1.51	1.51	1.51
Total	-	-	**2,259.41**	**2,259.41**	**2,259.41**

Assumption used in estimating the fair values:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

42. Fair value Hierarchy

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020:

Financial assets measured at fair value	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Investments in subsidiaries and Joint venture	**20,779.15**	-	-	**20,779.15**
Investment in Mutual Fund	**97.09**	**97.09**	-	-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2019:

Financial assets measured at fair value	Total	Fair value measurement using		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Investments in subsidiaries and Joint venture	17,334.74	-	-	17,334.74
Investment in mutual fund	50.06	50.06	-	-

a. Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.
b. Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date
c. Fair value of mutual funds and overseas funds is determined based on the net asset value of the funds.
d. There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2020.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

43. Risk Management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company doesn't hold "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)" investments.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2020.

The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations. The analysis for the contingent consideration liability is provided in Note 26.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Interest rate risk

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

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

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 Company's profit before tax (PBT) is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on PBT
31 March 2020*		**Amount**
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	-
31 March 2019		
INR	25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	-
INR	25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	-

*As at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 the company does not have any floating rate borrowings.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax (PBT) is due to changes in the fair value of asset and liabilities.

Particulars	Effects on PBT	
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD- Increase by 5%	102.87	83.41
INR/USD- decrease by 5%	(102.87)	(83.41)
EURO Sensitivity		
INR/EUR- Increase by 5%	(0.02)	(0.14)
INR/EUR- decrease by 5%	0.02	0.14
GBP Sensitivity		
INR/GBP- Increase by 5%	-	(0.01)
INR/GBP- decrease by 5%	-	0.01
CHF Sensitivity		
INR/CHF- Increase by 5%	(0.00)	0.01
INR/CHF- decrease by 5%	0.00	(0.01)

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

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

	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2020						
Borrowings*	-	54.12	3,166.80	-	-	3,220.92
Trade payables	21.69	-	-	-	-	21.69
Lease Liabilities	-	0.78	1.86	0.17	-	2.81
Other financial liabilities	-	0.63	0.67	182.00	-	183.31
Total	21.69	55.53	3,169.33	182.17	-	3,428.73
As at 31 March 2019						
Borrowings*	-	582.12	381.45	1,261.65	-	2,225.22
Trade payables	32.68	-	-	-	-	32.68
Other financial Liabilities	1.29	0.04	0.11	0.07	-	1.51
Total	33.97	582.16	381.56	1,351.72	-	2,259.41

*For range of interest, repayment schedule and security details refer note 17.

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. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables- Customer credit risk is managed by Company subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any services to major customers are generally covered by bank guarantee or other forms of credit assurance.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's senior management on regular basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company has given Corporate Guarantee to Yes Bank Limited for issuing Term Loan of Rs. 100 Crores (31 March 2019: Rs.100 Crores) in respect of GMR Airport Developers Limited. (Refer note 11 & 20)

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

44. Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend, payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total equity plus total debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances not classified as cash & cash equivalents.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Debt Securities and Borrowings (including current maturities)	**3,276.86**	2,225.22
Total debts (A)	**3,276.86**	2,225,22
Share Capital	**1,328.39**	1,328.39
Other Equity	**14,780.05**	12,449.57
Total Equity (B)	**16,108.44**	13,777.96
Total equity and total debt (C=A+B)	**19,385.30**	16,003.18
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**16.90%**	13.90%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

45. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	0.09	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	0.09	-
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

46. Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis) *

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Legal and professional fees	21.16	14.72
Training expenses	0.49	1.37
Travelling and conveyance	6.59	3.35
Miscellaneous expenses	6.35	5.25
Total	**34.59**	24.69

*The above expenses are before cost allocation/recovery

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(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

47. Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Aviation Academy Income	**0.71**	1.36
Interest income on OCD	**158.84**	62.48
Total	**159.55**	63.84

48. **a.** As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve bank of India ("RBI"), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) is required to make provision @ 0.40% (31 March 2019: 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 Company, based on the internal assessment, has identified only interest bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, the Company has created provision on standard assets @ 0.40% (31 March 2019: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits & optionally convertible debenture.

b. In addition to above; management has also created provision @ 10% on the trade receivables and other receivables (31 March 2019: provision @ 15% on the loan to related party, trade receivables and other receivables), as per the requirement of master directions-core investments companies (reserve bank) Directions.

49. As per the terms of the Non-cumulative compulsory convertible participatory preference shares (CCPS) Class A and as per the terms of the investor agreements (including amendments thereof) entered into during the years ended 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Investor Agreement"), GMR Infrastructure Limited ('GIL') had a call option to buy CCPS A from the PE Investors for a call price to be determined as per the terms of Investor Agreement. The call option could be exercised by GIL on or before 6 April 2015. Had the call option not been exercised by GIL before 6 April 2015, as per the investment agreement, each CCPS A had to be converted into 82.821 equity shares of the Company with simultaneous conversion of CCPS B held by GIL into equity shares of the Company as per Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which includes restrictions on promoters equity dilution in the Company and enterprise value of the Company at the time of conversion etc.

GIL vide its letter dated 1 April 2015, had exercised the call option to buy CCPS A, subject to the regulatory approvals. However, PE Investors initiated arbitration proceedings before Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) against the Company and GIL, seeking conversion of the CCPS A. Pending receipt of arbitration award, on 13 August 2018, the Company, GIL and Investors had entered into a Settlement Agreement and other related agreements which was subject to receipt of 'consent award' by SIAC. Accordingly, all parties together applied to SIAC for providing consent award as per the terms of Settlement Agreement and consent was awarded on 5 October 2018.

In terms of the Settlement and other related agreements including the Composite Investment Documents ("Settlement Documents") with PE Investors, CCPS A and CCPS B were converted into fully paid up equity shares of the Company i.e. 3,731,468 CCPS A have been converted into 309,043,911 equity shares, and 11,046,532 CCPS B have been converted into 668,476,606 equity shares during the FY 2018-19. After completion of settlement process, PE Investors were owning 77,844,514 no. of equity shares (representing

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5.86% of the equity capital) of the Company. On 25 February 2020, the PE Investors sold their entire stake held by PE Investors in the Company.

Further, in terms of the Settlement Documents, the Company took approval from the shareholders' in Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 29 September 2018, for issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures ('NCD') for an amount not exceeding Rs. 2,050.00 crores (Rupees Two Thousand fifty crores) on a private placement basis for the following purposes:

- for acquisition of or investment in airports and airport related assets,
- refinancing some of the existing loans of the Company and general corporate purposes including towards payment of any fees and expenses for issuance of the NCDs
- in order to cater to the financial requirements of the future expansion plan of the Company.

The Company vide Information Memorandum dated 15 October 2018 and 24 October 2018, circulated letter of offer to the selected Investors for issuance of 149,000 (One Lakh Forty Nine Thousand) and 56,000 (Fifty Six Thousand) unlisted, unrated, unsecured, non-convertible debentures redeemable not more than three years from the date of allotment aggregating upto Rs. 1,490 crores and Rs. 560 crores respectively on private placement basis. The investors subscribed the issue on 16 October 2018 and 24 October 2018 respectively, the allotment of which was approved by the Board of Director on the same date.

During the period ended 31 March 2020, GAL repaid Rs. 743.86 crores (31 March 2019: Nil) out of Rs. 2,050 crores (principal) to the debenture holders as per the repayment schedule.

As per the terms of financing documents, Company has to ensure an overall IRR of 15% p.a. at the time of redemption of NCDs, by taking into consideration, the amount of coupons already paid on such debentures from 31 July 2018 till the redemption of NCDs, except otherwise agreed by the Company and the Investors, vide any of the financing document. Accordingly, interest expenses have been provided for an amount of Rs. 250.53 crores for year ended 31 March 2020 (Rs. 200.77 crores for year ended 31 March 2019).

50. **a.** GMR Infrastructure Limited, Holding Company along with other shareholders of the Company, (together referred as "GMR Group") had signed a share subscription and share purchase agreement with Aerport De Paris SA (ADP) for stake sale in the Company on February 20, 2020 pursuant to consummation of the same, ADP will hold 49% stake (directly & indirectly) in the Company for an equity consideration of Rs 10,780 crore, valuing Company at the Base post money valuation of Rs.22,000 crore. The equity consideration comprises of:

- Rs. 9,780 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- Rs. 1,000 crore equity infusion in Company.

In addition, ADP has also pegged Earn-outs upto Rs.4,475 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications. The successful consummation of Earnouts, may reach, Company's valuation on post money basis Rs.26,475 crore and GMR Group stake to ~59%. GMR Group will retain management control over the Airports Business with the Investors having customary rights and board representation at Company and its key subsidiaries.

The first tranche of Rs 5,248 crore for 24.99% shares of Company (primarily through buyout of GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL) via primary infusion of equity) has been completed on February 24, 2020. The final tranche of Rs.5,532 crore (including primary of Rs.1,000 crore in Company) is subject to regulatory approvals, consents and other approvals. Currently, significant number of approvals have been obtained and management is confident of obtaining the remaining requisite approvals soon.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

b. Further, currently the company has carried its investments in the Equity share of the subsidiaries and other investee companies at the aforementioned transaction price which is further supported by a fair valuation of the investments estimated by an independent valuation specialist. Also, the fair value derived in the aforementioned manner has also been used to ascertain the expected credit loss on the optionally convertible debentures of GMR Airports international B.V. held by the Company.

51. Net dividend remitted in foreign exchange

Year of remittance (ending on)	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Period to which it relates	-	01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018
Number of non-resident shareholders	-	3
Number of Class A CCPS held on which dividend was due	-	3,539,250
Amount remitted (in USD)	-	47.64
Amount remitted (in INR)	-	3,539

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52. Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables –		
EUR 2,961.50 @ 82.77 (31 March 2019: EUR 357,556 @ 77.67)	0.43	2.78
USD 1,61,746.12 @ 75.66 (31 March 2019: 93,111@ 69.16)	1.69	0.64
CHF 10,000 @ 78.29 (31 March 2019: Nil)	0.08	-
SGD Nil (31 March 2019: SGD 4,856 @ 51.04)	-	0.02
GBP Nil (31 March 2019: GBP 30,000 @ 90.53)	-	0.27
Trade receivables –		
USD 87,870.77 @ 75.66 (31 March 2019: USD 47,314 @ 69.16)	0.66	0.33
Other Receivable –		
USD Nil (31 March 2019: USD 678 @ 69.16)	-	0.01
OCD (Investment in Optionally Convertible Debentures) –		
Principal USD 240,850,000 @ 75.66 (March 2019 USD 232,350,000 @ 69.16)	1,822.39	1,606.82
Interest USD 311,94,972 @ 75.66 (March 2019 8,908,753 @ 69.16)	236.03	61.60
Security Deposit –		
CHF Nil (31 March 2019 CHF 28,053 @69.43)	-	0.20

53. During the previous year, the Company entered into Subscription agreement for 'Optionally Convertible Debenture' ('OCD') with 'GMR Airport International BV' (on 12 October 2018). As per the subscription agreement, GAL has agreed to subscribe OCD of maximum aggregate amount upto Rs. USD 290 million, in one or more tranches. Face value of each OCD shall be 1000 USD, 0 % OCD. The OCD shall be redeemable along with 9% IRR payable on the maturity date or conversion date along with the investment amount. GAL and GAI BV, both have an option for early redemption of OCD in part or full which can be exercised anytime during the tenure of such instrument by giving 15 days' notice.

Accordingly, the company has subscribed OCD of USD 240.85 million (INR 1,762.70 crore) [31 March 2019: USD 232.35 million (INR 1703.92 crore)] and GAL has accounted for interest income of Rs. 218.35 crore (31 March 2019: Rs. 62.48 crore) on OCD, from the date of subscription to 31 March 2020, in the financial results. The foreign exchange gain of Rs. 175.36 crore (31 March 2019: foreign exchange loss of Rs. 97.97 crore) on reinstatement of OCD as at 31 March 2020 has been charged to P&L during the year ended 31 March 2020.

54. During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company raised money by issue of secured redeemable, listed, rated Non-Convertible Bond ('NCBs') amounting to Rs.1,670 crores from Deutsche Bank on private placement basis as follows:

Tranche	Date of disbursement	Board approval date	Amount (Rs. in crore)
I	28 June 2019	14 June 2019	800.00
II	26 September 2019	5 September 2019	325.00
III	26 September 2019	16 September 2019	325.00
IV	30 January 2020	13 December 2019	200.00

The proceeds from these NCBs were to be used primarily for part redemption of existing 'NCDs with Private equity investors (PE)', investment, debt servicing and for other general corporate purposes.

55. Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to companies in which directors are interested

a. GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
Balance as at **31 March 2020**: Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs 35 crores).
Maximum amount outstanding during the period ended 31 March 2020 Rs. 400 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 100 crores). The Borrower ("GIL") has agreed to repay the loan amount in 6 months from the date of first disbursement or within a period of 5 business days from the consummation of the New Investor Deal. GIL repaid entire principal outstanding of Rs. 400 crores on 18 March 2020.

b. GMR Aero structure Services Limited (GASL)
Balance as at **31 March 2020**: Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs Nil).
Maximum amount outstanding during the period ended 31 March 2020 Rs. 25 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil).
The loan was repayable by 31 March 2020 vide amendment to the loan agreement dated 30 December 2019. GASL repaid entire principal outstanding of Rs. 25 crores on 18 March 2020.

c. Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)
Balance as at **31 March 2020**: Rs. 427.18 crores (31 March 2019: Rs Nil).
Maximum amount outstanding during the period ended 31 March 2020 Rs. 427.18 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil). The Borrower ("KSL") has agreed to repay the loan amount in 5 months from the date of respective disbursement or on further extended period on mutually agreed basis.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

56. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities as required as per Master Direction- Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
Assets	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	1.43	-	1.43	1.67	-	1.67
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	7.58	-	7.58	-	11.95	11.95
Trade Receivables	59.66	-	59.66	2.94	-	2.94
Loans	428.51	1.74	430.25	31.46	1.22	32.68
Investments	121.50	22,837.58	22,959.08	84.32	19,003.16	19,087.48
Other financial assets	32.05	-	32.05	44.21	-	44.21
Non-financial Assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	28.82	28.82	-	60.65	60.65
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	62.59	62.59	-	72.18	72.18
Property, plant and equipment	-	2.27	2.27	-	4.59	4.59
Right of Use-Assets	-	2.69	2.69	-	-	-
Capital work in progress	-	0.84	0.84	-	-	-
Other non- financial assets	1.76	12.36	14.12	7.80	0.14	7.94
Total Assets	652.49	22,948.89	23,601.38	172.40	19,153.89	19,326.29
LIABILITIES						
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables						-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.09	-	0.09	-	-	-

(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**21.60**	-	**21.60**	32.68	-	32.68
Debt Securities	**3,276.86**	-	**3,276.86**	963.58	1,261.64	2,225.22
Lease Liabilities	**2.64**	**0.17**	**2.81**	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	**1.31**	**182.00**	**183.31**	1.44	0.07	1.51
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	1.13	-	1.13
Provisions	**1.70**	**19.17**	**20.87**	9.19	6.67	15.86
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	**3,944.72**	**3,944.72**	-	3,237.62	3,237.62
Other Non-financial Liabilities	**42.68**	-	**42.68**	34.31	-	34.31
Total liabilities	**3,346.88**	**4,146.06**	**7,492.94**	1,042.33	4,506.00	5,548.33
Net	**(2,694.39)**	**18,802.83**	**16,108.44**	(869.93)	14,647.89	13,777.96

The Company's net working capital situation is negative as on 31 March 2020 to the tune of Rs 2,694.39 crores. The closing current liabilities for the bonds and debentures is Rs 3,276.86 crores, which are due for redemption in December 2020. However, pursuant to various steps taken by the management of the company, management believes that the company would be able to meet its obligations for the next 12 months. These key steps include, issue of fresh share capital amounting to Rs. 1,000 crores as part of the ADP deal and refinance of borrowings. Based on the above assessment the management believes that the Company will have available funds to meet its commitments.

57. The Company had provided for Current Income Tax liability for the year 2019-20 as per Income Tax Act, 1961; considering the book profit as per financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Ind AS financial statements). For the purpose of these standalone financial statements, the Company has considered the current Income tax expenses / liability arrived at basis Ind AS financial statements.

58. **Other Disclosures:**

a. Due to inadequacy of the profits, the remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 paid by the company to four of its managerial personnel is in excess of limits prescribed under section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013, by Rs 4.75 crores. During the current year, the management has obtained shareholders' approval in the extra-ordinary general meeting of the company held on May 17, 2019 for the excess amount paid.

b. Till 31 March 2020; Company has incurred Rs. 26.38 Crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 19.75 crores) in Connection with the proposed Initial public offer (IPO)/Upcoming fund raising activities of its equity shares. Considering management have called off the IPO process; Company has expensed off Rs. Nil (Rs. 15.90 crores for the year

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

ended 31 March 2019) to the statement of profit and loss and for the remaining balance of Rs 10.48 crore (31 March2019: Rs. 3.85 crores); management is of the view that it shall be adjusted against the securities premium to be generated from the upcoming fund raising activity as permitted under section 52 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, this amount has been included under "Other current assets" in the balance sheet.

c. During the year ended 31 March 2020, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934 for the financial year ended 31 March, 2018 and 31 March, 2019. The report for the financial year ended 31 March, 2018 has been received and reply of the same has been filed with the RBI. For the financial year ended 31 March, 2019, we are yet to receive inspection report from RBI.

d. **Leases**

Company as lessee:

Assets taken on operating Lease

The Company has leases for office building, space, hiring office/IT equipment's and vehicles under cancellable operating lease arrangements. There are no sub leases. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right of use assets.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings and other premises the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease. Further, the Company is required to pay maintenance fees in few leases in accordance with the lease contracts.

The lease expenses (including lease on equipment taken on hire) pertaining of the company during the year amounted to Rs 1.75 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 1.95 crores).

Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Buildings	Office Equipment (including Computers)	Vehicles	Total
As at 1 April 2019	5.46	0.02	0.10	**5.58**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation/amortisation during the year	2.85	0.01	0.03	**2.89**
As at 31 March 2020	**2.61**	**0.01**	**0.07**	**2.69**

Lease Liability

Particulars	Buildings	Office Equipment (including Computers)	Vehicles	Total
As at 1 April 2019	5.22	0.02	0.10	**5.34**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Interest for the year	0.41	0.00	0.01	**0.42**
Repayment made during the year	2.91	0.01	0.03	**2.95**
As at 31 March 2020	**2.72**	**0.01**	**0.08**	**2.81**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees crores, except otherwise stated)

Maturity profile of Lease Liability

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual Undiscounted Payments:

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	2.64	0.17	-	-	**2.81**

Following amount has been recognized in statement of profit and loss account:

Particulars	Amount
Depreciation/amortisation on right to use asset (net of allocation)	0.85
Interest on lease liability (net of allocation)	0.09
Expenses related to low value lease (included under Other expense)	-
Expenses related to short term lease (included under Other expense)	1.75
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	**2.69**

59. With the recent and rapid development of the COVID – 19 outbreak, many countries have implemented travel restrictions. The company has majority of its investments in the Airport sector and with respect to COVID 19 impact on the business of these entities, management believes while the COVID 19 may impact the businesses in the short term, it does not anticipate medium to long term risk to the business prospects. Considering the business plans of the investee companies, the management does not foresee any material impact on the fair value at which the aforementioned investments are carried. Accordingly, no adjustments to the carrying value of these investments are considered necessary. The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will closely monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions.

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60. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in these standalone statements have been rounded off or truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Company.

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

Anamitra Das

Partner
Membership No.: 062191
Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Jt. Managing Director & CEO
DIN:- 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN:- 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN:- ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN:- AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: 25 June 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of GMR Airports Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements 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, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the consolidated state of affairs (consolidated financial position) of the Group as at 31 March 2020, and its consolidated profit (consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income), its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 18 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

4. **Emphasis of Matter - PSF (SC) fund**

We draw attention to note 47(x) to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements on which an emphasis of matter has been given by us along with the other joint auditor, Ms/ K.S. Rao & Co, of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, a subsidiary company, vide our Audit report dated 15 June 2020, reproduced as under:

"We draw attention to note 35(I)(B)(ix) to the standalone financial statements, 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."

5. **Emphasis of Matter - COVID 19**

We draw attention to Note 47(xxxvi) of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and management's evaluation of the impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at the balance sheet date. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

7. we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
1. Recoverability of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit asset *Refer to note 2(c)(i) for the accounting policy and note 47(xxiii) for the financial disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. This matter has been reported as key audit matter by the joint auditors' M/s K.S.Rao & Co. and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited vide their audit report dated 15 June 2020.*	
GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, subsidiary of the Holding Company, is under tax holiday period until financial year 2021-22 and has accumulated MAT credit asset of Rs. 457.11 crores (31 March 2019: Rs. 405.41 crores). Recognition of MAT credit asset requires significant judgement regarding the likelihood of its realization with-in the specified period through estimation of future taxable profits of the Company and consequently there is a risk that the MAT credit asset may not be realized within the specified period, if these projections are not met. In order to assess the utilization of MAT credit, the Company has prepared revenue and profit projections which involves judgements and estimations such as estimating aeronautical tariff [which is determined by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA")], revenue growth, profit margins, tax adjustments under the Income Tax, 1961. Further, as explained in note 47(viii), the subsidiary company had filed an appeal, challenging various aspects of the aeronautical tariff order passed by AERA in	Our audit procedures in relation to assessment of MAT credit recognized recognition and its utilization as at reporting date, included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's controls over recognition of the MAT credit. • Understood the process and tested the internal controls over preparation of the taxable profit forecast based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and inputs to the model used to estimate the future taxable profits; • Understood and tested the controls surrounding litigation and contingent liabilities; • Challenged the judgements exercised by the management and tested the key assumptions used based on our knowledge of the industry, publicly

respect of first control period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2016. During the current year, Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal ('TDSAT') has directed AERA to reconsider the issues afresh while determining the aeronautical tariff for the Third Control Period commencing from 1 April 2021. We have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit owing to the materiality of the amounts involved and inherent subjectivity involved in the determination of utilization of MAT credit through estimation of future taxable profits and projected aeronautical tariff revenue which involved determination by AERA and being a subject matter of litigations.	available information and Company's strategic plans; • Compared the prior year expected tax profits with the actual results to determine the efficacy of the management's budgeting process; • Tested the growth rates used in the forecast by comparing them to past trends and to economic and industry forecasts where appropriate; • Tested the appropriateness of the forecasted tax liability computation as per the provisions of the IT Act, including assessment of the eligibility of various tax exemptions availed and MAT liability computation as per Section 115JB of the IT Act; • Obtained and evaluated sensitivity analysis performed by the management on aforesaid key assumptions and performed further independent sensitivity analysis to determine impact of estimation uncertainty on the future taxable profits; • Obtained and reviewed the documents with respect to the litigation and we enquired of the Company's internal legal counsel and inspected internal notes and reports; and • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards
2. Valuation of derivative financial instruments. *(Refer to note 2(c)(t) for the accounting policy and note 41(b) and 40 for the financial disclosures in the accompanying Consolidated financial statements)* *This matter has been reported as key audit matter by the joint auditors' M/s K. S. Rao & Co. and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited and Delhi International Airport Limited vide their audit reports dated 15 June 2020 and 17 June 2020 respectively.*	
The Group has entered into derivative financial instruments i.e. call spread options, coupon only hedge and had purchased derivative financial instruments, i.e. cross currency swap, coupon only swap and call spread options, to hedge its foreign currency risks in relation to the long-term bonds issued in foreign currency by GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited and Delhi International Airport Limited respectively. Management has designated these derivative financial instruments and the aforesaid debt at initial recognition as cash flow hedge relationship as per Ind AS 109. The valuation of hedging instrument is complex and necessitates a sophisticated system to record and track each contract and calculates the related valuations at each financial reporting date. Since valuation of hedging instruments and consideration of hedge effectiveness involves both significant assumptions and judgements such as discount rates, forward exchange rates, future	Our audit procedures to assess hedge accounting test the valuation of the derivative financial instruments included but were not limited to the following: • Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of Company's key internal controls over derivative financial instruments and the related hedge accounting; • Reviewed the management's documentation for the designated hedge instrument which defines the nature of hedge relationship; • Considered the consistent application of the accounting policies and assessed the hedge accounting methodologies applied; and compared these to the requirements of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments;

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interbank rates and involvement of management's expert, and therefore, is subject to an inherent risk of error. We have identified valuation of hedging instruments as a key audit matter in view of the significant judgements, estimates and complexity involved.	• Evaluated the management's valuation specialist's professional competence, expertise and objectivity; • Tested the accuracy of input data provided by the management to the external valuation specialist and assessed the reasonability of the assumptions used, while valuing the hedging instruments; • Involved our valuation specialists to test the fair values of derivative financial instruments and compared the results to the management's results; • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards

3. Capital work in progress for airport expansion *(Refer to note 2(c)(j) for the accounting policy and note 3, note 47(xxix) and 47(xxx) for the financial disclosures in the accompanying Consolidated financial statements)* *This matter has been reported as key audit matter by the joint auditors' M/s K. S. Rao & Co. and Walker Chandiok & Co LLP of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited and Delhi International Airport Limited vide their audit reports dated 15 June 2020 and 17 June 2020 respectively.*

The subsidiary company, GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited, is in the process of expansion of the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad and has total capital work in progress as at 31 March 2020 amounting to Rs. 1,208.31 crores as explained in note 47(xxx) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Delhi International Airport Limited is in the process of expansion of the airport with a plan to incur an amount of Rs. 9,502 Crores. During the current year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has incurred Rs. 2,813.45 crores as capital expenditure towards such capital expansion as explained in note 47(xxix) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

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This has been determined as a key audit matter due to the significance of the capital expenditure during the year and the risk that the elements of costs (including borrowing costs) that are eligible for capitalisation are appropriately capitalised in accordance with the recognition criteria provided in Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 23.Our audit procedures to assess appropriate capitalization of such expenditure included, but were not limited to the following: • Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls surrounding the capitalization of costs. • Reviewed management's capitalisation policy, including application of the aforesaid policy, to assess consistency with the requirements set out by Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. • Compared the additions with the budgets and the orders given to the vendors. • Ensured that the borrowing cost capitalized is as per Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs • Tested the additions on a sample basis for their nature and purpose to ensure that the capitalization is as per company's accounting policy. • Assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governancefor the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs (consolidated financial position), consolidated profit or loss (consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group including its associates and joint ventures in accordance

with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act, the respective Board of Directors /management of the companies included in the Group, and its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group, its associates and joint ventures(covered under the Act) have adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.}

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

14. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

15. 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.

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

Other Matter

17. We have jointly audited with another auditor, the annual financial statements of 2 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects (before adjustments for consolidation) total assets of Rs. 25,683.81 crores and net assets of Rs. 5,063.60 crores as at 31 March 2020, total revenues (including other income) of Rs 5,883.68 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1,690.27 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. For the purpose of our audit on the consolidated financial statements, we have relied upon the work of such other auditors, to the extent of work performed by them.

18. We did not audit the financial statements of 15 subsidiaries (including 3 subsidiaries consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2019, with a quarter lag), whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 3,712.65 crores and net assets of Rs. 366.41 crores as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of Rs. 939.27 and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 76.23 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 141.11 crores for the year ended 31 March 2020, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 associates and 8 joint ventures(including 3 joint ventures consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2019, 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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Further, of these subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, 3 subsidiaries, and 3 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, associates 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.

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

19. We did not audit the financial information of 2 subsidiaries (including 1 subsidiary consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2019, with a quarter lag), whose financial information reflects total assets of Rs. 0.01 crores and net assets of Rs. 0.01 crores as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of 0.23 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 0.01 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of Rs 9.79 crores for the year ended 31 March 2020, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of 2 associates and 2 joint ventures (including 1 joint ventures consolidated for the year ended 31 December 2019, with a quarter lag), 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 financial statements, and matters identified and disclosed under key audit matters section above 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 such unaudited financial information. 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 above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the financial statements/financial information certified by the management.

20. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were audited by the predecessor auditor, S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP , who have expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements vide their audit report dated 30 September 2019.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

21. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraph 17 and 18, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, we report that the Holding Company, 8 subsidiary companies and 2 joint venture companies covered under the Act paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to 1 subsidiary company, 2 associate companies and 2 joint venture companies covered under the Act, since none of such companies are a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act and we report that

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5 subsidiary companies and 1 joint venture company covered under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year.

Further, as stated in paragraph 19, financial statements of 1 subsidiary company, 2 associate companies and 1 joint venture company covered under the Act are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the management, and as certified by the management, such companies have paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

22. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

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

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

   d) The matters described in paragraph 4 and Paragraph 5 of the Emphasis of Matters, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company, GHIAL, a subsidiary of the Holding Company;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, , none of the directors of the Group companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, are disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A';

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures:

      i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its associates and joint ventures as detailed in note 37(C) and 5B (h)(a) to the consolidated financial statements.;

      ii. provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or Ind AS, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as detailed in note 40 to the consolidated financial statements;

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies covered under the Act, during the year ended 31 March 2020.;

iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these consolidated financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 20062191AAAAGC1851

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Annexure A

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of GMR Airports Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), its associates and joint ventures as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

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

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

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

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

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

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal control on financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI').

Other Matter

9. We have jointly audited with another auditor, the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of 2 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 25,683.81 crores and net assets of Rs. 5,063.60 crores as at 31 March 2020, total revenues (including other income) of Rs 5,883.68 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1,690.27 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance upon the work of such other auditors, to the extent of work performed by them.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GMR Airports Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

10. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to 12 subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 1,968.64 Crores and net assets of Rs. 540.71 crores as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of Rs. 939.16 crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 77.05 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 116.91 crores for the year ended 31 March 2020, in respect of 2 associate companies and 5 joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements have not been audited by us. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, its associate companies and joint venture companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, associate companies and joint venture companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

11. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to 1 subsidiary, which is company covered under the Act, whose financial information reflect total assets of Rs. Nil and net assets of Rs. Nil as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of Rs. Nil Crores and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. Nil for the year ended on that date; and 2 associate companies and 1 joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, in respect of which, the Group's share of net profit (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 13.16 Crores for the year ended 31 March 2020 has been considered in the consolidated financial statements. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of these subsidiary companies, joint venture companies and associate companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are unaudited and our opinion under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies, which are companies covered under the Act, is solely based on the corresponding internal financial controls with reference to financial statements reports certified by the management of such companies. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, this financial information are not material to the Group. Our report on adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Group does not include the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements assessment in respect of the aforesaid companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements reports certified by the management.

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership No.: 062191

UDIN: 20062191AAAAGC1851
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 June 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	8,951.51	9,135.33
Right of use assets	3A	105.39	-
Capital work-in-progress	3	3,813.67	849.15
Goodwill on consolidation	4	719.36	720.30
Other intangible assets	4	407.17	407.82
Intangible assets under development	4	1.24	1.24
Financial assets			
Investment in joint ventures and associates	5A and 5B	2,557.03	2,270.65
Loans	6	49.58	53.63
Other financial assets	7	1,999.96	582.91
Non-current tax assets (net)		152.53	178.76
Deferred tax assets (net)		318.38	335.31
Other non-current assets	8	2,292.53	1,588.33
		21,368.35	**16,123.43**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	88.85	64.21
Financial assets			
Investments	10	2,641.14	2,052.82
Trade Receivables	11	286.58	323.97
Loans	6	732.82	585.52
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,329.70	640.46
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	1,516.47	513.94
Other financial assets	7	896.50	367.48
Other current assets	8	502.81	72.97
		8,994.87	**4,621.37**
Assets classified as held for disposal		58.45	-
Total assets		**30,421.67**	**20,744.80**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,328.39	1,328.39
Other equity	14	1,939.07	1,921.71
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		3,267.46	3,250.10
Non-controlling interests		1,772.26	1,513.80
Total equity		**5,039.72**	**4,763.90**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	15,792.21	10,125.97
Lease Liability		105.04	-
Other financial liabilities	17	894.95	674.09
Provisions	18	24.96	10.63
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		193.78	184.54
Other non-current liabilities	19	2,002.39	2,059.02
		19,013.33	**13,054.25**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	38.92	901.94
Trade payables	16	689.02	385.35
Lease Liability		9.68	-
Other financial liabilities	17	4,878.15	1,067.60
Provisions	18	191.05	85.10
Other current liabilities	19	484.58	439.53
Current tax liabilities (net)		35.87	47.13
		6,327.27	**2,926.65**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for disposal		41.35	-
		6,368.62	**2,926.65**
Total liabilities		**25,381.95**	**15,980.90**
Total equity and liabilities		**30,421.67**	**20,744.80**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2 (C)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN : AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR Airports Limited

Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	5,317.87	5,112.65
Other operating income	22	861.96	282.51
Other income	23	533.58	670.60
Total Income		**6,713.41**	**6,065.76**
Expenses			
Revenue share paid/payable to concessionaire grantors	24	1,913.61	1,652.78
Purchases of stock-in-trade	25	82.92	73.16
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	26	(15.63)	1.82
Cost of materials consumed	27	67.21	52.59
Employee benefits expense	28	505.46	476.30
Finance costs	30	1,397.18	1,116.73
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	867.34	840.73
Other expenses	29	1,403.00	1,589.38
Total expenses		**6,221.09**	**5,803.49**
Profit before share of profit of associates and joint venture and tax		**492.32**	**262.27**
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net)		150.90	136.15
Profit before before tax		**643.22**	**398.42**
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		152.89	202.78
Deferred tax credit		(41.41)	(271.87)
Total tax expenses		**111.48**	**(69.09)**
Profit for the period		**531.74**	**467.51**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(170.15)	13.07
Income tax effect		-	-
Total (a)		**(170.15)**	**13.07**
Net movement on cash flow hedges		214.42	18.71
Income tax effect		(68.54)	(11.68)
Total (b)		**145.88**	**7.03**
Total (a) + (b)		**(24.27)**	**20.10**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on post employment defined benefit plans		(5.09)	(2.32)
Income tax effect		0.97	0.33
Total		**(4.12)**	**(1.99)**
Total other comprehensive income /(loss) for the period, net of tax		**(28.39)**	**18.11**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**503.35**	**485.62**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Profit for the period			
Non controlling interest		251.27	271.15
Owners of the company		280.47	196.36
Other Comprehensive Income			
Non controlling interest		52.72	2.25
Owners of the company		(81.11)	15.86
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to			
Non controlling interest		303.99	273.40
Owners of the company		199.36	212.22
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs 10 each)	32		
Basic (Rs.)		2.11	2.68
Diluted (Rs.)		2.11	2.68
Summary of significant accounting policies	2 (C)		

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

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN : AHXPD3292P

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Cash Flows Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	643.22	398.42
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, right of use and amortization of intangible assets	867.34	840.73
Loss on sale/ write off of investment in subsidiary	-	4.34
Provisions no longer required, written back	(3.11)	(42.76)
Unrealised exchange (gains) / losses	(172.24)	196.37
Property, plant and equipment written off / (profit) on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	4.49	1.90
Provision / write off of doubtful advances and trade receivables	19.90	10.92
Income from government grant	(5.28)	(5.26)
Net gain on sale or fair valuation of investments	(57.33)	(175.33)
Finance costs	1,397.18	1,116.73
Finance income	(264.09)	(362.25)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures (net)	(150.90)	(136.15)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,279.18**	**1,847.65**
Movements in working capital :		
Increase in trade payables and financial/other liabilities and provisions	415.41	280.37
Decrease in non-current/current financial and other assets	(1,461.76)	40.15
Cash generated from operations	**1,232.83**	**2,168.18**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(137.92)	(250.75)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**1,094.91**	**1,917.43**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and cost incurred towards such assets under construction / development	(3,247.54)	(2,747.27)
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	19.10	2.87
Purchase consideration paid on acquisition/ Additional Investment in Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	217.21	(1,715.68)
(Purchase) / sale of investments (net)	(956.53)	1,865.25
Loans given to others	(124.74)	(309.63)
Investments in bank deposits (net) (having original maturity of more than three months)	(990.00)	(361.28)
Dividend received from associates and joint ventures	74.94	64.68
Finance income received	201.86	347.32
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(4,805.70)**	**(2,853.74)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	7,413.43	2,146.52
Repayment of borrowings	(820.88)	(371.75)
Repayment of Lease liability principal	(3.86)	-
Repayment of Lease liability interest	(10.10)	-
Finance costs paid	(1,074.59)	(1,107.18)
Dividend paid (including dividend distribution taxes)	(45.53)	(76.19)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**5,458.47**	**591.40**
Net increase / (decrease) /in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,747.68	(344.91)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the period	640.46	985.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2,388.14**	**640.46**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Consolidated Cash Flows Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	150.26	87.38
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2,178.38	550.58
Cheques / drafts on hand	-	1.16
Cash on hand	1.06	1.34
Balances with banks for entity held for sale	58.44	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,388.14**	**640.46**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities :-

Particulars	Liabilities arising from Financing Activities March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Liabilities arising from Financing Activities March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
At the beginning of the year	11,073.42	8,847.57
Cash Flows		
Proceeds from borrowings	7,413.43	2,146.46
Repayment of borrowings	(820.88)	(371.75)
Processing Fees paid	(127.04)	(0.15)
Non Cash Changes		
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	1,239.12	538.85
Changes in Fair Values	0.29	13.77
Others	2.64	73.90
At the end of the year	18,780.98	11,248.65

Summary of significant accounting policies 2 (C)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN : AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): L45203MH1996PLC281138
Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders										
			Reserves and surplus					Items of Other comprehensive income			
	Equity share capital	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Securities premium	Capital reserve on consolidation	Capital reserve on government grant	Special Reserve u/s 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	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
As at April 01, 2019	1,328.39	-	500.28	(151.98)	107.00	66.07	1,376.29	13.29	10.76	1,513.80	4,763.90
Profit for the period (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	280.47	-	-	251.27	531.74
Other comprehensive income (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.99)	(170.15)	92.03	52.72	(28.39)
Total comprehensive income (a) + (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	277.48	(170.15)	92.03	303.99	503.35
Transfer during the period	-	-	-	-	-	14.98	(14.98)	-	-	-	-
Issue of bonus CCPS	-	-	(182.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(182.00)
Dividend declared by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37.89)	(37.89)
Dividend distribution tax on dividend declared by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.64)	(7.64)
As at March 31, 2020	1,328.39	-	318.28	(151.98)	107.00	81.05	1,638.79	(156.86)	102.79	1,772.26	5,039.72
As at April 01, 2018	350.87	373.15	1,104.65	(151.98)	107.00	66.07	1,205.98	0.22	6.43	1,405.75	4,468.14
Profit for the period (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	196.36	-	-	271.15	467.51
Other comprehensive income (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.54)	13.07	4.33	2.25	18.11
Total comprehensive income (a) + (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	194.82	13.07	4.33	273.40	485.62
Issue of equity shares	309.05	(373.15)	64.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of CCPS B shown as security premium into equity and security premium	668.47	-	(668.47)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of consideration paid to Equity for GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo and Logistics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.27	-	-	(73.00)	(59.73)
Adjustment on account of change in useful life of PPE due to AERA order	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28.09)	-	-	(16.13)	(44.22)
Reversal of balances of entities disposed off	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9.69)	-	-	-	(9.69)
Dividend declared by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(63.95)	(63.95)
Dividend distribution tax on dividend declared by subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12.27)	(12.27)
As at March 31, 2019	1,328.39	-	500.28	(151.98)	107.00	66.07	1,376.29	13.29	10.76	1,513.80	4,763.90

Summary of significant accounting policies 2 (C)

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

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN : AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

GMR Airports Limited ('GAL' or 'the Holding Company'), its subsidiaries, associate 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 6, 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. During an earlier year, the Holding Company had been 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 June 25, 2020.

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 accouting standard requires a change in accouting 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 maeasured at fair value or revalued amount.

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

B) Basis of Cosolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

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

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

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

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated 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 parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31. 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 intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements .

d) Non-controlling interest represents that part of the total comprehensive income and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the 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 the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCO

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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

S. No.	Name of the Entity	Country of Incorporation	Relationship as at March 31, 2020	Relationship as at March 31, 2019	Percentage of effective ownership interest held (directly or indirectly) as at		Accounting Method
					March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
1	GMR Airports Developers Limited (GADL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
2	GMR Goa Internatinal Airport Limited (GIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
3	GMR Nagpur International Airport Limited (GNIAL)[11]	India	Subsidiary		100.00%	-	Line by Line
4	GMR Kannur Duty Free Services Limited (GKDFSL)[13]	India	Subsidiary		100.00%	-	Line by Line
5	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
6	GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited (GHAPDL)[2,14]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
7	Hyderabad Security Services Limited (HASSL)[2]	India	-	Subsidiary	-	63.00%	Line by Line
8	GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
9	GMR Hyderabad Aviation SEZ Limited (GHASL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
10	GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
11	GMR Hospitality and Retail Limited (formerly known as GMR Hotels and Resorts Limited)(GHRL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
12	GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited (formerly known as GMR Aerospace and Engineering Limited) (GACAEL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
13	GMR Air Cargo and Logistics Private Limited (GHACLPL)[2,7]	India	-	Subsidiary	-	63.00%	Line by Line
14	GMR Aero Technic Limited (formerly known as MAS GMR Aerotechnic Limited) (GATL)[2]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	63.00%	63.00%	Line by Line
15	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (LHAMPL)[2]	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	30.87%	30.87%	Equity Method
16	Delhi International Airport Limited (formerly known as Delhi International Airport Private Limited) (DIAL)	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	64.00%	64.00%	Line by Line
17	Delhi Aerotropolis Private Limited (DAPL)[1]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	64.00%	64.00%	Line by Line
18	Delhi Airport Parking Services Limited (DAPSL)[1]	India	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	72.04%	72.04%	Line by Line
19	Delhi Duty Free Services Limited (DDFS)[1]	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	48.97%	48.97%	Equity Method
20	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited (DASPL)[1]	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	31.36%	31.36%	Equity Method
21	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited (TFS)[1]	India	Associate	Associate	25.60%	25.60%	Equity Method
22	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited (TIM)[1]	India	Associate	Associate	31.94%	31.94%	Equity Method
23	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Limited (DAFF)[1]	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	16.64%	16.64%	Equity Method
24	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited (CDCTM)[1]	India	Associate	Associate	16.64%	16.64%	Equity Method
25	DIGI Yatra Foudation Limited (DIGI)[1,2]	India	Associate	Associate	23.53%	23.68%	Equity Method
26	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydro Power Limited (GBHHPL)[1]	India	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	12.89%	13.34%	Equity Method
27	WAISL[1,5]	India	-	Joint Venture	-	16.64%	Equity Method
28	GMR Airport (Mauritius) Limited (GALM)	Mauritius	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
29	GMR Airport International BV (GAIBV)	Netherlands	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
30	GMR Airport Sigapore PTE Limited (GASPL)[4,6]	Singapore	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
31	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC)[4]	Philipines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	40.00%	40.00%	Equity Method
32	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation (MTRGC)[4]	Philipines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	25.00%	25.00%	Equity Method
33	SSP- Mactan Cebu Corporation (SMCC)[4]	Philipines	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	25.00%	25.00%	Equity Method
34	International Airport of Heraklion Crete SA (CRETE)[10]	Greece	Joint Venture	Joint Venture	21.64%	40.00%	Equity Method
35	GADL (Mauritius) Limited (GADLML)[3]	Mauritius	Subsidiary	Subsidiary	100.00%	100.00%	Line by Line
36	GADL International Limited (GADLIL)[3,12]	Isle of Man	-	Subsidiary	-	100.00%	Line by Line

Notes:

1 Step-down subsidiary/joint venture/associate of DIAL.
2 Step-down subsidiary/joint venture of GHIAL.
3 Step-down subsidiaries of GADL.
4 Subsidiary/joint venture of GAIBV.
5 Refer note 44 (vii) for sale of investment in WAISL.

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6 Incorporated on July 24, 2019.
7 Refer note 44 (iii) on purchase of stake in GHACLPL.
8 Refer note 47 (xxiv) on liquidation of HASSL.
9 Refer note 44 (iv) on merger of GAEL.
10 Incorporated on February 12, 2019.
11 Incorporated on August 22, 2019.
12 Refer note 44 (vi) for sale of investment in GADLIL.
13 Incorporated on November 20, 2019.
14 Refer note 47 (xxvi) on strike off of GHAPDL.

C) Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Change in accounting policy

Ind AS 116 - Lease

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 which notified Ind AS 116 - Leases. The amendment rules are effective from reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. This standard replaces current guidance under Ind AS 17.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model.

Group as a Lessor:

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

Group as a Lessee:

The Group adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of April 1, 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short-term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

Nature and effect of adoption of Ind AS 116

The Group has lease contracts for various buildings. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as an operating lease.

Lease payments were apportioned between interest (recognised as finance costs) and reduction of the lease liability. In an operating lease, the leased property was not capitalised and the lease payments were recognised as rent expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis, (no straight lining was done in case escalations were considered to be in line with expected general inflation), over the lease term. Any prepaid rent and accrued rent were recognised under Prepayments and Trade and other payables, respectively.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which has been applied by the Group.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases are recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group has applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application.
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

b. 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 .

c. 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:

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- 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.

d. 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
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.

e. 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.

f. 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 or loss.

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 or loss.

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g. 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.

h. 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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

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

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 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 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.

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 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 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.

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.

i. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

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

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.

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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.

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.

j. 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.

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.

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

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The depreciation on the Proerty 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 which are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

The useful life of the property,plant and equipments 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, interalia, 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 the Company 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.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**	**Life of Asset As per Sch II of the Companies Act 2013 (In years)**
Roads – Other than RCC	5-10	5
Building Others	30-60	30-60
Improvement/Building on lease hold land'	10-30	25 – 30
Electrical installations and Equipements	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 Equipments	3-10	5
Computers equipments 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 of five years or useful life whichever is less.Leasehold land includes Compound Wall depreciated at 10% per annum.

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

k. Intangible assets

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

Amortisation of Intangible Assets

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.

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.

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l. 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 our 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.

m. Borrowing Cost

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.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

n. 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.

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.

o. 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 or loss.

p. 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.

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 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 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

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- 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.

q. 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.

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 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.

Gratuity Liability in case of Holding Company, DIAL and CELEBI is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India.

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 profit or 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.

a. Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets 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.

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)

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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 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 profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or 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 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.

In addition, the 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 profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

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

In addition, the 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.

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.

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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.

b. 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.

Equity Instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

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

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

a. <u>Financial guarantee contracts</u>

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

b. <u>De-recognition</u>

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;
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.

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

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. Proposed dividend

As per Ind AS -10, 'Events after the Reporting period', the Group discloses the dividend proposed by board of directors after the balance sheet date in the notes to these consolidated financial statements. The liability to pay dividend is recognised when the declaration of dividend is approved by the shareholders.

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.

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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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipments & 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, 2018	16.13	1,870.18	4,960.60	296.42	1,783.03	137.14	67.13	730.55	11.36	9,872.54	569.72	10,442.26
Additions	-	187.24	320.61	0.01	292.34	16.15	55.38	136.63	6.75	1,015.11	279.43	1,294.54
Reclassifications	-	3.00	(0.88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12	-	2.12
Entity Disposed off	-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.55)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.17)	-	(0.94)	-	(0.94)
Disposals	-		-	-	(0.54)	(2.36)	(0.28)	(0.35)	(1.18)	(4.71)	-	(4.71)
As at March 31, 2019	16.13	2,060.42	5,280.31	296.43	2,074.28	150.80	122.16	866.66	16.93	10,884.12	849.15	11,733.27
Additions	-	391.41	142.79	-	61.86	4.76	47.58	103.53	7.35	759.28	2,964.52	3,723.80
Other adjustments	-	(32.18)	(40.42)	0.73	(5.73)	-	(0.84)	(1.67)	(0.02)	(80.13)	-	(80.13)
Disposals	-	-	(22.46)	-	(10.33)	-	(34.79)	(9.68)	(3.63)	(80.89)	-	(80.89)
As at March 31, 2020	16.13	2,419.65	5,360.22	297.16	2,120.08	155.56	134.11	958.84	20.63	11,482.38	3,813.67	15,296.05
Accumulated Depreciation												
As at April 01, 2018	-	109.38	273.68	13.31	253.94	11.18	10.89	206.99	0.91	880.28	-	880.28
Charge for the year	-	115.88	257.88	13.35	255.43	13.36	21.62	147.44	2.15	827.11	-	827.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.21)	(0.91)	(0.26)	(0.27)	(1.18)	(2.83)	-	(2.83)
Adjustments		-	17.30	-	8.16	-	-	18.77		44.23		44.23
As at March 31, 2019	-	225.26	548.86	26.66	517.32	23.63	32.25	372.93	1.88	1,748.79	-	1,748.79
Charge for the year	-	125.10	265.83	13.39	263.82	14.65	31.61	124.30	2.65	841.35		841.35
Disposals	-		(3.84)	-	(6.61)	-	(34.63)	(9.49)	(3.61)	(58.18)	-	(58.18)
Adjustments			0.01		(0.94)		(0.16)	0.00	-	(1.09)	-	(1.09)
As at March 31, 2020	-	350.36	810.86	40.05	773.59	38.28	29.07	487.74	0.92	2,530.87	-	2,530.87
Net Book Value												
As at March 31, 2019	16.13	1,835.16	4,731.45	269.77	1,556.96	127.17	89.91	493.73	15.05	9,135.33	849.15	9,984.48
As at March 31, 2020	16.13	2,069.29	4,549.36	257.11	1,346.49	117.28	105.04	471.10	19.71	8,951.51	3,813.67	12,765.18

Notes:

1. Buildings include space given on operating lease:
Gross block Rs. 235.42 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 234.64 crore), Depreciation charge for the year Rs. 7.84 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 7.83 crore), Accumulated depreciation Rs. 75.54 crore (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 67.95 crore), Net book value Rs. 159.93 crore (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 166.75 crore

2. Adjustment in Gross block includes reversal of input credit of GST amounting to Rs. 77.90 crore (March 31, 2019 : Nil) and reversal of liability of vendors on final settlement amounting to Rs. 2.11 crore pertaining to construction of various capital assets. Also adjustment in Accumulated Depreciation in FY 2018-19 represents the depreciation charged on account of change in useful life of assets as per the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority's (AERA) order no. 35/2017-18 dated January 12, 2018 and amended on April 09, 2018 in the matter of Determination of useful life of Airport Assets and is effective from April 1, 2018.

3. The property, plant and equipment of the Group has been pledged for the borrowing taken by the Group.

4. Refer note 37(a) for disclosure of contractual commitements for the acquisition of property, plant & equipments.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

3A. Right of use asset

Particulars	Land	Buildings (including roads)	Plant and machinery	Leasehold improvements	Office equipments (including computers)	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures (including electrical installations and equipments)	Total
As at April 01, 2019	0.52	101.54	4.29	11.30	0.37	0.10	4.71	122.83
Additions	-	0.94	-	-	-	-	-	0.94
Disposals	-	(2.98)	-	-	-	-	-	(2.98)
As at March 31, 2020	0.52	99.50	4.29	11.30	0.37	0.10	4.71	120.79
Accumulated Depreciation								
As at April 01, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.24	8.38	2.03	0.26	0.19	0.03	4.27	15.40
As at March 31, 2020	0.24	8.38	2.03	0.26	0.19	0.03	4.27	15.40
Net Book Value								
As at March 31, 2020	0.28	91.12	2.26	11.04	0.18	0.07	0.44	105.39

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

Particulars	Airport Concessionare Rights	Computer Software	Right to Operate Cargo Facility	Total other intangible assets	Goodwill on consolidation	Intangible assets under development	Total
Cost/ Deemed Cost							
As at April 01, 2018	401.77	5.78	16.71	424.26	722.71	1.20	1,148.17
Additions	-	3.93	5.66	9.59	-	0.04	9.63
Disposals	-	-	(0.35)	(0.35)	(2.41)	-	(2.76)
As at March 31, 2019	401.77	9.71	22.02	433.50	720.30	1.24	1,155.04
Additions	-	11.66	3.74	15.40	-	-	15.40
Disposals	-	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.24)	(0.94)	-	(1.18)
As at March 31, 2020	401.77	21.18	25.71	448.66	719.36	1.24	1,169.26
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at April 01, 2018	8.20	1.84	2.26	12.30	-	-	12.30
Charge for the year	8.20	1.49	3.93	13.62	-	-	13.62
Disposals	-	-	(0.22)	(0.22)	-	-	(0.22)
Adjustments	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-	-	(0.02)
As at March 31, 2019	16.40	3.31	5.97	25.68	-	-	25.68
Charge for the year	8.21	2.87	4.88	15.96	-	-	15.96
Adjustments	-	0.03	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Disposals	-	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.18)	-	-	(0.18)
As at March 31, 2020	24.61	6.07	10.81	41.49	-	-	41.49
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2019	385.37	6.40	16.05	407.82	720.30	1.24	1,129.36
As at March 31, 2020	377.16	15.11	14.90	407.17	719.36	1.24	1,127.77

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

5A 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, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
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
GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited (GBHHPL)	India	12.89%	13.34%	20.14%	20.85%	180 MW hydro based power project under construction	Equity Method
Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited (DAFFPL)	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) [3,6]	Philippines	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	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
WAISL Limited (formerly known as Wipro Airport IT Services Limited) (WAISL) [7]	India	NA	16.64%	NA	26.00%	Provides IT infrastructure services at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi.	Equity Method
Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited (Laqshya)	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) [3,5,6]	Philippines	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Set Up operate, maintain and manage the Food & Beverage outlets at the locations in Mactan Cebu Airport.	Equity Method
Mactan Travel Retail Group Co (MTRGC) [3,5,6]	Philippines	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%	Operate, maintain and manage the duty paid retail outlets at the locations in Mactan Cebu Airport	Equity Method
Heraklion Crete International Airport S.A. (Crete) [4,5,6]	Greece	21.64%	10.00%	21.64%	10.00%	Develop, construct, operate and management of the New Heraklion Airport.	Equity Method

Notes:

1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in joint ventures Rs 2,439.56 crore (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 2,167.27 crore).
2. Aggregate amount of quoted investment in joint ventures - Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil).
3. Entity became joint venuture during year ended Mar 31,2019.
4. Incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2019.
5. Entity become joint venuture via holding in GMCAC.
6. The reporting dates of the joint ventures entities coincide with the parent Company except in case of GMCAC, SMCC, MTRGC and Crete whose financial statements for the year ended on and as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, as applicable were considered for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group as these are the entities incorporated outside India and their financials are prepared as per calendar year i.e. January to December.
7. DIAL sold its entire investment in WAISL on June 26, 2019. Also refer note 44 (vii).

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

b. Summarised financial information for material joint ventures

Particulars	DDFS		GBHHPL		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current assets										
Cash & cash equivalents	6.96	21.11	5.38	7.39	0.00	39.42	164.60	253.94	176.94	321.86
Current tax assets	-	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	4.80	-
Other assets	335.74	268.01	376.81	300.45	21.35	15.59	185.40	130.71	919.30	714.76
Total current assets	**342.70**	**289.12**	**382.19**	**307.84**	**26.15**	**55.01**	**350.00**	**384.65**	**1,101.04**	**1,036.62**
Non-current assets										
Non-current tax assets	1.76	0.71	0.02	0.04	-	-	-	-	1.78	0.75
Deferred tax assets	10.26	11.67	-	-	1.54	-	-	-	11.80	11.67
Other non-current assets	308.95	297.16	2,321.85	1,869.11	672.55	318.87	7,261.92	6,847.80	10,565.27	9,332.94
Total non-current assets	**320.97**	**309.54**	**2,321.87**	**1,869.15**	**674.09**	**318.87**	**7,261.92**	**6,847.80**	**10,578.85**	**9,345.36**
Current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	60.88	111.88	172.38	127.89	62.72	42.12	76.61	12.43	372.59	294.32
Current tax liabilities	1.79	2.25	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	1.79	2.76
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	188.70	109.05	83.77	90.19	1.92	2.74	194.88	127.86	469.27	329.84
Total current liabilities	**251.37**	**223.18**	**256.15**	**218.08**	**64.64**	**45.37**	**271.49**	**140.29**	**843.65**	**626.92**
Non-current liabilities										
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	36.75	41.65	1,723.15	1,291.23	363.84	38.08	3,342.94	3,209.80	5,466.68	4,580.76
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	38.73	52.95	-	5.68	70.62	45.62	109.35	104.25
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	6.68	4.94	2.81	2.18	0.08	38.67	32.82	70.17	42.39	115.96
Total non-current liabilities	**43.43**	**46.59**	**1,764.69**	**1,346.36**	**363.92**	**82.43**	**3,446.38**	**3,325.59**	**5,618.42**	**4,800.97**
Net assets	**368.87**	**328.89**	**683.22**	**612.55**	**271.68**	**246.08**	**3,894.05**	**3,766.57**	**5,217.82**	**4,954.09**

c. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material joint ventures

Particulars	DDFS		GBHHPL		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening net assets	328.89	263.70	612.55	617.28	246.08	205.01	3,766.57	3,764.65	4,954.09	4,850.64
Issue of equity shares	-	-	18.57	-	-	-	-	-	18.57	-
Adjustments	-	-	57.33	-	-	-	-	-	57.33	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	141.36	152.03	(5.03)	(4.73)	41.43	50.96	71.97	16.94	249.73	215.20
Other Comprehensive income	(0.40)	(0.18)	(0.20)	-	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.55)	0.42	(1.16)	0.24
Other Adjusments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19.12)	(15.45)	(19.12)	(15.45)
Hedge Adjustment	5.11	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.11	0.14
Foreign currency translation difference account	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.18	-	75.18	-
Dividends paid	(88.00)	(72.00)	-	-	(13.12)	(8.20)	-	-	(101.12)	(80.20)
Dividend distribution tax	(18.09)	(14.80)	-	-	(2.70)	(1.69)	-	-	(20.79)	(16.49)
Closing net assets	**368.87**	**328.89**	**683.22**	**612.55**	**271.68**	**246.08**	**3,894.05**	**3,766.57**	**5,217.82**	**4,954.09**
Proportion of the group's ownership**	66.93%	66.93%	20.14%	20.86%	26.00%	26.00%	40.00%	40.00%		
Group's share	246.88	220.13	137.60	127.78	70.64	63.98	1,557.62	1,506.62	2,012.74	1,918.51
Adjustments to the equity values										
a) Goodwill	80.03	80.03	-	-	-	-	142.94	142.94	222.97	222.97
b) Other adjustments	-	-	(31.98)	(21.11)	-	-	(30.07)	-	(62.05)	(21.11)
Carrying amount of the investment	**326.91**	**300.16**	**105.62**	**106.67**	**70.64**	**63.98**	**1,670.48**	**1,649.56**	**2,173.66**	**2,120.37**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCO

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	DDFS		GBHHPL		DAFF		GMCAC		Total	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	1,414.59	1,358.30	0.04	-	123.96	161.35	501.95	110.04	2,040.54	1,629.69
Interest income	17.44	15.25	-	-	6.29	5.47	10.61	1.85	34.34	22.57
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	36.79	24.91	-	-	41.06	23.60	8.10	1.65	85.95	50.17
Finance Cost	9.83	9.32	-	-	31.79	8.67	130.27	29.10	171.89	47.09
Other expenses (net of other income)	1,189.39	1,101.87	6.13	4.87	12.06	65.24	276.86	54.00	1,484.44	1,225.99
Tax expenses / (income)	54.66	85.42	(1.06)	(0.14)	3.91	18.34	25.36	10.20	82.87	113.82
Profit / (loss) from continuing operations	141.36	152.03	(5.03)	(4.73)	41.43	50.96	71.97	16.94	249.74	215.20
Other comprehensive income	(0.40)	(0.18)	(0.20)		(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.55)	0.42	(1.16)	0.24
Total comprehensive income	140.96	151.85	(5.23)	(4.73)	41.42	50.96	71.42	17.36	248.57	215.45
Less : DDT paid	(18.09)	(14.80)	-	-	(2.70)	(1.69)	-	-	(20.79)	(16.49)
Total comprehensive income net of DDT	122.87	137.05	(5.23)	(4.73)	38.72	49.27	71.42	17.36	227.78	198.96
Other Adjustments	5.11	0.14					(19.12)	(15.45)	(14.01)	(15.31)
Total comprehensive income net of DDT	127.98	137.19	(5.23)	(4.73)	38.72	49.27	52.30	1.91	213.77	183.65
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	85.66	91.82	(1.05)	(0.99)	10.07	12.81	20.92	0.77	115.59	104.41
Dividend received by Group from joint ventures	58.90	48.19	-	-	3.41	2.13	-	-	62.31	50.32

e. Financial information in respect of other joint ventures

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial joint ventures	260.31	41.30
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations	12.07	12.06
- Other comprehensive income for the year	0.01	(0.03)
- Total comprehensive income for the year	12.08	12.03
- Less : DDT paid	(0.64)	(0.77)
- Total comprehensive income for the year (net of DDT)	11.43	11.26

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

5B 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, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
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) [3]	India	23.53%	23.68%	37.00%	37.00%	Central platform for identity management of passengers in collabration with private airport operators and Airport Authority of India.	Equity Method

Notes:
1. Aggregate amount of unquoted investment in associates - Rs. 117.47 crore (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 103.38 crore).
2. Aggregate amount of quoted investment in associaites - Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019 : Rs. Nil).
3. Incorporated during the year ended March 31, 2019.

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(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

b. Summarised financial information for material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	0.69	0.31	80.29	72.30	80.98	72.61
Other assets	92.14	92.64	89.86	27.36	182.00	120.00
Total current assets	**92.83**	**92.95**	**170.15**	**99.66**	**262.98**	**192.61**
Non-current assets						
Non-current tax assets	-	-	10.90	17.65	10.90	17.65
Deferred tax assets	6.05	5.43	22.41	27.19	28.46	32.62
Other non-current assets	57.22	54.46	280.76	298.85	337.98	353.31
Total non-current assets	**63.27**	**59.89**	**314.07**	**343.69**	**377.34**	**403.58**
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	17.87	8.96	40.14	34.92	58.01	43.88
Current tax liabilities	-	-	4.30	4.53	4.30	4.53
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	45.99	55.06	73.87	64.60	119.86	119.66
Total current liabilities	**63.86**	**64.02**	**118.31**	**104.05**	**182.17**	**168.07**
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payable)	8.88	7.85	55.10	78.71	63.98	86.56
Other liabilities (including trade payable)	1.18	1.87	49.36	37.65	50.54	39.52
Total non-current liabilities	**10.06**	**9.72**	**104.46**	**116.36**	**114.52**	**126.08**
Net assets	**82.18**	**79.10**	**261.45**	**222.94**	**343.63**	**302.04**

c. Reconciliation of carrying amounts of material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening net assets	79.10	73.94	222.94	200.84	302.04	274.78
Profit /(loss) for the year	24.69	30.68	39.62	24.73	64.31	55.41
Other Comprehensive income	0.41	0.10	0.02	(0.10)	0.43	0.00
Dividends paid	(18.48)	(21.25)	-	-	(18.48)	(21.25)
Dividend distribution tax	(3.80)	(4.37)	-	-	(3.80)	(4.37)
Other Adjustments	0.26	-	(1.13)	(2.53)	(0.87)	(2.53)
Closing net assets	**82.18**	**79.10**	**261.45**	**222.94**	**343.63**	**302.04**
Proportion of the group's ownership	49.90%	49.90%	26.00%	26.00%		
Group's share	41.01	39.47	67.98	57.97	108.98	97.44
Carrying amount of the investment	**41.01**	**39.47**	**67.98**	**57.97**	**108.98**	**97.44**

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

d. Summarised Statement of Profit & Loss for material associates

Particulars	TIMDAA		CDCTM		Total	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	288.71	296.11	462.86	422.74	751.57	718.85
Interest income	1.24	1.11	10.95	7.01	12.19	8.12
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7.85	7.28	21.06	21.09	28.91	28.37
Finance Cost	3.19	2.74	10.21	11.49	13.40	14.23
Other expenses (net of other income)	243.60	239.33	368.18	358.13	611.78	597.46
Tax expenses / (income)	10.62	17.19	34.74	14.31	45.36	31.50
Profit / (loss) for the year	24.69	30.68	39.62	24.73	64.31	55.41
Other comprehensive income	0.41	0.10	0.02	(0.10)	0.43	0.00
Total comprehensive income	25.10	30.78	39.64	24.63	64.74	55.41
Less : DDT paid	(3.80)	(4.37)	-	-	(3.80)	(4.37)
Less : Other adjustment	0.26	-	-	(2.52)	0.26	(2.52)
Total comprehensive income to parent net of DDT	21.56	26.41	39.64	22.11	61.20	48.52
Group share of profit / (loss) for the year	10.76	13.18	10.31	5.75	21.07	18.93
Dividend received by Group from associates	9.22	10.61	-	-	9.22	10.61

e. Financial information in respect of other associates

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Aggregate carrying amount of investments in individually immaterial associates	8.49	5.95
Aggregate amount of group's share of :		
- Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations	2.92	1.53
- Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.05)	0.02
- Total comprehensive income for the year	2.87	1.55
- Less : DDT paid	(0.06)	-
- Total comprehensive income for the year (net of DDT)	2.81	1.55

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Material joint ventures (refer note - 5A)	2,173.66	2,120.37
Material associates (refer note - 5B)	108.98	97.44
Other joint ventures (refer note - 5A)	260.31	41.30
Other associates (refer note - 5B)	8.49	5.95
Investment on account of interest free loan to joint venture	5.59	5.59
Total	2,557.03	2,270.65

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Material joint ventures	115.59	104.41
Material associates	21.07	18.93
Other joint ventures	11.43	11.26
Other associates	2.81	1.55
Total	150.90	136.15

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

a) Contingent liabilities (Group's share)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
For Joint Venture		
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	3.11	2.55
Income tax	0.61	-
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	0.56	1.18

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
For Associates		
Bank guarantees outstanding / Letter of credit outstanding	2.50	-
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	0.51	0.56
Matters relating to income tax under dispute	2.64	2.64
Total	**9.93**	**6.93**

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.

iii) In case of GBHHPL, 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.

i. Capital commitments in respect of joint ventures & Associates

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
For Joint ventures		
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	50.02	81.63
For Associates		
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	13.16	1.03

j. Other Commitments of / towards joint ventures and associates

i) In respect of Group's investments in certain jointly controlled entities, other joint venture partners have the first right of refusal in case any of the joint venture partners intend to sell its stake subject to other terms and conditions of respective joint venture agreements.
ii) In respect of Group's investments in jointly controlled entities, the Group cannot transfer / dispose its holding for a period as specified in the respective joint venture agreements.
iii) Shares of the certain joint ventures have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Group.

k. Other Disclosures

i) DAFFPL charges Fuel Infrastructure Charges (FIC) from its customers which was at Rs. 755 per KL till 31st December 2017. Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) had passed an order dated 18.12.2017 reducing the FIC charges to Rs. 609 per KL with effect from 01st January 2018. The company had filed an appeal against the said order with Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT). TDSAT has admitted the appeal and passed an interim stay order against the AERA order and has allowed DAFFPL to continue to charge Rs. 755 per KL. However as per the stay order TDSAT has allowed appropriation of Rs. 609 per KL only and balance Rs. 146 per KL to be kept in a separate account pending final order
As per the requirement of TDSAT order the differential amount received required to kept separately. Fixed Deposit amounting to Rs.39.42 crore are made till March 2019 which includes Rs.38.94 crore required as per TDSAT order (including Rs. 3.79 for FY 17-18).
During the year (on 29th September 2019) TDSAT has given an order against DAFFPL and has asked to return the differential funds collected. Based on the order DAFFPL has refunded the entire amount which was kept as FOR with banks. A provision against FOR of Rs. 38.94 crore was created till 31.03.19 has been reversed during the year. The refund pertaining to 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been adjusted against the provision created. For 2019-20 the revenue has been booked at AERA determined rate of Rs. 609 per KL.

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

6 Loans

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Security Deposit				
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposit with related parties	3.27	2.95	-	-
Security deposit with others	20.48	13.39	16.08	4.99
Total (A)	**23.75**	**16.34**	**16.08**	**4.99**
Other Loans				
Unsecured, considered good				
Loans to related parties	24.00	35.64	714.29	529.04
Loans to employees	1.83	1.65	0.27	1.49
Loans to others	-	-	2.18	50.00
	25.83	37.29	716.74	580.53
Unsecured- credit impaired				
Loan to associates/ joint ventures	-	2.82	-	-
	-	2.82	-	-
Loss allowance	-	(2.82)	-	-
Total (B)	25.83	37.29	716.74	580.53
Total (A+B)	**49.58**	**53.63**	**732.82**	**585.52**

Security deposit includes deposits with related parties:				
GMR Family Fund Trust (GFFT)	0.33	0.30	-	-
Raxa Security Services Limited (RAXA)	1.70	1.55	-	
Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited (GREPL)	1.12	1.02	-	
Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala (Relative) (Ramadevi)	0.03	-	-	-
Sri Varalkshmi Jute Twin Mills Private Limited (Jute)	0.09	0.08	-	-
	3.27	**2.95**	**-**	**-**
Loan to related parties considered good include:				
GMR Holdings (Overseas) Limited (GHOL)	-	-	3.46	3.38
Kakinada SEZ Limited (KSL)	-	-	425.00	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited (GASL)	-		10.00	-
GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited (GISPL)	-	-	31.16	30.46
GMR Generation Assets Limited (GGAL)	24.00	24.00	-	-
GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)	-	11.64	244.67	476.23
WAISL	-	2.82	-	-
GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited (GIOL)	-	-	-	18.97
	24.00	**38.46**	**714.29**	**529.04**
Loan to related parties- credit impaired:				
WAISL	-	(2.82)	-	-
	-	**(2.82)**	**-**	**-**
Breakup of above				
In India	24.00	35.64	679.67	476.23
Outside India	-	-	34.62	52.81
	24.00	**35.64**	**714.29**	**529.04**

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.

7 Other financial assets

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Non-current bank balances	2.13	14.68	-	-
Total (A)	**2.13**	**14.68**	**-**	**-**
Derivative instruments at fair value through OCI				
Derivatives designated as hedge				
Cross currency swap (refer note 40)	865.00	239.23	-	-
Call spread option (refer note 40)	1,009.04	194.63	-	-
Total (B)	**1,874.04**	**433.86**	**-**	**-**
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise				
Unbilled revenue	12.34	-	481.25	176.23
Interest accrued	-	-	102.15	39.92
Non trade receivable	111.45	134.37	313.10	151.33
Total (C)	**123.79**	**134.37**	**896.50**	**367.48**
Total (A+B+C)	**1,999.96**	**582.91**	**896.50**	**367.48**

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8 Other Assets

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital advances to others	1,567.58	1,429.71	-	-
Total (A)	**1,567.58**	**1,429.71**	**-**	**-**
Advances other than capital advances				
Unsecured, considered good				
Advances other than capital	7.80	7.34	109.92	28.33
Passenger service fee (Security Component)	10.56	25.64		
Unsecured, considered doubtful	0.04	0.04	-	0.05
	18.40	33.02	109.92	28.38
Provision for doubtful advances	(0.04)	(0.04)	-	(0.05)
Total (B)	**18.36**	**32.98**	**109.92**	**28.33**
Other advances				
Prepaid expenses	19.81	102.62	22.47	15.03
Deposit/ balances with statutory/ government authorities	265.00	23.01	357.94	26.81
Lease equalisation reserve	421.78	-	-	-
Other receivable	-	0.01	12.48	2.80
Total (C)	**706.59**	**125.64**	**392.89**	**44.64**
Total (A+B+C)	**2,292.53**	**1,588.33**	**502.81**	**72.97**

9 Inventories

	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Traded Goods	75.09	49.63
Consumables, Stores and Spares	13.76	14.58
Total inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)	**88.85**	**64.21**

10 Financial Assets - Current investments

	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Investments carried at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss (unquoted)		
Investment in domestic mutual funds	857.41	987.28
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Investment in commercial papers	1,783.73	1,064.82
Investments in domestic other funds	-	0.72
	2,641.14	**2,052.82**

Notes:

1. Aggregate market value of current quoted investments - Rs Nil (March 31, 2019: Rs Nil).
2. Aggregate carrying amount of current unquoted investments Rs 2,641.14 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs 2,052.82 crore).

11 Trade Receivables

	Current	
	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Trade Receivables from external parties	241.31	296.20
Receivables from related parties	45.27	27.77
Total	**286.58**	**323.97**
Security:		
Unsecured, considered good	286.58	323.97
Unsecured, credit impaired	1.11	4.15
	287.69	**328.12**
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables including allowance for expected credit loss	(1.11)	(4.15)
	286.58	**323.97**

(i) Refer Note 39 for trade or other receivables due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person and trade or other receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

12 Cash & cash equivalents & Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

		Non Current		Current	
		March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Balances with banks					
- on current accounts		-	-	150.26	87.38
- deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-	2,178.38	550.58
Cheques / drafts on hand		-	-	-	1.16
Cash on hand / credit card collection		-	-	1.06	1.34
	(A)	**-**	**-**	**2,329.70**	**640.46**
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents					
- Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months		-	-	1,488.10	466.56
- Restricted balances with banks		2.13	14.68	28.37	47.38
	(B)	**2.13**	**14.68**	**1,516.47**	**513.94**
Amount disclosed under other financial assets		(2.13)	(14.68)	-	-
	(C)	**(2.13)**	**(14.68)**	**-**	**-**
Total	**(A+B+C)**	**-**	**-**	**3,846.17**	**1,154.40**

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 months, depending on the immediate cash-requirement of the Group and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

3. Refer notes 15 and 20 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. 70.76 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 58.29 crore). Refer note 47(xiv).
5. For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	150.26	87.38
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2,178.38	550.58
Cheques / drafts on hand	-	1.16
Cash on hand / credit card collection	1.06	1.34
Balances with banks pertaining to entity held for sale	58.44	-
Cash and cash equivalents for consolidated statement of cash flow	**2,388.14**	**640.46**

13 Equity

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)
Authorised share capital:				
At March 31, 2018	**40,00,00,000**	**400.00**	**1,60,00,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	1,00,00,00,000	1,000.00	-	-
At March 31, 2019	**1,40,00,00,000**	**1,400.00**	**1,60,00,000**	**1,600.00**
Increase / (decrease) during the year	10,00,00,000	100.00	(10,00,000)	(100.00)
At March 31, 2020	**1,50,00,00,000**	**1,500.00**	**1,50,00,000**	**1,500.00**

a) Issued capital
Equity shares of Re. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid
Class A CCPS shares of Rs. 1000/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)	In Numbers	(Rs. in crore)
At April 01, 2018	35,08,69,490	350.87	37,31,468	373.15
Issued during the year	97,75,20,517	977.52		
converted during the year			(37,31,468)	(373.15)
At March 31, 2019	**1,32,83,90,007**	**1,328.39**	-	-
At March 31, 2020	**1,32,83,90,007**	**1,328.39**	-	-

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

c) Terms/Rights attached to preference shares:

i) Non-cumulative Compulsarily Convertible Participatory Preference Shares Class A (Class A CCPS)
The Company had issued 3,731,468 non-convertible compulsarily concertible particpatory preference shares Class A (Class A CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up at a premium of Rs. 2,885.27 and Rs. 3080.90 per share for 2,298,940 Class A CCPS 'First Tranche') and 1,432,528 Class A CCPS ('Second Tranche') respectively. Class A CCPS carries preferential dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right. Each First Tranche and Second Tranche of Class A CCPS was to be converted into 82.82 equity shares @ Rs. 46.91 and Rs. 49.27 per equity share respectively, on or before April 6, 2015. In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will always ahve priority over equity shares in the payment of capital, pari pasu with Class B CCPS.

ii) Non-cumulative Compulsarily Convertible Non-Particpatory Bonus Preference Shares Class B (Class CCPS)
The Company had issued 11,046,532 of non-cumulatively compulsarily convertible non-participatory bonus preference shares Class B (Class B CCPS) of Rs. 1,000 each. Class B CCPS carry preferntial dividend @ 0.0001% p.a. Each Class B CCPS shall be converted simultaneously at the time of conversion of CCPS of Class A at a rate to be determined as per Memorandum and Articles of Association. These preference shareholders do not have any voting right.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, Class A CCPS will have priority over equity shares in the payment of capital pari passu with Class B CCPS (refer note 47 (iii))

In terms of Settlement agreement dated August 13, 2018 entered into between the Company, GMR Infrastructure Limited, Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Investment 1 Limited, Standard Chartered Private Equity (Mauritius) III Limited, JM Financial - Old lane India Corporate Opportunities Fund 1 Limited, JM Financial Trustee Company Private Limited and Build India Capital Advisors LLP the entire CCPS A were converted into 309,043,911 no. of equity shares and entire CCPS B were converted in to 668,476,606 no. of equity shares, on November 9, 2018 (refer note 47 (iii)).

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2020 Number of shares held	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 Number of shares held	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid				
GMR Infrastructure Limited: Holding company	98,94,35,414	989.44	98,96,61,407	989.66
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)*	-	-	22,48,42,037	224.84
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited: fellow subsidiary	69,89,926	6.99	69,89,926	6.99

* Shareholidng of GISL has been transferred during the current year to ADP (refer note 47 (i))

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

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2020 Number of shares held	% Holding	March 31, 2019 Number of shares held	% Holding
Equity shares of Re. 10 each fully paid				
GMR Infrastructure Limited; Holding company	98,94,35,414	74.48%	98,96,61,407	74.50%
GMR Infra Services Limited (formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited)	33,19,64,667	24.99%	22,48,42,037	16.93%

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

14 Other Equity

Equity component of preference shares

Balance as at April 1, 2018		373.15
Less: Converted to equity shares during the year		(373.15)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(A)	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED

15 Long-term borrowings

	Interest % Range	Non Current Portion March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Non Current Portion March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	Current Maturities March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Current Maturities March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Bonds / debentures					
Foreign currency senior notes (secured)	4.25% - 6.45%	14,774.09	7,941.58	-	-
Non convertible debentures (listed) (secured)	8.00% - 8.55%	274.29	274.13	1,646.33	-
Non convertible debentures (unlisted) (secured)	15.00%		1,176.07	1,273.87	-
Term loans					
From banks					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	9.00% - 12.25%	332.73	361.67	27.85	44.62
From financial institutions					
Indian rupee term loans (secured)	9.40%	96.05	57.47	1.80	0.90
Other loans					
From the State Government of Telangana ('GoT') (unsecured)	-	315.05	315.05	-	-
		15,792.21	**10,125.97**	**2,949.85**	**45.52**
The above amount includes					
Secured borrowings		15,477.16	9,810.92	2,949.85	45.52
Unsecured borrowings		315.05	315.05	-	-
Amount disclosed under the head "other current financial liabilities" (refer note 17)		-	-	(2,949.85)	(45.52)
Total		**15,792.21**	**10,125.97**	-	-
Breakup of above					
In India		1,018.12	2,184.39	2,949.85	45.52
Outside India		14,774.09	7,941.58	-	-
		15,792.21	**10,125.97**	**2,949.85**	**45.52**

a) Terms of Security:
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, intangible, 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 watsoever 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) For details of repayment refer note 42 liquidity risk

16 Trade Payables

	Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Trade payables[1]	689.02	385.35
	689.02	**385.35**

1. Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
 - Trade payables are non-interest bearing
 - The dues to related parties are unsecured. (refer note 39)

17 Financial Liabilities

	Non Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Non Current March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	Current March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Other financial liabilities at amortized cost				
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-	2,949.85	45.52
Security deposit from concessionaires / customers	447.21	365.76	240.10	265.12
Security deposit from commercial property developers ('CPD')	14.43	13.02	-	-
Concession fee payable	171.96	192.55	92.11	84.06
Non-trade payable (including retention money)[1]	79.35	17.18	865.81	380.80
Liability for CCPS[2]	182.00	-	-	-
Liability for voluntary retirement scheme	-	-	-	1.35
Interest / premium / processing fees payable on redemption of debenture/loan	-	85.58	730.28	290.75
Total	**894.95**	**674.09**	**4,878.15**	**1,067.60**

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.

2. Non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares
During the current year the Company has issued 27,35,16,392 non-cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares ('Bonus CCPS', 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 20 February 2020 among Company, Aeroports de Paris S.A. ("ADP"), GMR 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 Limited, GISL and Company. ADP has pegged Earn-outs upto Rs. 4,475 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications as specified in SHA by way of conversion of these Bonus CCPS.

These bonus CCPS are convertible into equity shares of the company no later than 15 November 2024, based on the conversion formula as defined in schedule 11 of SHA. These Bonus CCPS are non-cumulative in nature and each Bonus CCPS Holder shall is entitled to dividend of 0.001% per annum declared on each Bonus CCPS. Further, these Bonus CCPS are not redeemable and there is no obligation on Company to redeem such Bonus CCPS.

These bonus CCPS are classified as financial liability as per guidance given under Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and accordingly carried at fair value determined by an external valuation specialist.

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

18 Provisions

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 35)	3.23	1.36	7.13	2.86
Provision for compensated absences	11.56	1.61	63.14	62.00
Provision for other employee benefits	-	-	0.83	0.89
Total (A)	**14.79**	**2.97**	**71.10**	**65.75**
Other provisions				
Provision against standard assets	9.93	6.67	-	0.14
Other provisions	0.24	0.99	119.95	19.21
Total (B)	**10.17**	**7.66**	**119.95**	**19.35**
Total (A+B)	**24.96**	**10.63**	**191.05**	**85.10**

19 Other liabilities

	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Advance received from customers and CPD's	52.31	59.86	114.18	107.22
Deferred / unearned revenue[1]	1,914.49	1,958.29	122.45	111.42
Statutory dues payable	-	-	163.17	124.26
Marketing fund liability	-	-	57.13	57.22
Government Grants	35.59	40.87	5.27	5.27
Other Liabilities	-	-	22.38	34.14
	2,002.39	**2,059.02**	**484.58**	**439.53**

1. Interest free security deposit received from concessionaire, cutomers 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 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Secured		
Cash credit and overdraft from banks	19.92	28.00
Short term loans from others	19.00	-
Non convertible debentures	-	873.94
	38.92	**901.94**
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	38.92	901.94
Unsecured borrowings	-	-
	38.92	901.94
Breakup of above		
In India	38.92	901.94
Outside India	-	-
	38.92	901.94

Non Convertible debenture (NCD) - the company is required to pay NCD amounting to Rs. 873.94 crores in two tranches during the FY 2019-20. First tranche amounting to Rs. 600 crores inclusive of interest Rs. 72.03 crore on June 30, 2019 and Second tranche amounting to Rs. 400 crore inclusive of interest Rs. 54.03 crore on August 14, 2019.

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

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21 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Sale of goods and services		
Aeronautical revenue	2,062.79	2,077.70
Non-aeronautical revenue		
Sale of traded goods	198.99	186.65
Duty free	469.38	453.44
Retail items	219.87	205.95
Advertisement revenue	195.44	198.85
Cargo revenue	357.21	330.05
Ground handling	114.17	131.55
Parking revenue	244.99	212.40
Land & space rentals	602.69	458.74
Hospitality	254.00	239.85
Others	554.77	602.04
Interest income	39.27	10.25
Profit on sale of current investments	4.30	5.18
	5,317.87	**5,112.65**

22 Other operating income

	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Consultancy revenue	80.59	76.60
Aviation academy revenue	6.71	6.86
Revenue from commercial property development	764.09	189.81
Other operating services	10.57	9.24
	861.96	**282.51**

Note:

(i) Details of revenue earned

Particulars	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
In India	6,179.03	5,391.37
Outside India	0.80	3.79
	6,179.83	**5,395.16**

(ii) Timing of rendering of services

Particulars	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)		
	Performace obligation satisfied at a point in time	Performace obligation satisfied over time	Total
Aeronautical revenue	1,843.76	219.03	2,062.79
Non-aeronautical revenue			
Sale of traded goods	198.99	-	198.99
Duty free	469.38	-	469.38
Retail items	-	219.87	219.87
Advertisement revenue	-	195.44	195.44
Cargo revenue	-	357.21	357.21
Ground handling	-	114.17	114.17
Parking revenue	-	244.99	244.99
Land & space rentals	-	602.69	602.69
Hospitality	-	254.00	254.00
Others	-	554.77	554.77
Interest income	-	39.27	39.27
Profit on sale of current investments	-	4.30	4.30
Consultancy revenue	-	80.59	80.59
Aviation academy revenue	-	6.71	6.71
Revenue from commercial property development	-	764.09	764.09
Other operating services	-	10.57	10.57
	2,512.13	**3,667.70**	**6,179.83**

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED ★

Particulars	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)		
	Performace obligation satisfied at a point in time	Performace obligation satisfied over time	Total
Aeronautical revenue	1,856.08	221.62	2,077.70
Non-aeronautical revenue			-
Sale of traded goods	186.65	-	186.65
Duty free	453.44	-	453.44
Retail items	-	205.95	205.95
Advertisement revenue	-	198.85	198.85
Cargo revenue	-	330.05	330.05
Ground handling	-	131.55	131.55
Parking revenue	-	212.40	212.40
Land & space rentals	-	458.74	458.74
Hospitality	-	239.85	239.85
Others	-	602.04	602.04
Interest income	-	10.25	10.25
Profit on sale of current investments	-	5.18	5.18
Consultancy revenue	-	76.60	76.60
Aviation academy revenue	-	6.86	6.86
Revenue from commercial property development	-	189.81	189.81
Other operating services	-	9.24	9.24
	2,496.17	**2,898.99**	**5,395.16**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Revenue as per contracted price	6,173.93	5,389.26
Adjustments:		
- Significant financing component	5.90	5.90
Revenue from contract with customers	**6,179.83**	**5,395.16**

(iv) Contract Balances

Particulars	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Receivables		
Non current		
Current	286.58	323.97
Contract Assets		
Unbilled Revenue		
Non current	12.34	-
Current	481.25	176.23
Contract Liabilities		
Deferred/ Unbilled Revenue		
Non current	1,914.49	1,958.29
Current	122.45	111.42
Advance received from customer's and CPD's		
Non current	52.31	59.86
Current	114.18	107.22

23 Other Income	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Interest income on		
Bank deposits and Others	164.70	330.72
Inter-corporate deposits	60.12	47.59
Income from investments		
Change in fair value	2.50	1.83
Gain on sale of investments	54.83	173.51
Gain on account of forex fluctuation (net)	172.24	-
Excess provisions/ credit balances written back	3.11	42.76
Income from government grant	5.28	5.26
SEIS scrips	37.95	55.11
Other non-operating income	32.85	13.82
	533.58	**670.60**

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LIMITED * GMR AIRPORTS

24 Revenue Share paid/payable to Concessionaire Grantors	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Annual Fees to paid to concessionaire grantors	1,913.61	1,652.78
	1,913.61	**1,652.78**

25 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Purchase of Stock - In-Trade	82.92	73.16
	82.92	**73.16**

26 Changes in inventories of Stock-In-Trade	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Opening stock	15.74	17.56
Closing stock	(31.37)	(15.74)
	(15.63)	**1.82**

27 Cost of materials consumed	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Opening stock	34.11	31.34
Add: Purchases	78.11	56.74
Less: Other Adjustments	(1.29)	(1.38)
Less: Closing stock	(43.72)	(34.11)
Material consumed	**67.21**	**52.59**

28 Employee Benefits Expense	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	439.18	412.04
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	36.10	30.49
Staff Welfare Expenses	24.77	28.54
Gratuity	5.41	5.23
	505.46	**476.30**

29 Other expenses	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Rates and Taxes	46.05	44.20
Utilities	105.86	138.11
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	143.10	138.65
Buildings	33.64	35.96
Others	102.67	86.65
Communication costs	8.67	6.79
Printing and stationery	3.12	4.12
Advertisement and Publicity	30.45	26.12
Directors' sitting fees	2.77	0.78
Auditor's fees, allowances and expenses	3.45	3.42
Legal and professional fees	209.82	150.45
Insurance	18.07	11.10
Rent	8.75	40.36
House Keeping & Other Expenses	20.57	16.50
Travelling and conveyance	78.08	58.95
Security expenses	60.30	59.31
Loss on Sale/written off of Investment in Subsidiary	-	4.34
Loss on sale/written off of fixed assets (net)	4.49	1.90
Foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	196.37
Charaties and Donation (including CSR)	78.36	110.37
Operating, Manpower Outsourcing and Maintamenance expenses	130.02	122.49
Collection Charges	13.99	17.63
Airport Operator's Charge	127.37	116.22
Expenses of Commercial Property Development	15.43	33.18
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debt	19.90	10.92
Miscellaneous expenses	138.07	154.49
	1,403.00	**1,589.38**

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

30 Finance costs	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Interest on borrowings	1,028.33	818.39
Bank charges and commission	75.10	12.16
Net interest on hedgeing instruments	281.80	271.75
Interest others	11.95	14.43
	1,397.18	**1,116.73**

31 Depreciation and amortisation expense*	March 31, 2020 (Rs. in crore)	March 31, 2019 (Rs. in crore)
Depreciation on Property ,plant and equipment	838.25	827.11
Depreciation on Right of use assets	13.19	-
Amortisation of Intangible assets	15.90	13.62
	867.34	**840.73**

* Excluding amount capitalised under CWIP and amount cross charged towards corporate allocation.

32 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit Attributable to equity holders of the parent (Rs. in crore)	280.47	196.36
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic / diluted earnings per share	**280.47**	**196.36**
Weighted average number of equity shares	1,32,83,90,007	73,38,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares	**1,32,83,90,007**	**73,38,00,000**
Earnings per share (Face vlaue of Rs 10/- each)		
Basic (Rs.)	2.11	2.68
Diluted (Rs.)	2.11	2.68

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

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

a) Estimates and assumptions

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

i. 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)

ii. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. (Refer note 41 and 42 for further disclosures)

iii. 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).

iv. 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

v. 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 Model ('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, 3A, 4, 5A and 5B).

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.

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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

DIAL and GHIAL, subsidiaries of the 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 and GHIAL exclusive rights to operate, maintain, develop, modernize and manage the respective airports on a revenue sharing model. Under the agreement, the Government / statutory bodies have granted exclusive right and authority to undertake some of their functions, being the functions of operation, maintenance, development, design, construction, upgradation, modernization, finance and management of the respective airports and to perform services and activities at the airport constituting 'Aeronautical services' (regulated services) and 'Non-aeronautical services' (non-regulated services). Aeronautical services are regulated while there is no control over determination of prices for Non-aeronautical services. 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 and GHIAL, 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 and GHIAL's proportion of regulated and non-regulated activities, the management has determined that over the concession period, the unregulated business activities drive the economics of the arrangement and contributes substantially to the profits of DIAL and GHIAL and accordingly, the management has concluded that SCA does not apply in its entirety to DIAL and GHIAL.

ii. Determination of control and accounting thereof

As detailed in the accounting policy, consolidation principles under Ind AS necessitates assessment of control of the subsidiaries independent of the majority shareholding. Accordingly, 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.

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

iii. Other significant judgements

a) Refer note 47(xviii) as regards the revenue share payable by DIAL and GHIAL to the grantor.
b) Refer note 47(viii) & 47(xi) as regards the revenue accounting of GHIAL and DIAL.

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, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
DIAL	India	36.00%	36.00%
GHIAL	India	37.00%	37.00%

2. Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest :

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
DIAL	987.28	991.53
GHIAL	858.82	616.35

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
DIAL	(4.25)	(30.85)
GHIAL	284.50	277.15

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GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Non current assets				
Property, plant and equipments	6,079.41	6,484.51	2,268.32	2,009.60
Capital work in progress	2,140.61	245.90	1,208.31	365.10
Right of use	14.10	-	74.41	-
Intangible assets	381.35	387.29	8.11	2.81
Investments	288.08	289.38	669.36	626.24
Financial assets	1,141.66	331.13	963.88	346.46
Other non current assets (including non current tax assets)	1,527.77	1,014.28	729.07	547.53
Deferred tax assets	-	-	251.30	252.23
Total	**11,572.98**	**8,752.49**	**6,172.76**	**4,149.97**
Current assets				
Inventories	6.55	7.33	6.36	5.95
Financial assets	4,903.73	2,930.40	2,575.34	1,085.24
Other current assets	424.25	37.64	21.84	22.73
Subsequent event adjustment	-	14.57	-	-
Total	**5,334.53**	**2,989.94**	**2,603.54**	**1,113.92**
Non current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	10,408.20	5,902.16	5,481.00	2,940.46
Other non current liabilities	1,901.46	1,962.10	52.58	59.65
Deferred tax liabilities	95.87	101.60	-	-
Subsequent event adjustment	-	19.77	-	-
Total	**12,405.53**	**7,985.63**	**5,533.58**	**3,000.11**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	1,244.93	690.21	826.03	513.82
Provisions	149.57	45.13	18.38	14.57
Other current liabilities (including liabilities for current tax)	365.02	308.62	77.17	69.58
Subsequent event adjustment	-	(41.41)	-	-
Total	**1,759.52**	**1,002.55**	**921.58**	**597.97**
Total equity :	**2,742.46**	**2,754.25**	**2,321.14**	**1,665.81**
Attributable to :				
Equity holders of parents	1,755.17	1,762.72	1,462.32	1,049.46
Non-controlling interests	987.28	991.53	858.82	616.35

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, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Revenue from operations	3,909.42	3,262.65	1,525.76	1,452.25
Other income	334.20	530.61	114.30	117.18
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors	1,848.67	1,591.25	64.95	61.53
Employee benefits expense	209.38	186.48	117.93	96.82
Finance cost	678.66	629.59	240.53	198.09
Depreciation and amortisation	626.25	639.82	170.71	139.01
Other expenses	879.30	972.99	351.81	301.38
Profit before tax	**1.36**	**(226.87)**	**694.13**	**772.60**
Tax expense	(11.79)	(115.10)	57.32	39.85
Profit for the year	**13.15**	**(111.77)**	**636.81**	**732.75**
Other comprehensive income	11.27	(10.13)	132.11	16.30
Total comprehensive income (gross)	**24.42**	**(121.90)**	**768.92**	**749.05**
Subsequent event adjustment	(36.21)	36.21	-	-
Total comprehensive income (net)	**(11.79)**	**(85.69)**	**768.92**	**749.05**
% of NCI	36.00%	36.00%	37.00%	37.00%
Attributable to the non-controlling interests	**(4.25)**	**(30.85)**	**284.50**	**277.15**
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests (including DDT)	-	-	(42.03)	(67.44)

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, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities	245.71	1,046.13	759.42	853.08
Cash flow from investing activities	(1,269.51)	(636.40)	(2,465.47)	(606.83)
Cash flow from financing activities	2,846.76	(558.36)	1,573.36	(436.85)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**1,822.96**	**(148.63)**	**(132.69)**	**(190.60)**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Contribution to provident fund	15.52	11.64
Contribution to superannuation fund and other funds	11.29	11.73
	26.81	23.37

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.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Contribution to provident fund	12.06	10.85
	12.06	10.85

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Plan assets at the year end, at fair value	179.23	148.09
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	169.24	148.09
Net (liability) / asset recognized in the balance sheet	9.99	-

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount Rate	6.80%	7.55%
Fund Rate	8.50%	9.30%
EPFO Rate	8.50%	8.65% for first year and 8.60% thereafter
Withdrawal Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified)Ult *	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 following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss / OCI and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for defined benefit plans/ obligations.

Statement of 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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Current service cost	6.45	5.83
Past service cost- Plan amendments	(0.71)	-
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligation	0.06	(0.04)
Net benefit expenses	5.80	5.79

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Actuarial loss / (gain) due to defined benefit obligations ('DBO') and assumptions changes	4.40	2.07
Return on plan assets less / (greater) than discount rate	0.81	0.36
Actuarial losses / (gains) due recognised in OCI	5.21	2.43

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR AIRPORTS * LIMITED *

Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(58.56)	(48.67)
Fair value of plan assets	48.32	46.42
Plan asset / (liability)	(10.24)	(2.25)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	48.67	40.79
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	0.75	1.42
Interest cost	3.51	2.94
Current service cost	6.45	5.48
Past service cost- Plan amendments	(0.71)	-
Benefits paid	(4.49)	(4.03)
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation - assumptions	4.38	2.07
Closing defined benefit obligation	58.56	48.67

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening fair value of plan assets	46.42	34.98
Transferred to / transfer from the Group	0.15	0.55
Interest income on plan assets	3.46	2.99
Contributions by employer	2.98	12.20
Benefits paid	(4.45)	(3.94)
Return on plan assets greater/ (lesser) than discount rate	(0.81)	(0.36)
Effects of business combinations and disposals	0.57	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	48.32	46.42

The Group expects to contribute Rs. 14.23 crore (March 31, 2019 : Rs. 15.14 crore) towards gratuity fund in next year.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Investments with insurer managed funds	100.00%	100.00%

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

Particulars	Amount
March 31, 2021	6.72
March 31, 2022	5.48
March 31, 2023	6.01
March 31, 2024	6.36
March 31, 2025	7.85
March 31, 2026 to March 31, 2030	45.99

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate (in %)	6.80%	7.60%
Salary Escalation (in %)	6.00%	6.00%
Expected rate of return on assets	6.80%	7.60%
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:**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as at March 31, 2020 is as shown below:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Attrition Rate	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Sensitivity Level (%)	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to	(4.28)	(3.45)	4.17	3.50	0.20	0.38
Impact on defined benefit obligation due to decrease	4.95	3.98	(3.81)	(3.21)	(0.24)	(0.43)

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.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

36 (a) Deferred Tax
Deferred tax (liability)/ asset comprises mainly of the following:

S.No.	Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
		Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
	Deferred tax liability :				
1	Depreciation	-	889.18	-	929.36
2	Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	774.13	-	760.89	-
3	Intangibles (Airport Concession rights)	58.86	-	62.79	-
4	Unrealised forex loss on borrowings	104.18	-	38.49	-
5	Unpaid liability	66.35	-	-	-
6	Cash flow hedge	-	105.60	-	80.33
7	Lease equivilisation reserve	-	144.27	-	-
8	Others	55.38	113.62	39.83	76.85
	Sub- total (A)	**1,058.90**	**1,252.67**	**902.00**	**1,086.54**
	Deferred tax liability (net)		193.77		184.54
	Deferred tax asset :				
1	Depreciation	-	162.13	-	142.88
2	Carry forward losses / unabsorbed depreciation	59.79	-	68.90	-
3	MAT credit entitlement	457.53	-	412.76	-
4	Others	42.54	79.35	13.66	17.13
	Sub- total (B)	**559.86**	**241.48**	**495.32**	**160.01**
	Deferred tax asset (net)	318.38		335.31	
	Total (A+B)	**1,618.76**	**1,494.15**	**1,397.32**	**1,246.54**
	Deferred tax asset / (Deferred tax liability) (net)	124.61		150.77	
	Charge / (credit) for the year		26.16	(260.52)	
	Reconciliation to the consolidated statements of profit and loss				
	Charge / (credit) during the year		(41.41)	(271.87)	
	Tax (Income)/Expense during the period recognized in OCI on :-				
	(a) Cash flow hedge		68.54	11.68	
	(b) Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on post employment defined benefit plans		(0.97)	(0.33)	
	Charge/(credit) during the year		26.16	(260.52)	

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. The Group has recognised deferred tax asset on unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses in such entities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 only to the extent of deferred tax liability as at March 31, 2020.

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

iii. GHIAL has recognized, MAT credit entitlement of Rs. 457.11 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 405.41 crore), as GHIAL based on estimates expects to adjust this amount after expiry of the tax holiday period (i.e. AY 2022-23) u/s 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Management is confident that in view of the anticipated tariff orders for the control periods which will be effective from financial year 2019-20, the Company's normal tax liability will be more than the MAT payable after considering the deduction under section 80IA of the Income Tax, Act, 1961.

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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Tax expenses of continuing operations		
(a) Current tax	152.89	202.78
(b) Deferred tax expense / (credit)	(41.41)	(271.87)
Total taxes	**111.48**	**(69.09)**
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	0.97	0.33
Cashflow hedge reserve	(68.54)	(11.68)
Income tax charged to OCI	**(67.57)**	**(11.35)**

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

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(Loss) / Profit before taxes and share of profit/ (loss) of associates and joint ventures	492.32	262.27
Applicable tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
Computed tax charge based on applicable tax rates of respective countries	172.01	91.64
1. Adjustments to taxable profits for companies with taxable profits		
(a) Income exempt from tax	(6.40)	(0.79)
(b) Income calimed as deduction u/s 80 IA	(208.34)	(240.98)
(c) Items not deductible	41.69	23.34
(d) Adjustments on which deferred tax is not created / reversal of earlier years	41.78	(0.10)
(e) Adjustments to current tax in respect of prior periods	(0.02)	(4.04)
(f) Adjustment for different tax rates between the group components	7.18	16.84
(g) Others	63.58	45.00
Tax expense as reported	**111.48**	**(69.09)**

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.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

37. Commitments and contingencies

a) Capital Commitments

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, not provided for (net of advances)	10,064.34	13,372.20

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 GIAL 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.

ii. The Company has entered into the concession agreement with State of Greece and TERNA (Local construction and energy conglomerate) for the purpose of design, construction, financing, operation, maintenance and exploitation of International Airport of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA. As per the agreement, the Company is required to invest Euro 70.2 Mn. The company has infused equity of Euro 28.08 Mn. (Rs. 221.26 crore) till 31 March 2020.
iii. 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.
iv. 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.

v. In terms of Section 115JB of Income Tax Act, 1961, certain Ind AS adjustments at the Ind AS transition date are to be included in book profits equally over a period of five years starting from the year of first time adoption of Ind AS i.e. FY 2016-17. Pursuant to above, the Group had made Ind AS adjustments as on March 31, 2016 and included 1/5th of the same while computing book profit for FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 and paid MAT accordingly. The remaining amount will be adjusted in the one subsequent year while computing book profit for MAT.
vi. During previous years, 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.
During the year ended, 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, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
522.6	December 6, 2016	October 22, 2026	66.85 - 101.86	1241.3	392.27	849.03	974.81
80	February 8, 2017	January 25, 2022	68.00 - 85.00	94.33	56.32	38.01	56.94
208.75	January 25, 2018	January 25, 2022	63.80 - 85.00	198.34	99.25	99.09	148.59
350	June 24, 2019	May 30, 2029	69.25-102.25	742.79	47.58	695.21	-
150	February 27, 2020	May 30, 2029	71.75-102.25	307.17	-	307.17	-

During the current year, DIAL has also entered into "Coupon only hedge" and "Call Spread option" with bank for hedging the payment of interest liability on 6.45% Senior secured notes (2029) for USD 150 million and 6.125% Senior secured notes (2022) for USD 288.75 million borrowings respectively.
vii. Shares of the certain subsidiaries / joint ventures have been pledged as security towards loan facilities sanctioned to the Group.
viii. Refer Note 38 for commitments relating to lease arrangements.
ix. Refer Note 5A and 5B with regards to other commitments of joint ventures and associates.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

c) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Matter relating to income tax under dispute	209.73	180.05
Matter relating to indirect tax tax under dispute	242.02	54.04
Bank guarantees outstanding/ Letter of credit outstanding	480.40	530.40
Claims against the Group not acknowledge as debts	84.88	69.86

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 47(ix) and (x) 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 financial statements. The Group will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.
iv. Refer Note 5 (A) and 5 (B) with regards to contingent liabilities of the Group on behalf of joint ventures and associates.
v. Refer Note 47(xxi) with regards to contingent liabilities on Duty Credit Scrips in DIAL.

38. Leases

Group as Lessor

The Group has sub-leased certain assets to various parties under operating leases having a term of 1 year to 18 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 Note 22) and the future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Receivables on non- cancelable leases		
Not later than one year	750.00	9.90
Later than one year but not later than five year	3,197.11	24.57
Later than five year	35,318.15	733.80

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

Lease Liability

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2019	120.37
Disposals	(2.03)
Interest for the year	10.34
Repayment made during the year	(13.96)
As at March 31, 2020	114.72

Disclosed as:

Non - current	105.04
Current	9.68

Following amount has been recognied in statement of consolidated profit and loss account

Particulars	Amount
Amortisation on right to use asset	13.19
Interest on lease liability	10.10
Expenses related to short term lease (included under other expenses)	7.60
Expenses related to low value lease (included under other expenses)	1.15
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss account	**32.04**

Other Notes

i. For right of use assets refer note 3A.
ii. For repayment of lease liability refer note 42.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

39. Related party disclosures

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

Intermediate Holding Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (Formely Known as GMR Holdings Private Limited)
Joint Venture	International Airport Of Heraklion, Crete, Concession SA
Joint Ventures of subsidiaries	Delhi Duty Free Services Private Limited
	Delhi Aviation Services Private Limited
	Delhi Aviation Fuel Facility Private Limited
	WAISL Limited [8]
	GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation
	Mactan Travel Retail Group Corporation
	SSP Mactan Cebu Corporation
	GMR Bajoli Holi Hydropower Private Limited
	Laqshya Hyderabad Airport Media Private Limited
Joint ventures / associates of Intermediate holding company	GMR Warora Energy Limited
	GMR Vemagiri Power Generation Limited
	GMR Kamalanga Energy Limited
	GMR Rajmundry Energy Limited
	GMR Chhattisgarh Energy Limited [9]
	GMR Energy Limited
Associates of Subsidiary Companies	Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India Private Limited
	TIM Delhi Airport Advertising Private Limited
	Travel Food Services (Delhi Terminal 3) Private Limited
	Digi Yatra Foundation
Fellow subsidiaries (including subsidiary companies of the ultimate/intermediate Holding company)	GMR Aviation Private Limited
	GMR Chennai Outer Ring Road Private Limited
	GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited
	Raxa Security Services Limited
	Kakinada SEZ Limited
	GMR Infra Developers Limited
	GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited
	GMR Hyderabad Vijayawada Expressways Private Limited
	GMR Energy Trading Limited
	Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
	GMR Highways Limited
	GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited
	GMR Aerostructure Services Limtied
	GMR Infrastructure (Overseas) Limited
	GMR Consulting Services Limited
	GMR Power Corporation Limited
	GMR Pochanpalli Expressways Limited
	GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Ltd
	GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited
	Padmapriya Properties Private Limited
	GMR Generation Assets Limited
	Grandhi Enterprises Private Limited
	GMR Corporate Affairs Private Limited
	GMR Infrastructure (Mauritius) Limited
	GMR Energy Projects (Mauritius) Limited
	GMR League Games Private Limited
	GMR Holdings (Overseas) Limited
	GMR Holdings (Mauritius) Limited
	GMR Male International Airport Private Limited
	GMR Airports (Global) Limited

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

39. Related party disclosures

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

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)
Post-employment benefit plan of the Group	DIAL Employee's Provident Fund Trust GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo and Logistics Private Limited Employee's Group Gratuity Trust (Formely known as Hyderabad Menzies Air Cargo Private Limited Employees Group Gratuity Trust) GMR Aero Tech Ltd. Employee Group Gratuity Fund
Key management personnel and their relatives	Mr. P. S. Nair (Whole Time Director) [1] Mr. Sidharath Kapur (Whole Time Director) [2] Mr. G. M. Rao (Non- Executive Chairman) [3] Mr. GBS Raju (Vice Chairman) [4] Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao (Whole Time Director) [5] Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar (Joint Managing Director and CEO)[6] Mr. Srinivas Bommidala (Joint Managing Director)[7] Mr. N.C. Sarabeswaran (Independent Director) Mr. R.S.S.L.N. Bhaskarudu (Independent Director) Mr. G.R.K Babu (Chief Financial officer) Mrs. Deepanjali Gulati (Company Secretary) Mr. K. Narayana Rao (Director)[10] Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire (Director)[12] Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard (Director)[12] Mrs. Siva Kameswari Vissa ((Independent Director) Mr. Suresh Goyal (Nominee Director)[11] Mrs. Ramadevi Bommidala (Relative)
Enterprises owned or significantly influnced by key management personnel on their relatives (where transactions have taken place)	GMR Family Fund Trust GMR School of Business GMR Institute of Technology GMR Varalakshmi Foundation Sri Varalkshmi Jute Twin Mills Private Limited
Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates (where transactions have taken place)	Government of Telangana Geokno India Private Limited Airport Authority of India Menzies Aviation (India) Pvt. Ltd. Fraport AG frankfurt Airport Services Worldwide GMR Infra Services Limited (Formerly known as GMR SEZ Infra Services Limited) MAHB (Mauritius) Private Limited Menzies Aviation Plc(UK) Tenaga Parking Services (India) Private Limited Menzies Aviation Cargo (Hyderabad) Limited, Mauritius

1. Mr. P.S. Nair has resigned w.e.f. May 15, 2018.
2. Mr. Sidharath Kapur has been appointed as Whole Time Director w.e.f August 06, 2018 and resigned on March 31, 2019.
3. Mr. G.M. Rao has been re designated from Executive Chairman to Non- Executive Chairman w.e.f June 01, 2018.
4. Mr. GBS Raju has been appointed as Non-Executive Vice Chairman w.e.f. May 15, 2018.
5. Mr. I. Prabhakar Rao has been appointed as Whole Time Director w.e.f June 01, 2018.
6. Mr. Grandhi Kiran Kumar has been re designated from Non-Executive director to Joint Managing Director & CEO w.e.f June 01, 2018.
7. Mr. Srinivas Bommidala has been re designated from Non-Executive director to Joint Managing Director w.e.f June 01, 2018.
8. The Group has sold its entire investment in WAMSL Limited on June 26, 2019.
9. The Group has divested its investment in GMR Chattisgarh Energy Limited, fellow sinbsidiary of intermediate holding company on July 26, 2019.
10. Mr. K. Narayana Rao has been appointed as Director w.e.f 17 Feb 2020.
11. Mr. Suresh Goyal has resigned w.e.f 25 Feb 2020.
12. Mr. Gratien Geoges Lucien Maire and Mr. Olivier Pierre Guichard has been appointed as Director w.e.f 25 Feb 2020.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(b) Transactions during the year: -

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Private company in which director or member or his relative is a director or member	Post employment benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influnced 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													
	2020	-	33.59	-	570.47	3.91	441.50	13.79	-	-	-	0.61	69.74
	2019	-	9.79	-	612.96	5.46	398.55	6.48	-	-	-	3.26	80.09
Other Income													
	2020	-	6.62	-	32.81	-	9.05	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
	2019	-	1.47	-	22.54	-	8.75	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Finance income													
	2020		54.77	-	0.15	-	-	3.67	-	-	-	0.04	-
	2019	-	43.49	-	0.22	-	0.01	3.77	-	-	-	0.05	-
Airport service charges / operator fees													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.80
	2019	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		114.90
Revenue share paid / payable to concessionaire grantors													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848.67
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,591.25
Conversion of CCPS into equity shares													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	64.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.48
Managerial remuneration													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.14	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.82	-	-
Directors' sitting fees													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.49	-	-
Logo fees													
	2020	2.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees													
	2020	-	2.32	-	0.17	-	-	1.47	-	-	-	-	0.28
	2019	-	3.36	-	1.01	-	-	1.49	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses													
	2020	-	24.49	-	47.32	-	0.02	109.49	-	-	0.22	0.50	11.28
	2019	-	7.37	-	1.27	-	0.01	119.71	1.25	0.66	0.20	0.57	21.18
Marketing fund billed													
	2020		-	-	14.03	-	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	12.55	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marketing fund utilised													
	2020	-	-	-	7.17	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	7.37	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of the Group													
	2020	-	12.58	-	24.55	0.43	28.00	1.08	-	-	-	0.07	22.88
	2019	-	1.27		41.57	0.64	25.89	0.95	-	-	-	0.08	18.77
Expenses incurred by the Group on behalf of / expenses recovered by the Group													
	2020	-	0.03	-	1.53	0.04	0.47	0.69	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	0.09	-	0.07	-	0.17	1.00	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	5.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donation/ CSR expenditure													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.25	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	-
Finance cost													
	2020	-	-	-	36.36	-	5.32	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	2019	-	18.08	-	17.54	-	4.49	-	-	-	-	0.03	3.37
Depreciation of ROU													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.64	-	-	2.29	0.49	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance cost lease liability													
	2020	-	-			-	-	0.26	-	-	0.36	0.11	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantees/ Comfort Letters taken by the group on behalf of its bank against lon taken													
	2020	-	23.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	22.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity shares of													
	2020	-	-	217.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	4.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of investment in equity share of													
	2020	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

(b) Transactions during the year: -

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture	Joint venture of subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Private company in which director or member or his relative is a director or member	Post employement benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influnced by key management personnel on their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Loans / advances repaid by													
	2020	-	924.31	-	-	-	-	38.28	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	79.15	-	2.55	-	-	92.68	-	-	-	-	0.50
Loans / advances given to													
	2020	-	675.00	-	-	-	-	470.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	9.00	-	-	-	-	37.65	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings taken during the year													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid during the year													
	2020	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	330.43	-	-	-	-	130.79		-	-	-	-
Security deposits received from concessionaires / customers													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	7.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	40.16	-	23.72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits repaid to concessionaires / customers													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity dividend paid by subsidiaries / Joint ventures / associates to													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.97
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.94
Preference dividend paid by subsidiaries													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80
Liability for CCPS													
	2020	-	135.56	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	-	45.48
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised in CWIP													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	1.77	-	-	-	-	0.02
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	2.19	-	-	-	-	1.47

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WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture	Joint venture subsidiaries	Joint venture/ of associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Private company in which director or member or his relative is a director or member	Post employement benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the Joint ventures/associates
Right of Use													
	2020	-	-	-	-		-	1.78	-	-	2.48	-	-
	2019	-	-		-	-		-		-	-		-
Security deposits receivable - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.82	-	-	0.03	0.42	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	-	-	0.38	-
Security deposits receivable - Current													
	2020				-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivable													
	2020	0.01	1.26	-	12.75	9.25	4.59	11.49	-	-	-	0.07	5.85
	2019	0.01	1.38	-	10.00	7.11	1.27	1.77	-	-	-	2.56	3.69
Provision for doubtful loans credit impaired													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	5.25	-	2.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non trade receivable - Current													
	2020	-	0.39	-	0.18	1.43	0.52	0.49	-	-	-	-	4.35
	2019	-	1.38		0.26	1.18	0.03	0.33	-		-	-	2.12
Unbilled revenue - Current													
	2020	-	0.01	-	15.81	0.01	38.75	0.01	-	-	-	-	1.93
	2019	-	0.01	-	39.10	0.03	43.50	0.01	-	-	-	-	1.18
Other receivables - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-			-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.06	-
Other receivables - Current													
	2020	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.20	5.30	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	11.64	0.02	0.24	2.79	-	-	-	0.04	6.80
Loans - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	11.64	-	2.82	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	-	-
Loans - Current													
	2020	-	244.67	-		-	-	469.62	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	481.48	-	-		-	52.49	-	-	-		-
Trade payables													
	2020	2.38	5.61	-	12.26	0.02	0.09	10.39	-	-	-	0.04	155.16
	2019	1.42	0.46	-	0.53	0.01	0.17	12.74	-	0.02	-	1.00	63.72
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	192.05	-	53.58	-	-	-	-	0.10	-
	2019	-	-	-	161.11		41.60	-	-	-	-	0.09	-
Security deposits from concessionaires / customers at amortised cost - Current													
	2020	-	0.04	-	15.17	-	0.75	0.11	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	0.03	-	1.52	-	0.75	0.11	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue - Current													
	2020	-	-	-	0.21	-	1.13	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	0.14	-	1.30	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred revenue - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	156.44	-	108.16	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
	2019	-	-	-	197.77	-	117.47	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
Deferred revenue - Current													
	2020	-	-	-	22.70	-	9.47	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	2019	-	-	-	22.24	-	8.71	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Non trade payables / other liabilities - Current													
	2020	-	0.11	-	0.26	0.78	-	2.24	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	0.11	-	0.26	0.78	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	1.35
Advance from customers - Current													
	2020	-	-	-	28.25	-	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315.05
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315.05
Borrowings - Current													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.82	-	-	-	-	-

GMR Airports Limited
CIN U65999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, except otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Year	Ultimate holding company	Intermediate holding company	Joint venture	Joint venture subsidiaries	Joint venture/ associate of intermediate holding company	Associate of subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiaries	Private company in which director or member or relative is a director or member	Post employement benefit plan of the group	Key managerial personel or its relative	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Shareholder's having substantial interest/enterprises having significant influences over the subsidiaries/ Joint ventures/associates
Lease Liability - Non current													
	2020	-	-	-		-	-	1.84	-	-	0.78	-	
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability - Current													
	2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	-	-
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability for CCPS													
	2020	-	135.56	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	-	45.48
	2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding corporate guarantees availed from													
	2020	-	21.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2019		44.88	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-

Refer note5A and 5B for Investment in Joint venture/ Associates

40. Hedging Activities and Derivatives

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Call spread option	1,009.04	-	194.63	-
Cross currency swap	865.00	-	239.23	-
Classified as:				
Non- Current	**1,874.04**	-	**433.86**	-
Current	-	-	-	-

i. In case of DIAL as at March 31, 2020, the USD spot rate is above the USD call option strike price for all call spread options of USD 1311.35 million (March 31, 2019: USD 811.35 million). Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 810.20 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 209.34 crore) has been released from Cash flow hedge reserve to consolidated statement of profit and loss to neutralize the impact of Foreign exchange loss included in conolidated statement of profit and loss.

ii. Cross Currency Swaps (CCS) measured at fair value and designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of the stream of USD cash out flows on interest coupon and principal repayment in relation to issue of 4.25% Senior Secure Notes (SSN) amounting to USD 350 million (i.e. Rs 2,229.85 crore) currently carried at Rs 2,648.27 crore (March 31, 2019: 2,420.42 crore). CCS involve interest rate payments on the two legs in different currencies and exchange of principal at maturity. It can be seen as exchange of payments of two currencies. GHIAL pays fixed interest on the Rs notional as determined in the swap contract and receives fixed coupon on USD notional. GHIAL pays Rs notional of the swap and receives the USD Notional of the CCS. Critical terms of the swap contract (tenor and USD/Rs notional) match with the Hedged Item i.e. the stream of USD cash out flows, to effectively cover the Company from risk of movement in the foreign currency. The SSN have a fixed coupon rate of 4.25% p.a. on total amount of USD 350 million which has been swapped for 8.27%.p.a (weighted average of all cross currency swap and coupon rate) on Rs notional of Rs. 2,229.85 crore (total of all cross currency swap and coupon rate).

iii. During the current year, GHIAL has issued 5.375% senior secured notes (2024 SSN) through overseas market equivalent to USD 300 million (i.e. Rs. 2,067.15 crore), currently carried at Rs. 2,269.95 crore. The 2024 SSN were listed on Singapore Stock Exchange on April 10, 2019. The 2024 SSN are repayable after 5 years on April 10, 2024. The proceeds from 2024 SSN is proposed to be utilized for capital expenditure with respect to Airport Activities (as defined in the Concession Agreement) as part of expansion. GHIAL has entered into Call Spread (CS) arrangement in order to hedge principal portion and Coupon Only Swap (COS) in order to protect interest component of 2024 SSN. CS and COS is measured at fair value and are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of the stream of USD cash out flows on interest coupon and principal repayment in relation to issue of 2024 SSN amounting to USD 300 million. COS involve interest rate payments on the two legs in different currencies and exchange of principal at maturity. GHIAL pays fixed interest on the Rs notional as determined in the COS contract and receives fixed coupon on USD notional. Critical terms of the COS and CS contracts (tenor and USD/Rs notional) match with the Hedged Item i.e. the stream of USD cash out flows, to effectively cover the Company from risk of movement in the foreign currency. The SSN have a fixed coupon rate of 5.375% p.a. on total amount of USD 300 million which has been swapped for 10.27% p.a. (weighted average of all Call Spread and COS contracts) on Rs notional of Rs. 2,094.48 crore (total of all Call Spread and COS contracts).

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 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, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

As at March 31, 2020

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 Investment in joint ventures and associates)	857.41	-	1,783.73	2,641.14	2,641.14
(ii) Loans	-	-	782.40	782.40	782.40
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	286.58	286.58	286.58
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,329.70	2,329.70	2,329.70
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,518.60	1,518.60	1,518.60
(vi) Call spread option	-	1,009.04	-	1,009.04	1,009.04
(vii) Cross currency swap	-	865.00	-	865.00	865.00
(viii) Other financial assets	-	-	1,020.29	1,020.29	1,020.29
Total	**857.41**	**1,874.04**	**7,721.30**	**10,452.75**	**10,452.75**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	18,780.98	18,780.98	18,780.98
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	689.02	689.02	689.02
(iii) Lease liability	-	-	114.72	114.72	114.72
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,823.25	2,823.25	2,823.25
Total	-	-	**22,407.97**	**22,407.97**	**22,407.97**

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2019

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 Investment in joint ventures and associates)	987.28	-	1,065.54	2,052.82	2,052.82
(ii) Loans	-	-	639.15	639.15	639.15
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	323.97	323.97	323.97
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	640.46	640.46	640.46
(v) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	528.62	528.62	528.62
(vi) Call spread option	-	194.63	-	194.63	194.63
(vii) Cross currency swap	-	239.23	-	239.23	239.23
(viii) Other financial assets	-	-	501.85	501.85	501.85
Total	**987.28**	**433.86**	**3,699.59**	**5,120.73**	**5,120.73**
Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	-	-	11,073.43	11,073.43	11,073.43
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	385.35	385.35	385.35
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,696.17	1,696.17	1,696.17
Total	**-**	**-**	**13,154.95**	**13,154.95**	**13,154.95**

(i) Investments in mutual fund, overseas fund by foreign subsidiaries, other fund and derivative instruments are mandatorily classified as fair value through consolidated statement of profit and loss 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 5(a) and 5(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 measnred at fair value

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2020				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments in associates and joint ventures)	857.41	857.41	-	-
Call spread option	1,009.04	-	1,009.04	-
Cross currency swap	865.00	-	865.00	-
March 31, 2019				
Financial assets				
Investments (other than investments in associates and joint ventures)	987.28	987.28	-	-
Call spread option	194.63	-	194.63	-
Cross currency swap	239.23	-	239.23	-

(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 years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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:

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

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

Market risk

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

(a) Market risk- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The 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, 2020		
	+50	2.29
	-50	(2.29)
March 31, 2019		
	+50	2.46
	-50	(2.46)

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, 2019 and March 31, 2018. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash and bank balances	USD	0.13	0.08
Trade receivables	USD	0.63	0.60
Property plant and equipment, capital work in progress, other intangibles, goodwill and intangible under development	USD	0.15	-
Investments	USD	23.43	23.68
Loans and Other assets	USD	0.61	0.78
Trade payables	USD	0.61	2.01
Borrowings	USD	-	0.47
Other financial and other liabilities	USD	2.34	1.42
Net assets/(liabilities)	USD	22.00	21.24
Net assets/(liabilities)	Rs	1,570.55	1,482.28

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, 2020	March 31, 2019
	Impact on profit before tax	
USD Sensitivity		
Rs/USD- USD increase by 5%	78.53	74.11
Rs/USD- USD decrease by 5%	(78.53)	(74.11)

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Group's net financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

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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.10452.745 crore and Rs. 5,120.73 crore as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, investments (other than investments in joint ventures and associates) 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, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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 years	> 5 years	Total
March 31, 2020				
Borrowings	3,055.35	5,254.26	10,671.35	18,980.96
Lease liability	18.30	51.12	728.61	798.02
Other financial liabilities	1,293.17	505.10	2,666.55	4,464.82
Trade payables	689.02	-	-	689.02
Total	**5,055.84**	**5,810.48**	**14,066.51**	**24,932.82**
March 31, 2019				
Borrowings	1,088.51	3,511.95	6,976.91	11,577.37
Lease liability	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	790.11	460.85	2,677.97	3,928.93
Trade payables	385.35	-	-	385.35
Total	**2,263.97**	**3,972.80**	**9,654.88**	**15,891.65**

(i) The above excludes interest and other finance charges to be paid on the borrowings and other financial liabilities, by the Group.

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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Borrowings (refer notes 15 and 20)	18,780.98	11,073.43
Less: Cash & cash equivalents and other bank balances	(2,329.70)	(640.46)
Net debt (i)	**16,451.28**	**10,432.97**
Capital components		
Equity share capital	1,328.39	1,328.39
Other equity	1,939.07	1,921.71
Non-controlling interests	1,772.26	1,513.80
Total Capital (ii)	**5,039.72**	**4,763.90**
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	**21,491.00**	**15,196.87**
Gearing ratio (%) (i / iii)	**76.55%**	**68.65%**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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44. Acquisitions/ Merger and Divestments

i. In October, 2018, the company entered into a sale and purchase agreement with GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited, a subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL) Group, to acquire the 40.10% issued share capital of Delhi Airport Parking Services Limited (DAPSL) at a consideration of Rs. 200.26 crore. Together with the 49.90% interest in DAPSL already held by the Group (which was accounted for as an investment in a joint venture prior to the Acquisition), the Group owned 90% interest in DAPSL. Given the Group and GIL Group are under the common control, the Acquisition was a business combination under common control and accounted for using the principle as per Ind AS 103 'Business Combinations'. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of DAPSL acquired by the Group are stated at predecessor value and were included in the Group's financial statements from the beginning of the earliest period presented i.e. transition date April 1, 2017 as if, DAPSL had always been part of the Group. The amount of excess consideration to the extent of Rs. 159 crore over Group's interest in the net fair value of DAPSL identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the time of common control combination is recognised in Capital reserve. The consolidated income statement includes the results of DAPSL for the year ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019. A uniform set of accounting policies is adopted by DAPSL. All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions within the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

ii. In October 2018, a subsidiary of the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement with GMR Infrastructure Singapore Pte Limited, a subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL) Group, to acquire the 40.00% issued share capital of GMR Megawide Cebu Airport Corporation (GMCAC) at a consideration of Rs. 1,648.80 crore which is accounted for as an investment in a joint venture post acquisition. Given the Group and GIL Group are under the common control, the Acquisition was a business combination under common control and accounted for using the principle of Equity method as per Ind AS 28.

iii. On October 30, 2018, GHIAL has entered into a share purchase agreement to buy out the balance 49% stake in HMACPL held by the, Menzies Aviation Cargo (Hyderabad) Ltd. at a value of Rs. 59.75 Crore. Accordingly, post transfer of shares in favour of GHIAL on November 2, 2018, HMACPL became a wholly owned subsidiary of the GHIAL. Further, with effect from November 5, 2018, the name of the HMACPL has been changed to GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo and Logistics Private Ltd. (GHACLPL).

iv. The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench vide its order dated 26 July 2019, has approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement (the "Scheme") with Appointed Date of 1 April 2018, for merger of the GHIAL's wholly-owned subsidiary GMR Hyderabad Air Cargo And Logistics Private Limited ("GHACL") into another wholly owned subsidiary GMR Aerospace Engineering Limited ("GAEL") and demerger of the MRO business of GMR Aero Technic Limited ("GATL"), subsidiary of GAEL into GAEL with effective date of 23 August 2019. The name of the Combined Entity has been subsequently changed to GMR Air Cargo and Aerospace Engineering Limited ("GACAEL"), which will provide MRO and Cargo Handling services at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Hyderabad. In consideration of merger order, GACAEL has allotted its equity shares to the Company on October 4, 2019, in accordance with the share exchange ratio as mentioned in the Scheme.

v. GHIAL acquired 40% stake in Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Limited (APFTAL) before the transition date and considered as JV in its consolidated books of account. The Company had acquired the balance stake i.e. 60% at a nominal value of One US Dollar in APFTAL on October 9, 2017, held by its JV partner M/s Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy, SDN, BHD, Malaysia (APFT-Malaysia), therefore it became wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group in the FY 2017-18. On January 7, 2019, GHIAL has entered into a share purchase agreement (SPA) to sell the 100% stake in its subsidiary Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy Limited (APFTAL) to Aerostream Aviation Private Limited (AAPL) at a nominal consideration of Rs. 100. Pursuant to the SPA, the shares have been transferred to AAPL on February 27, 2019, and accordingly, APFTAL ceased to be subsidiary of the company.

vi. In August 2019, a subsidiary of the Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement with GMR Infrastructure Mauritius Limited, a subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL) Group, to acquire the 100.00% issued share capital of GADL International limited (GADLIL) at a consideration of USD 1 which is accounted for as an investment in a subsidiary post divestment and consolidated on line by line basis.

vii. In respect of DIAL's equity investment in WAISL, the Company has to maintain minimum 26% of equity shareholding directly or indirectly until the expiry of next 5 years from January 2010 and thereafter minimum 20% of equity shareholding directly or indirectly until the expiry of next 5 years. However, on June 26, 2019, DIAL sold its entire investment in WAISL Limited of Rs. 1.30 crore (13,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) to Antariksh Softtech Private Limited based on valuation of independent valuer.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

45. Events after reporting date

GMR Hyderabad Aerotropolis Limited (GHAL), a subsidiary of GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL), has formed a joint venture with ESR Hyderabad 1 Pte Limited (ESR), a subsidiary of the Hong Kong headquartered ESR Cayman Limited, to develop a 66-acre logistics and industrial park at the Hyderabad airport city. ESR and GHAL for the aforesaid transaction have entered into definitive agreements with an equity interest of 70% and 30% respectively in the SPV viz., GMR Logistics Park Private Limited (GLPPL).
However legal compliance for the above mentioned trransaction and share transfer to ESR has taken place in April 2020. The same has been classified as held for sale.

Details of Assets and Liabilities are as under:

Particulars	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	58.44
Other current assets	0.01
Assets classified as held for disposal	**58.45**
Other financial liabilities	41.33
Trade payables	0.01
Other current liabilities	0.01
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for disposal	**41.35**

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GMR Airports Limited
Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U659999KA1992PLC037455
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts in Rupees Crore, unless otherwise stated)

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

March 31, 2020

Sl. No.	Particulars	% of holding	Net Assets: Amount	Net Assets: As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Share in Profit & Loss: Amount	Share in Profit & Loss: As % of Consolidated Profit/ (Loss)	Share in OCI: Amount	Share in OCI: As % of Consolidated OCI	Share in TCI: Amount	Share in TCI: As % of Consolidated TCI
	Holding Company									
1	GAL	100.00%	16,108.41	319.63%	74.92	14.09%	2,437.55	-8585.96%	2,512.47	499.15%
	Subsidiaries Companies									
2	GHIAL	63.00%	2,321.17	46.06%	636.82	119.76%	132.11	-465.34%	768.93	152.76%
3	HASSL	63.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
4	GADL	100.00%	55.45	1.10%	17.33	3.26%	(0.83)	2.91%	16.50	3.28%
5	GNIAL	100.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.03)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.01%
6	GKDFSL	100.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.03)	-0.01%
7	GHAL	63.00%	77.45	1.54%	(2.48)	-0.47%	-	0.00%	(2.48)	-0.49%
8	GHASL	63.00%	47.33	0.94%	(4.36)	-0.82%	-	0.00%	(4.36)	-0.87%
9	GHACLPL	63.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
10	GACAEL	63.00%	(3.56)	-0.07%	16.37	3.08%	(0.38)	1.32%	16.00	3.18%
11	GATL	63.00%	0.43	0.01%	0.06	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.06	0.01%
12	GHRL	63.00%	29.08	0.58%	8.11	1.53%	(0.13)	0.46%	7.98	1.59%
13	GHAPDL	63.00%	0.00	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.02)	0.00%
14	DIAL	64.00%	2,742.45	54.42%	13.15	2.47%	11.27	-39.68%	24.42	4.85%
15	DAPL	64.00%	(0.06)	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%
16	DAPSL		91.59	1.82%	35.72	6.72%	(0.10)	0.36%	35.62	7.08%
17	GIAL	100.00%	184.60	3.66%	(3.40)	-0.64%	-	0.00%	(3.40)	-0.68%
18	GALM	100.00%	2.94	0.06%	(0.36)	-0.07%	0.04	-0.16%	(0.32)	-0.06%
19	GLPPL	63.00%	58.44	1.16%	(0.55)	-0.10%	-	0.00%	(0.55)	-0.11%
20	GIABV	100.00%	(176.54)	-3.50%	(151.96)	-28.58%	(3.16)	11.13%	(155.11)	-30.82%
21	GADLIL	100.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
22	GADLMIL	100.00%	0.01	0.00%	0.05	0.01%	(0.03)	0.09%	0.02	0.00%
23	GASPL	100.00%	(0.71)	-0.01%	(3.73)	-0.70%	(0.05)	0.17%	(3.77)	-0.75%
	Associates									
24	TIM	31.94%	41.00	0.81%	10.61	2.00%	0.15	-0.54%	10.76	2.14%
25	CDCTM	16.64%	67.98	1.35%	10.30	1.94%	0.00	-0.01%	10.31	2.05%
26	TFS	25.60%	8.49	0.17%	2.87	0.54%	(0.05)	0.17%	2.82	0.56%
27	DIGI	23.53%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Joint Venture									
28	DDFS	48.97%	326.92	6.49%	85.93	16.16%	(0.27)	0.95%	85.66	17.02%
29	DASPL	32.00%	21.86	0.43%	4.61	0.87%	(0.01)	0.02%	4.60	0.91%
30	DAFF	16.64%	70.63	1.40%	10.07	1.89%	(0.00)	0.01%	10.07	2.00%
31	WAISL	0.00%	-	0.00%	2.41	0.45%	0.00	0.00%	2.41	0.48%
32	GBHHPL	13.35%	105.62	2.10%	(1.01)	-0.19%	(0.04)	0.14%	(1.05)	-0.21%
33	Laqshya	30.87%	19.26	0.38%	4.50	0.85%	0.02	-0.05%	4.52	0.90%
34	Crete	21.64%	217.88	4.32%	(3.37)	-0.63%	-	0.00%	(3.37)	-0.67%
35	GMCAC	40.00%	1,669.06	33.12%	19.71	3.71%	(0.22)	0.77%	19.49	3.87%
36	SMCC	25.00%	6.71	0.13%	4.54	0.85%	-	0.00%	4.54	0.90%
37	MTRGC	25.00%	1.62	0.03%	0.16	0.03%	-	0.00%	0.16	0.03%
	Total		**24,095.49**		**786.92**		**2,575.89**		**3,362.81**	
	Inter-company Elimination		(19,055.77)	-378.11%	(255.18)	-47.99%	(2,604.28)	9173.24%	-2,859.46	-568.09%
	Net		**5,039.72**	**100.00%**	**531.74**	**100.00%**	**(28.39)**	**100.00%**	**503.35**	**100.00%**

March 31, 2019

Sl. No.	Particulars	Net Assets: Amount	Net Assets: As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Share in Profit & Loss: Amount	Share in Profit & Loss: As % of Consolidated Profit/ (Loss)	Share in OCI: Amount	Share in OCI: As % of Consolidated OCI	Share in TCI: Amount	Share in TCI: As % of Consolidated TCI
	Holding Company								
1	GAL	13,777.96	289.22%	(74.81)	-16.00%	243.21	1342.95%	168.40	34.68%
	Subsidiaries Companies								
2	GHIAL	1,665.81	34.97%	732.75	156.73%	16.30	90.01%	749.05	154.25%
3	HASSL	13.22	0.28%	0.01	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.01	0.00%
4	GADL	50.01	1.05%	4.24	0.91%	(0.38)	-2.07%	3.87	0.80%
5	GNIAL	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
6	GKDFSL	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
7	GHAL	46.94	0.99%	(3.89)	-0.83%	-	0.00%	(3.89)	-0.80%
8	GHASL	51.69	1.09%	(3.74)	-0.80%	-	0.00%	(3.74)	-0.77%
9	GHACLPL	105.54	2.22%	8.80	1.88%	(0.22)	-1.21%	8.58	1.77%
10	GACAEL	334.41	7.02%	(0.50)	-0.11%	-	0.00%	(0.50)	-0.10%
11	GATL	(245.57)	-5.15%	(5.21)	-1.11%	(0.23)	-1.26%	(5.44)	-1.12%
12	GHRL	21.10	0.44%	3.90	0.83%	0.07	0.37%	3.96	0.82%
13	GHAPDL	0.02	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.00)	0.00%
14	DIAL	2,718.04	57.05%	(111.77)	-23.91%	(10.13)	-55.96%	(121.90)	-25.10%
15	DAPL	(0.06)	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
16	DAPSL	91.32	1.92%	20.60	4.41%	0.02	0.10%	20.62	4.25%
17	GIAL	116.50	2.45%	(2.21)	-0.47%	-	0.00%	(2.21)	-0.45%
18	GALM	3.24	0.07%	(0.33)	-0.07%	0.16	0.88%	(0.17)	-0.04%
19	GLPPL	(0.05)	0.00%	(0.06)	-0.01%	-	0.00%	(0.06)	-0.01%
20	GIABV	(21.61)	-0.45%	(27.97)	-5.98%	(0.59)	-3.26%	(28.56)	-5.88%
21	GADLIL	(16.46)	-0.35%	1.24	0.27%	(1.25)	-6.90%	(0.01)	0.00%
22	GADLMIL	(0.04)	0.00%	(0.09)	-0.02%	(0.07)	-0.39%	(0.16)	-0.03%
23	GASPL	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Associates								
24	TIM	39.47	0.83%	13.13	2.81%	0.05	0.27%	13.18	2.71%
25	CDCTM	57.97	1.22%	5.78	1.24%	(0.03)	-0.15%	5.75	1.18%
26	TFS	5.95	0.12%	1.53	0.33%	0.02	0.10%	1.55	0.32%
27	DIGI	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	Joint Venture								
28	DDFS	300.16	6.30%	91.94	19.67%	(0.12)	-0.65%	91.82	18.91%
29	DASPL	20.57	0.43%	4.04	0.86%	(0.00)	-0.03%	4.04	0.83%
30	DAFF	63.98	1.34%	12.81	2.74%	(0.00)	0.00%	12.81	2.64%
31	WAISL	4.78	0.10%	3.35	0.72%	0.00	0.01%	3.35	0.69%
32	GBHHPL	106.67	2.24%	(0.99)	-0.21%	-	0.00%	(0.99)	-0.20%
33	Laqshya	14.74	0.31%	3.75	0.80%	(0.02)	-0.13%	3.73	0.77%
34	Crete	4.04	0.08%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
35	GMCAC	1,649.56	34.63%	0.59	0.13%	0.17	0.94%	0.76	0.16%
36	SMCC	1.58	0.03%	0.33	0.07%	-	0.00%	0.33	0.07%
37	MTRGC	1.18	0.02%	(0.19)	-0.04%	-	0.00%	(0.19)	-0.04%
	Total	**20,982.67**		**677.04**		**246.95**		**924.00**	
	Inter-company Elimination	(16,218.78)	-340.45%	(209.53)	-44.82%	(228.84)	-1263.63%	-438.38	-90.27%
	Net	**4,763.90**	**100.00%**	**467.51**	**100.00%**	**18.11**	**100.00%**	**485.62**	**100.00%**

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47. Other Disclosures

i. GMR Infrastructure Limited, Holding Company along with other shareholders of the Company and the Company, (together referred as "GMR Group") had signed a share subscription and share purchase agreement with Aeroport De Paris S.A (ADP) for stake sale in the Company on February 20, 2020, pursuant to consummation of the same, ADP will hold 49% stake (directly & indirectly) in the Company for an equity consideration of Rs 10,780 crore, valuing Company at the Base post money valuation of Rs. 22,000 crore. The equity consideration comprises of:

- Rs. 9,780 crore towards secondary sale of shares by GMR Group; and
- Rs. 1,000 crore equity infusion in GAL

In addition, ADP has also pegged Earn-outs upto Rs. 4,475 crore linked to achievement of certain agreed operating performance metrics as well as on receipt of certain regulatory clarifications. The successful consummation of Earnouts, may reach, Company's valuation on post money basis Rs. 26,475 crore and GMR Group stake to ~59%. GMR Group will retain management control over the Airports Business with the Investors having customary rights and board representation at Company and its key subsidiaries.
The first tranche of Rs. 5,248 crore for 24.99% shares of Company (primarily through buyout of GMR Infra Services Limited (GISL) via primary infusion of equity) has been completed on February 24, 2020. The final tranche of Rs. 5,532 crore (including primary of Rs. 1,000 crore in Company) is subject to regulatory approvals, consents and other approvals. Currently, significant number of approvals have been obtained and management is confident of obtaining the remaining requisite approvals soon.

ii. As per regulation 10 of the prudential norms issued by Reserve bank of India ("RBI"), every Non-Banking Financial Institution i.e. Systematically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI) is required to make provision @ 0.40% (March 31, 2019: 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 Company, based on the legal opinion, has identified only interest-bearing assets to be considered for provisioning. Accordingly, the Company has created provision on standard assets @ 0.40% (March 31, 2019: 0.40%) on inter corporate deposits only.

In addition to above; management has also created provision @ 10% on the loan to related party, trade receivables and other receivables, as per the requirement of master directions-core investments companies (reserve bank) Directions.

iii. As per the terms of the Non-cumulative compulsory convertible participatory preference shares (CCPS) Class A and as per the terms of the investor agreements (including amendments thereof) entered into during the years ended 31 March 2011 and 31 March 2012 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Investor Agreement"), GMR Infrastructure Limited ("GIL") had a call option to buy CCPS A from the PE Investors for a call price to be determined as per the terms of Investor Agreement. The call option could be exercised by GIL on or before 6 April 2015. Had the call option not been exercised by GIL before 6 April 2015, as per the investment agreement, each CCPS A had to be converted into 82.821 equity shares of the Company with simultaneous conversion of CCPS B held by GIL into equity shares of the Company as per Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which includes restrictions on promoters equity dilution in the Company and enterprise value of the Company at the time of conversion etc.

GIL vide its letter dated 1 April 2015, had exercised the call option to buy CCPS A, subject to the regulatory approvals. However, PE Investors initiated arbitration proceedings before Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) against the Company and GIL, seeking conversion of the CCPS A. Pending receipt of arbitration award, on 13 August 2018, the Company, GIL and Investors had entered into a Settlement Agreement and other related agreements which was subject to receipt of 'consent award' by SIAC. Accordingly, all parties together applied to SIAC for providing consent award as per the terms of Settlement Agreement and consent was awarded on 5 October 2018.

In terms of the Settlement and other related agreements including the Composite Investment Documents ("Settlement Documents") with PE Investors, CCPS A and CCPS B were converted into fully paid up equity shares of the Company i.e. 3,731,468 CCPS A have been converted into 309,043,911 equity shares, and 11,046,532 CCPS B have been converted into 668,476,606 equity shares during the FY 2018-19. After completion of settlement process, PE Investors were owning 77,844,514 no. of equity shares (representing 5.86% of the equity capital) of the Company. On 25 February 2020, the PE Investors sold their entire stake held by PE Investors in the Company.
Further, in terms of the Settlement Documents, the Company took approval from the shareholders' in Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 29 September 2018, for issuance of Non-Convertible Debentures "NCD") for an amount not exceeding Rs. 2,050 crore (Rupees Two Thousand fifty crore) on a private placement basis for the following purposes:

- for acquisition of or investment in airports and airport related assets,
- refinancing some of the existing loans of the Company and general corporate purposes including towards payment of any fees and expenses for issuance of the NCDs
- in order to cater to the financial requirements of the future expansion plan of the Company.

The Company vide Information Memorandum dated 15 October 2018 and 24 October 2018, circulated letter of offer to the selected Investors for issuance of 149,000 (One Lakh Forty Nine Thousand) and 56,000 (Fifty Six Thousand) unlisted, unrated, unsecured, non-convertible debentures redeemable not more than three years from the date of allotment aggregating upto Rs. 1,490 crore and Rs. 560 crore respectively on private placement basis. The investors subscribed the issue on 16 October 2018 and 24 October 2018 respectively, the allotment of which was approved by the Board of Director on the same date.

During the period ended 31 March 2020, GAL repaid Rs. 743.86 crore (31 March 2019: Nil) out of Rs. 2,050 crore (principal) to the debenture holders as per the repayment schedule.

As per the terms of financing documents, Company has to ensure an overall IRR of 15% p.a. at the time of redemption of NCDs, by taking into consideration, the amount of coupons already paid on such debentures from 31 July 2018 till the redemption of NCDs, except otherwise agreed by the Company and the Investors, vide any of the financing document. Accordingly, interest expenses have been provided for an amount of Rs. 250.53 crore for year ended 31 March 2020 (Rs. 200.77 crore for year ended 31 March 2019).

iv. During the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company raised money by issue of unsecured redeemable, listed, rated Non-Convertible Bond ('NCBs') amounting to Rs.1,670 crore from Deutsche Bank (Tranche I: Rs. 800 crore on 28 June 2019, Tranche II & III: Rs 325 crore each on 26 September 2019 & Tranche IV: Rs. 220 crore on 30 January 2020) on a private placement basis; as per the board approval dated 14 June 2019 (for Tranche I), 5 September 2019 and 16 September 2019 (for Tranche II & III) respectively and 13 December 2019 (for Tranche IV). The proceeds from these NCBs were to be used primarily for part redemption of existing 'NCDs with Private equity investors (PE)' and for other general corporate purposes.

v. Till March 31, 2020; the Company has incurred Rs. 26.38 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 19.75 crore) in connection with the proposed Initial public offer (IPO)/Upcoming fund-raising activities of its equity shares. Considering management have called off the IPO process; Company has expensed off Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019: Rs. 15.90 crore) to statement of profit and loss account and for the remaining balance of Rs 10.48 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 3.85 crore); management is of the view that it shall be adjusted against the securities premium to be generated from the upcoming fund-raising activity as permitted under section 52 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, this amount has been included under "Other current assets" in the consolidated financial statement.

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vi. During the period ended 31 March 2020, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conducted an inspection under section 45N of the RBI Act, 1934 for the financial year 2017-18 and 2018-19. The report for the financial year 2017-18 has been received and reply of the same has been filed with the RBI. For 2018-19, we are yet to receive inspection report from RBI.

vii. AERA DF Order No. 28/2011-12, 30/ 2012-13 and AERA tariff order No. 03/2012-13 on determination of Aeronautical Tariff was issued on November 14, 2011, December 28, 2012 and April 24, 2012 respectively.

a) DIAL accrued DF amounting to Rs. 350 crore during the year 2012-2013 earmarked for construction of Air Traffic Control (ATC) tower, whose construction work has been completed in the current year. DF amounting to Rs. 350 crore has been adjusted against the expenditure on construction of ATC tower.
The total expenditure incurred on construction of ATC tower is Rs. 398.62 crore which exceeds the earmarked DF of Rs. 350 crore, as the construction got delayed due to security reasons and additional requirements from time to time.

As per the approval in DIAL Board Meeting held on May 11, 2017, DIAL had written a letter to AAI for reimbursement of additional expense. However, AAI vide its letter dated November 29, 2018 has mentioned that there was no approval of additional cost incurred by DIAL on ATC and therefore the additional cost would not be met out of DF. Accordingly, during the financial year 2018-19, the Company had capitalized the ATC tower at net cost of Rs. 48.69 crore after adjusting DF of Rs. 350 crore in its standalone financial statements.

b) AERA has passed an order vide Order No 30/2012-13 dated December 28, 2012 in respect of levy of Development fee at Delhi Airport. As per the said order, the rate of Airport Development Fee (ADF) has been reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 and from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 600 per embarking domestic and international passenger respectively. Further, as per the said order, such revised rates have come into force with effect from January 1, 2013 and estimated DF collection period has been extended up to April 2016. Further, AERA issued order No.47/2015-16 dated January 25, 2016, restricting cut-off date for collection of ADF upto April 30, 2016. As per the order, AERA has granted AAI six months' time after cutoff date (i.e April 30, 2016) to reconcile and arrive at the over recovery / under recovery of ADF. However, the same is pending finalization. The over / under recovery will be accounted on final reconciliation of ADF with AAI. However, DIAL has collected the DF receivable in full and settled the DF loan on May 28, 2016.

viii. GHIAL had filed an appeal, challenging the disallowance of pre-control period losses, foreign exchange loss on external commercial borrowings and other issues for determination of aeronautical tariff for the First Control Period commencing from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2016 by Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ('AERA'). During the current year, 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 from April 01, 2021.

In relation to determination of tariff for the Second Control Period, commencing from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2021, AERA had issued a consultation paper on December 19, 2017. However, as the aforesaid consultation paper does not address the issues arising out of the first control period, including true up for shortfall of receipt vis-a-vis entitlement for the First Control Period, GHIAL had filed a writ petition with the Hon'ble High Court at Hyderabad on February 6, 2018 and obtained a stay order from the High Court vide order dated February 7, 2018 in respect of further proceedings in determination of tariff order for the second control period. Pending determination of Aeronautical Tariff, AERA vide its order no. 48 dated March 25, 2019 has allowed GHIAL to continue to charge the aeronautical tariff as prevailed on March 31, 2016 till September 30, 2019 or till determination of tariff for the aforesaid period whichever is later. In view of the above, GHIAL has applied aeronautical tariff as prevailed on March 31, 2016 during the year ended March 31, 2020.

During the year, GHIAL has withdrawn the aforesaid writ petition vide Order dated February 25, 2020 from the Hon'ble High Court. Accordingly, AERA has determined the Aeronautical tariff in respect of second control period vide its Order no: 34/2019-20/HIAL dated March 27, 2020 and the same is valid for the balance unexpired control period of one year effective from April 01, 2020 onwards.

ix. MoCA issued an order no. AV 13024 /03/2011-AS (Pt. I) dated February 18, 2014 requiring the Airport Operators to reverse the expenditure incurred, since inception to till date, 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 (the Airport Operator) in a fiduciary capacity. DIAL had incurred Rs. 297.25 crore towards capital expenditure (excluding related maintenance expense and interest thereon) till March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 Rs. 297.25 crore) 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.

In the opinion of the management of DIAL, the above order is contrary to and inconsistent with SOPs, guidelines and clarification issued by MoCA from time to time in this regard and as such had challenged the said order before 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 the Company from PSF (SC) Escrow Account till date. The matter is now listed for hearing on July 30, 2020 for arguments.

Further, MoCA has issued an order dated September 18, 2017, which is supplementary to the order dated February 18, 2014 stating the 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.

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. Further, as directed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and pending further orders, DIAL has charged Rs. 102.81 crore from April 1, 2014 till March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 96.39 crore) towards the expenditure incurred on repair and maintenance of security equipment to the Statement of profit and loss which includes Rs. 6.42 crore during the year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs 17.01 crore).

However, during the financial year 2018-19, 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) account against the transfer of screening assets to DIAL from PSF (SC) to the Company with an undertaking to MoCA by DIAL that in case the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court is decided in its DIAL's favour, DIAL will not claim this amount back from MoCA.

x. The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) had issued orders dated February 18, 2014 requiring the Airport Operators to reverse the expenditure incurred from PSF (SC) escrow account opened and maintained by the Airport Operator in a fiduciary capacity, towards procurement and maintenance of security systems/equipment and on creation of fixed assets, together with interest, since inception. GHIAL had incurred Rs.142 crore towards capital expenditure (including the cost of land, construction cost and related finance cost as mentioned in note b below), excluding related maintenance expense, other costs and interest thereon till March 31, 2018 which is unascertainable, out of PSF (SC) escrow account as per SOPs, 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 before the Hon'ble High court of Andhra Pradesh. The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated March 3, 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 the Company, it shall restore the PSF (SC) Fund to this extent.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

As per the advice from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the SOP's issued by the MoCA on March 06, 2002, GHIAL, through its erstwhile wholly owned subsidiary, Hyderabad Airport Security Services Limited (HASSL) constructed the residential quarters for Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) deployed at the 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 was debited to the Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) Fund [PSF (SC) Fund] with intimation to the MoCA. The Comptroller & Auditor General, during their audits of PSF (SC) Fund, observed that, GHIAL had not obtained prior approval from the MoCA for incurring such cost from the PSF (SC) Fund as required by the guidelines dated January 8, 2010 and April 16, 2010 issued by the MoCA. However, Management of GHIAL is of the opinion that these guidelines were issued subsequent to the construction of the said residential quarters and approached the MoCA for approval of such debit notes to the PSF (SC) Fund account. Further, the Company had requested the MoCA to advice the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for considering the cost of construction, land and other related costs with regard to the aforesaid residential quarters in determination of Aeronautical Tariff for the Airport. Pending final instructions from the MoCA, residential quarters continue to be accounted under the PSF (SC) Fund and no adjustments have been made to these standalone financial statements.

xi. In case of DIAL, the AERA passed an Aeronautical tariff order Viz. 03/2012-13 issued on April 24, 2012 which determined the Aeronautical tariff to be levied at Delhi Airport for the fourth and fifth year of tariff period of first five year control period (i.e. 2009 - 2014). DIAL had filed an appeal before AERAAT on certain disputed issues in the aforesaid Tariff order.

The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority ("AERA") vide its powers conferred by Section 13(1) (a) of the AERA Act, 2008 passed an Aeronautical tariff order Viz. 03/2012-13 issued on April 24, 2012 which determined the Aeronautical tariff to be levied at Delhi Airport for the fourth and fifth year of tariff period of first Control period of 5 years period (i.e. 2009 - 2014). DIAL vide appeal no 10/2012 had filed an appeal before Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal ("AERAAT") on certain disputed issues in the Tariff order.of first control period No.03/2012-13. Subsequently, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its final order dated January 22, 2015, against the writ petition filed by the Company in this matter, ordered that the tariff determined by AERA for the first control Period shall continue till the disposal of the appeals pending against the said Tariff Order, by AERAAT.

Subsequently, AERA also released the tariff order No. 40/2015-16 ("AERA order") dated December 08, 2015 (issued on December 10, 2015) for second control period i.e. 2014 -2019, DIAL filed an appeal with AERAAT against some of the matters of order No. 40/2015-16 on January 11, 2016.

Further, Ministry of Finance vide the notification dated May 26, 2017, Part XIV of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2017 directed the merger of Appellate Tribunal under the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008 ("AERA Act") i.e. AERAAT into Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT).

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, on SLP filed by Air India, vide its judgement dated July 03, 2017, has vacated the order of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and directed TDSAT to dispose off the appeals of DIAL in the next two months.

Accordingly, DIAL implemented the Tariff order No. 40/2015-16 dated December 08, 2015 with immediate effect i.e. from July 08, 2017 as per directions of Director General of Civil Aviation dated July 07, 2017. DIAL's appeal no. 10/2012 with respect to first control period has been concluded along with the appeal of certain airlines. TDSAT vide its order dated April 23, 2018 has passed the order, which provides clarity on the issues, which were pending for last six years and has laid down the principles to be followed by AERA in the third control period starting from April 1, 2019. The Company expects the uplift impact of the TDSAT order to reflect in the tariff determination by AERA for the next control period i.e. 2019 -2024. DIAL's appeal against the second control period shall be heard in due course.

DIAL has filed an appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on July 21, 2018 for few matters in respect of TDSAT order dated April 23, 2018 and same was listed on September 4, 2018 wherein, Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued notices in the matter. The matter was taken up by Hon'ble Supreme Court on February 10, 2020 and two weeks' time was granted for filing counter affidavit and further two weeks' time to file rejoinder thereafter. Accordingly, the Company has filed its rejoinders and next date of hearing before Hon'ble Supreme Court has not yet been notified, however, an application of early hearing shall be filed by the Company for an early disposal of the matter.

DIAL has filed tariff proposal for the third control period starting April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2024 with the regulator on November 27, 2018. Further, as the second control period completed on March 31, 2019, DIAL requested the AERA to extend the current tariff till the tariff for third control period is determined. Accordingly, AERA vide order no 48/2018-19 dated March 25, 2019 extended the prevailing tariff for DIAL till September 30, 2019 which is further extended by AERA order no 09/2019-20 to March 31, 2020 and vide order no 31/2019-20 dated March 20, 2020 till June 30, 2020 or determination of tariff for third control period, whichever is earlier.

AERA has issued consultation paper in the matter of determination of aeronautical tariff for third control period vide consultation paper no. 15/2020-21 dated June 9, 2020. Last date for submission of comments is July 8, 2020 and for submission of counter comments is July 22, 2020.

xii. DIAL has received advance development costs of Rs. 680.14 crore including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development (March 31, 2019: Rs. 680.14 crore including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development) 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 any portion of the advance development cost is not utilized by DIAL 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. As at March 31, 2020, DIAL has incurred development expenditure of Rs. 600.42 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 552.38 crore) which has been adjusted against the aforesaid advance. Further, in case of Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited, the Company had transferred Rs. 32.61 crore as unspent ADC in its proportion refundable to Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited to 'Advances from customer', basis the arbitration order which is now refunded during the current financial year as per settlement agreement approved vide Hon'ble High Court order dated November 7, 2019. Remaining ADC of amount Rs. 79.72 crore including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development (March 31, 2019: Rs. 95.15 crore, including Rs. 6.93 crore related to Phase II development) is disclosed under other liabilities in consolidated financial statements.

xiii. 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 4.25% 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, has 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, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are as under:

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(in Rs. Crore)

Description	DIAL		GHIAL	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Construction income from commercial property developers	15.43	33.18	-	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from commercial property developers	31.89	50.64	-	-
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits taken from concessionaires	64.07	53.44	6.48	4.53
Discounting on fair valuation of deposits given	0.36	0.35	0.23	0.31
Significant financing component on revenue from contract with customers	4.80	4.80	1.10	1.10
Income recognised under Ind AS 116	-	-	2.09	-
Discounting of Interest free loan given to subsidiaries	-	-	-	3.22
Income arising from fair valuation of financial guarantee	-	-	0.82	2.55
Income from government grant	-	-	5.28	5.26
Amortisation of deferred income	-	-	0.52	14.08

DIAL has accrued revenue of Rs. 412.87 crore basis straight lining revenue, in accordance with Ind AS 116. Revenue share of Rs. 189.88 crore on this revenue is also provided and payable to AAI in future years on actual realization of revenue. Further, the Company has also provided the "Airport Operator Fees" included in "Other expenses" based on "Gross revenue" for the last financial year, after excluding the income/ credits from above transactions.

xiv. 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 Company. As at March 31, 2020, the Company has accounted for Rs. 174.40 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 145.32 crore) towards such Marketing Fund and has incurred expenditure amounting to Rs. 117.27 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 88.10 crore) (net of income on temporary investments) till March 31, 2020 from the amount so collected. The balance amount of Rs. 57.13 crore pending utilization as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 57.22 crore) against such sales promotion activities is included under "Other current liabilities" in consolidated financial statement 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.

xv. In case of GHIAL based on the ongoing discussions with Yes Bank Limited ("YBL") regarding the sanctioned undrawn facility of Rs. 4,200 crore GHIAL and YBL has mutually agreed to terminate the undrawn facility subject to refund of upfront fee of Rs. 63.00 crore paid to YBL. In the consolidated financial statements, the upfront fee of Rs. 63.00 crore is considered as recoverable pursuant to the in-principle approval for refund received from YBL vide letter dated June 09, 2020 and the legal opinion obtained from an independent lawyer regarding the GHIAL right to receive the amount. Further, the syndication fee of Rs. 31.50 crore paid in relation the aforementioned facility is fully charged-off in the statement of consolidated profit and loss.

xvi. The consolidated financial statements of the Group do not include Accounts for Passenger Service Fee - Security Component [PSF- (SC)] as the same are maintained separately in the fiduciary capacity by the Company on behalf of Government of India and are governed by Standard Operating Procedure issued vide letter number AV/13024/047/2003-SS/AD dated January 19, 2009 issued by Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India. As per the MOCA notification, the PSF(SC) is replaced by Aviation Security Fee w.e.f. July 1, 2019 and will be governed by National Aviation Security Fee trust.

xvii. DIAL has a receivable of Rs. 186.57 crore as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 257.36 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'. During the year ended March 31, 2020, DIAL has recognized receivable of Rs. 28.90 crore (Year ended March 31, 2019: Rs. 165.85 crore) (including GST) and received Rs. 8.41 crore (Year ended March 31, 2019: Nil) (including GST) towards interest agreed to be paid by Air India Limited. In view of payment and continuous reduction in the overdue quarter on quarter backed by continuing "Airport Enhancement and Financing Service Agreement" with International Air Transport Association ('IATA') for recovery of dues from Air India and considering the fact that Air India being a government enterprise/ undertaking, DIAL considers its due from Air India as good and fully recoverable. As agreed in 13th OMDA Implementation Oversight Committee (OIOC) meeting, the Company has not paid revenue share on Rs. 27.97 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 135.76 crore) recognised as interest income on delayed payment by Air India.

xviii. DIAL made an internal assessment on computation of Annual Fee payable to AAI and is of the view that the Annual Fee has been paid to AAI on Gross Receipts credited to the statement of profit and loss (with certain exclusions) instead of on the "Revenue" as defined under OMDA. The legal opinion obtained in this regard made it clear that there were excess payments of Annual Fee by DIAL by mistake from time to time to AAI. Accordingly, as per the decision taken by the Board of Directors of the Company a claim for return of excess Annual Fee paid to the AAI was raised on 26.12.2016. AAI has not agreed to the claim and insisted DIAL to continue to pay Annual Fee on the same basis, which DIAL is paying under protest. Accordingly, the dispute arose under OMDA but same could not be resolved amicably leading to the initiation of arbitration proceedings, which have commenced from December, 2018. DIAL has submitted its statement of claim in respect of which, AAI has filled its Statement of Defence (SOD). Pleadings are complete and issues has been framed by Arbitral Tribunal. The matter is listed for completion of cross examination of DIAL's witnesses from June 20, 2020 to June 22, 2020 and arguments will be heard on 8th, 9th, 22nd and 23rd of August 2020.

xix. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India ('CAG') had conducted the performance audit of Public Private Partnership ('PPP') project of AAI at Delhi Airport for the period 2006 to 2012. CAG had presented its report before the Rajya Sabha on August 17, 2012 wherein they had made certain observations on DIAL. The Public Accounts Committee ('PAC'), constituted by the Parliament of India, has examined the CAG report and submitted its observations and recommendations to Lok Sabha vide its ninety fourth report in February 2014. The management of the Group is of the view that the observations in the CAG report and the PAC report do not have any financial impact on these consolidated financial statements of the Group.

xx. DIAL had entered into 'Development Agreement' and the 'Infrastructure Development and Service Agreement' with Silver Resort Hotel India Private Limited (hereinafter referred as 'Developer') on February 26, 2010 for development and operation of commercial property area located in Aerocity for a period of 30 years; further extendable to another 30 years. As per term of agreements, Developer was required to pay the License fee and other charges to the Company on annual basis. On July 16, 2015, DIAL has issued termination notice on account of failure by the Developer to pay the License Fees and other charges, required to be paid under the agreements executed between the Company and the Developer. Consequently, the Developer has invoked the arbitration process as per Infrastructure Development and Service Agreement.

The Arbitral Award was passed by the Hon'ble Arbitral Tribunal which was received by the Company on September 08, 2017. The favorable award passed in majority by Tribunal granting Rs.115.89 crore award to DIAL and directing it to settle the award against security deposits of Rs. 192.88 crore lying with them and pay the balance Rs. 76.99 crore to the Developer. However, one of the arbitrators has passed the dissenting order granting award in favor of Developer amounting to Rs. 416.86 crore. Dissenting award granted by one of the arbitrators is not enforceable / binding on the parties, being the minority order / dissenting opinion. Accordingly, DIAL has deposited payment of Rs.76.13 crore (net of recovery of arbitration cost of Rs.0.86 crore) in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi as per arbitration award.

Further, Silver resort has filed an appeal against the arbitration award before the Hon'ble High court. The matter was heard for arguments on April 26, 2018 and the judgment was pronounced on May 8, 2018 in favour of DIAL.

Pursuant to the above order, the Developer has preferred an appeal before Double Bench of Delhi High Court which was heard on July 4, 2018.

Both the parties agreed for settlement and accordingly the matter has been settled vide Hon'ble High Court order dated November 7, 2019 according to which DIAL has paid Rs. 54 crore to the developer as final settlement including outstanding ADC of Rs. 32.61 crore.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

xxi. 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.
Pursuant to above, during the year ended March 31, 2018, DIAL had received SEIS scrips of Rs. 31.19 crore for financial year 2015-16 having validity till September 30, 2019. During the previous year ended March 31, 2019, DIAL has received SEIS scrips of Rs. 55.82 crore for financial year 2016-17, having validity till October 21, 2020. During the current year ended March 31, 2020, DIAL has also received SEIS scrips of Rs. 24.32 crore and Rs. 15.87 crore for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 respectively, having validity till June 20, 2021 and

DIAL has so far utilized / sold Rs. 111.11 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 14.52 crore) out of these scrips and considering the major expansion plans at IGI airport, the company is evaluating various options for utilization of remaining scripts. DIAL has accounted the remaining scrips of Rs. 16.09 crore (March 31, 2019: 72.48 crore) at fair value of Rs. 15.41 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 71.04 crore) (95.75% of face value of the scrips) and accounted any change in fair value as "Other Incomes" in these consolidated financial statements.

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. DIAL is of the view that as per the latest 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.

xxii. 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 w.r.t input tax credit allowability in respect of Civil work are not in line with the objective of the Act, and accordingly, 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 w.r.t. civil work. DIAL is engaged in rendering output supplies which is in the nature of letting out space/ facilities to various airline operators and other parties/concessionaires, in return for consideration, known by different nomenclatures and are leviable to GST. Hence, DIAL has availed the GST ITC in respect of the costs for civil work incurred as part of the Phase 3A expansion project and regular operations, upon application of the said judicial pronouncement. Further, department has filed an appeal in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court. Pending outcome of judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, considering the judgement of Hon'ble Orissa High Court and based on the opinion obtained by DIAL in this regard, the Management is of the view that GST ITC in respect of such civil work is eligible to be availed by the Company. Having regard to the same, GST ITC amounting to Rs. 254.01 crore has been claimed in GST return and disclosed under balance with statutory / Government authorities in consolidated financial statements.
Further GHIAL has also recognized input tax credit on civil and related work aggregating to Rs. 256.68 crore(including Rs.92.80 crore pertaining to earlier year) based on the above judgement

xxiii. GHIAL has recognized, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit entitlement (i.e. deferred tax asset) of Rs. 457.11 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 405.41 crore) as at March 31, 2020. GHIAL based on the future taxable income expects to adjust this amount after expiry of the tax holiday period. The ultimate realisation of MAT assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income projected by considering the anticipated tariff orders for the control period commencing from April 1, 2021, 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, any changes in such future taxable income could impact its recoverability. However, management, based on sensitivities performed, believes that any reasonable possible change in the key assumptions would not effect the Company's ability to recover the MAT Credit asset within the specified period as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

xxiv. The Board of directors of wholly owned subsidiary namely "Hyderabad Airport Security Service Limited" (HASSL) at its meeting held on September 17, 2018, approved the proposal to wind up the affairs by way of voluntary liquidation. Accordingly, HASSL has appointed Official Liquidator for the purposed voluntary liquidation on September 27, 2018 and is under the Voluntary Liquidation Process as required under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 read with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Voluntary Liquidation Process) Regulations, 2017. As on date, HASSL has the positive net worth hence does not have any adverse effect to the above financial statement of the Group.

xxv. The Board of directors of wholly owned subsidiary namely "GADL (Mauritius) Limited" (GADLML) at its meeting held on December 16, 2019, approved the proposal to wind up the affairs by way of member voluntary wind up. Accordingly, GADLML has appointed Official Liquidator for the purposed member voluntary windup on December 16, 2019 and is under Insolvency Act 2009. As on date, GADLML has the positive net worth hence does not have any adverse effect to the above financial statement of the Group.

xxvi. The Board of directors of wholly owned subsidiary namely "GMR Hyderabad Airport Power Distribution Limited" (GHAPDL) at its meeting held on February 17, 2020, approved the proposal for making an application for removal off its name, from the Registrar of Companies, maintained by the registrar. Accordingly required application in form STK 8 has been filed with the registrar. As on date, GHAPDL has the positive net worth hence does not have any adverse effect to the above financial statement of the Group.

xxvii. A survey under section 133A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was carried out at the premises of DIAL by the Income Tax authorities on June 22 -23, 2016. The Income Tax department has sought information vide its letter dated July 18, 2016. The management has provided all the information as asked by the department. The management of DIAL believes that it has complied with all the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and does not expect any additional tax liability on account of survey operations.

xxviii. AERA vide its letter dated January 15, 2020 advised to implement the directions given by the Ministry of Civil Aviation vide letter No. AV 13030/216/2016-ER (Pt. 2) dated January 8, 2020 wherein charging of airport operator charge or fuel throughput charge in any manifestation should be discontinued with immediate effect and asked AERA/ MoCA to consider the amount in this stream and duly compensate the Airport Operators by recalibrating other tariffs during determinations of airport tariffs.

xxix. During the year 2018-19, DIAL had started the construction activities for phase 3A airport expansion as per Master Plan and has incurred Rs. 2,813.45 crore excluding GST (including capital advances of Rs. 839.16 crore) till March 31, 2020 [March 31, 2019: Rs. 809.58 crore (including capital advances of Rs. 753.21 crore)] towards construction of phase 3A works, which includes Interest during construction of Rs. 117.15 crore as on March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs. NIL). 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 the company.

(in Rs. Crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Employee benefit expenses	16.67	8.03
Manpower hire charges	8.84	2.35
Professional consultancy	8.62	0.01
Travelling and conveyance	2.53	1.20
Others	1.04	0.90
Total	**37.70**	**12.49**

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xxx. GHIAL had started the construction activities for airport expansion and has incurred Rs. 1,208.31 crore excluding GST till March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 365.10 crore) towards construction works, which includes Interest during construction of Rs. 214.79 crore as on March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Rs. 29.74 crore).

During the year ended March 31, 2020 the following expenses of revenue nature are capitalized to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the other expenses are net of amounts capitalized.

(in Rs. Crore)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Opening balance (A)	83.02	51.52
Revenue expense:		
Legal and professional expense	83.75	44.07
Employee benefit expense	0.40	-
Travelling and conveyance	0.78	0.40
Finance cost	231.53	39.26
Total (B)	**316.46**	**83.73**
Less: Income		
Interest income from bank deposit	(95.75)	(3.71)
Net gain on sale of current investment	-	(10.62)
Interest income on security deposit paid	(1.24)	-
Total (C)	**(96.99)**	**(14.33)**
Net (D=B-C)	219.47	69.40
Less: Capitalised during the year (E)	(77.64)	(37.90)
Closing balance (F=A+D-E)	**224.85**	**83.02**

xxxi. During the year 2019-20, DAPSL had received SDMC notice dated March 06, 2020 and March 09, 2020 for the parking area at terminal 2, PTC parking, Aerocity metro parking, Cargo terminal parking for payment of Property tax since inception under section 123(D) of DMC Act. DAPSL was liable to pay differential assessment value between DAPSL and the Department based on different parameter considered by both the assessor.

SDMC had issued Property Tax Amnesty Scheme 2019-20 dated January 04, 2020 which waives 100% interest and penalty, if tax arrears deposited by March 31, 2020. Accordingly, DAPSL deposited Rs 3.63 crore (after waiver of 100% interest and penalty on up-to-date payment of outstanding dues till March 31, 2020 under the SDMC Amnesty Scheme 2019-20).

DAPSL had paid Rs 1.56 crore property tax in respect of MLCP building during the year.

During the previous year, SDMC had issued a notice dated December 18, 2018, for payment of Property tax since inception in respect of MLCP building under section 123(D) of DMC Act. DAPSL was liable to pay interest @1% per month till the amount is paid and penalty @30% of the property tax.

Later DAPSL received an assessment order dated March 29, 2019, demanding payment of property tax of Rs 11.40 crore (after waiver of 100% interest and penalty on up-to-date payment of outstanding dues till March 31, 2019 under the SDMC Amnesty Scheme 2018-19).

Accordingly, DAPSL has deposited Rs.11.40 crore under the Amnesty Scheme 2018-19 on March 29, 2019. Further DAPSL has paid self assessed property tax amounting to Rs. 1.33 crore towards T2 parking, PTC parking, Aerocity metro parking, Cargo terminal parking, under the said Amnesty Scheme.

In addition to the above, pending the assessment, DAPSL has created provisional liability of Rs 1.07 crore as on March 31, 2020 (FY 2018-19 Rs 1.00 crore) in respect of open parking area at T1 falling under the purview of Delhi Cantonment Board.

xxxii. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (SCI) vide its Judgment dated January 16, 2020 lifted the suspension on the Environmental Clearance (EC) granted for the Mopa International Airport Project. This order will pave the way for commencement of construction and development activities at the Mopa airport. In lifting the suspension of the EC, SCI directed compliance of all original and additional conditions which would be implemented under the supervision of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI).

xxxiii. 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 period ended March 31, 2020.

xxxiv. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 was issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India on 20 September 2019. Pursuant to the said ordinance, certain entities in the group is entitled to avail revised tax rates from the financial year commencing 1 April 2019. However, on the basis of a detailed analysis of the provisions of the Ordinance, management has concluded that the entities shall avail revised tax rates after utilization of various tax credits that the Company is currently entitled for. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 do not include any adjustments on account of changes in the corporate tax rates.

xxxv. 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 amounting to Rs. 0.36 crore (March 31, 2019: Rs. 1.49 crore). W.e.f. 1st July, 2019 vide AIC No.15/2019 dated 19th June, 2019, the collection of Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) is replaced with Aviation Security Fee (ASF). ASF will be collected and remitted by airlines to the National Aviation Security Fee Trust (NASFT). All expenses relating to CISF will be met through NASFT directly. Accordingly, Based on the communication with management GACAEL has discontinued recognition of salary provision of CISF personnel deputed at cargo terminal from 01st July, 2019. The Management is confident that there would be no additional liability other than the amount accrued in the books of account.

xxxvi. With the recent and rapid development of the COVID-19 outbreak, many countries have implemented travel restrictions and quarantine measures. As a quarantine measure, Government of India has also imposed the countrywide lockdown with effect from March 25, 2020 which got extended till June 30, 2020, however, restrictions on operation of domestic flights were lifted from May 25, 2020. Accordingly, the airports were closed from March 25, 2020 to May 24, 2020 except for cargo and evacuation / rescue flights for passengers, which in turn has materially impacted the business of the Group. The Group has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next one year and of the recoverability and carrying values of its assets as at the balance sheet date and has concluded that there are no material adjustments required in the financial statements. For this assessment, Management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events arising from COVID 19 pandemic in these financial statements. However, the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic on our business will depend on future developments that cannot be reliably predicted. The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic might be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Group will closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

xxxvii. Operating segments are reported in such a manner 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.

xxxviii. Previous year figure have been rerouped/ reclassified whereever necessary to confirm to the chnages in current year.

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

48. Certain amounts (currency value or percentages) shown in the various tables and paragraphs included in the consolidated financial statements have been rounded or off truncated as deemed appropriate by the management of the Group.

As per our report of even date

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

Anamitra Das
Partner
Membership no: 062191

WALKER CHANDIOK & CO LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
GMR Airports Limited

Grandhi Kiran Kumar
Joint Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 00061669

GBS Raju
Vice Chairman
DIN: 00061686

G.R.K. Babu
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ACAPG2146H

Deepanjali Gulati
Company Secretary
PAN : AHXPD3292P

Place: New Delhi
Date: June 25, 2020

* GMR AIRPORTS LIMITED